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Taylor
1882





State of Rev. Simon Samuels

ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR

OF THE

GREEK LANGUAGE,

WITH

EXERCISES AND VOCABULARIES.

BY

SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, LL.D.

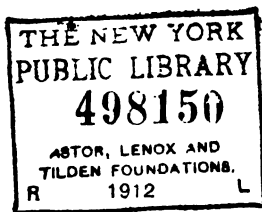
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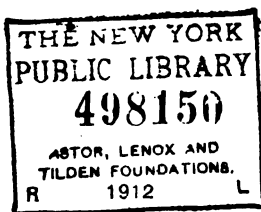
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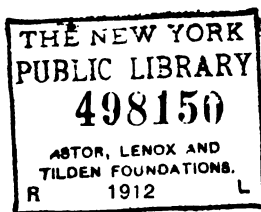
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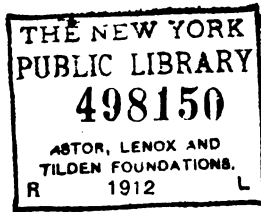
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ETYMOLOGY.

CHAPTER I.

THE LETTERS AND THEIR SOUNDS.

§ 1. *Alphabet.*

THE Greek language has twenty-four letters, — seven vowels and seventeen consonants.

FORM.	SOUND.	NAME.
<i>A</i> <i>a</i>	a	<i>Ἄλφα</i> Alpha
<i>B</i> <i>β</i>	b	<i>Βῆτα</i> Bēta
<i>Γ</i> <i>γ</i>	g	<i>Γάμμα</i> Gamma
<i>Δ</i> <i>δ</i>	d	<i>Δέλτα</i> Delta
<i>E</i> <i>ε</i>	e short	<i>Ἐ ψιλόν</i> Epsilon
<i>Z</i> <i>ζ</i>	z	<i>Ζῆτα</i> Zēta
<i>Η</i> <i>η</i>	e long	<i>Ἡτα</i> Eta
<i>Θ</i> <i>θ</i> <i>ϑ</i>	th	<i>Θῆτα</i> Thēta
<i>I</i> <i>ι</i>	i	<i>Ἰῶτα</i> Iōta
<i>K</i> <i>κ</i>	k	<i>Κάππα</i> Kappa
<i>Λ</i> <i>λ</i>	l	<i>Λάμβδα</i> Lambda
<i>M</i> <i>μ</i>	m	<i>Μῦ</i> Mu
<i>N</i> <i>ν</i>	n	<i>Νῦ</i> Nu
<i>Ξ</i> <i>ξ</i>	x	<i>Ξι</i> Xi
<i>O</i> <i>ο</i>	o short	<i>Ὅ μικρόν</i> Omicron
<i>Π</i> <i>π</i>	p	<i>Πι</i> Pi
<i>P</i> <i>ρ</i>	r	<i>Ῥῶ</i> Rho
<i>Σ</i> <i>σ</i> <i>ς</i>	s	<i>Σίγμα</i> Sigma
<i>T</i> <i>τ</i>	t	<i>Ταῦ</i> Tau
<i>Υ</i> <i>υ</i>	u	<i>Ὑ ψιλόν</i> Upsilon
<i>Φ</i> <i>φ</i>	ph	<i>Φι</i> Phi
<i>X</i> <i>χ</i>	ch	<i>Χι</i> Chi
<i>Ψ</i> <i>ψ</i>	ps	<i>Ψι</i> Psi
<i>Ω</i> <i>ω</i>	o long	<i>Ὠ μέγα</i> Omēga

REMARK 1. Sigma (σ) takes the form ς at the end of a word ; e. g. *σεισμός*. This ς may be used also in the middle of compound words, when the first part of the compound ends with Sigma, though such a usage is contrary to the manuscripts ; e. g. *προσφέρω* or *προσφέρειω*, *δυσγενής* or *δυσγενής*.

REMARK 2. Besides their use as alphabetic characters, ϵ and υ were originally used as mere marks of aspiration ; hence as letters they were called, in opposition to their use as aspirates, ξ *ψιλον* and ϑ *ψιλον*, i. e. ξ unaspirated, ϑ unaspirated ; \circ and ω are simply short and long \circ , as ϵ and η are short and long ϵ .

§ 2. (a) *Sounds¹ of Letters according to the English method of Pronunciation.*

α has the sound of *a* in *fan*, when it is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, e. g. *χαλ-ός* ; the sound of *a* in *fate*, when it stands before a single consonant which is followed by two vowels, the first of which is ϵ or ι , e. g. *ἀνασ-τάσεως*, *στρατι-ώτης* ; also when it forms a syllable by itself, or ends a syllable not final, e. g. *μεγ-ά-λη*, *στρα-τός* ; it has the sound of *a* in *father*, when it is followed by a single ρ , in the same syllable, and also when it ends a word ; but α final in monosyllables has the sound of *a* in *fate*, e. g. *Βάρ-βα-ρος*, *γάρ*, *ἀγαθά*, *τά*.

γ before, γ , κ , χ , and ξ has the sound of *ng* in *angle*, or nasal *n* in *ankle*, e. g. *ἀγγελος*, *ang-gelos* ; *κλαγγή*, *clangor* ; *Ἀγχίσης*, *Anchises* (*Angchises*) ; *συνκοπή*, *syncope* ; *λάρυγξ*, *larynx* ; elsewhere it always has the hard sound, like *g* in *gel* ; e. g. *γίγας*.

ϵ has the sound of short *e* in *met*, when it is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, e. g. *μέγ-ας*, *μετ-ά* ; the sound of long *e* in *me*, when it ends a word, or a syllable followed by another vowel, or when it forms a syllable by itself, e. g. *γέ*, *θέ-ω*, *προς-έ-θηκε*, *βασιλ-ε-ως*.

η has the sound of *e* in *me*, e. g. *μονή*.

ι has the sound of *i* in *mine*, when it ends a word or syllable, or forms a syllable by itself, e. g. *ἐλπί-σι*, *ὅτι*, *πεδ-ί-ον* ; the sound of *i* in *pin*, when it is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, e. g. *πρίν*, *κιν-δυνος*.

κ always has the hard sound of *k*, though expressed in Latin by *c*, e. g. *Κιλικία*, *Cilicia* ; *Κέκροψ*, *Cecrops* ; *Κικέρων*, *Cicero*.

ξ at the beginning of a word or syllable has the sound of *z*, e. g. *ξένος* ; elsewhere, the sound of *z*, *διαξύω*, *πράξις*, *ἄναξ*.

\circ has the sound of short *o* in *not*, when it is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, e. g. *λόγ-ος*, *κύ-ρος* ; the sound of long *o* in *go*, when it ends a word or syllable, or forms a syllable by itself, e. g. *τό*, *ὕπό*, *θο-ός*, *τοξ-ό-της*.

¹ On the division of syllables, see § 17.

σ has the sharp sound of *s* in *son*; except before μ, in the middle of a word, or at the end of a word after η or ω, where it has the sound of *z*, e. g. σκηνή, νόμισμα, γῆς, κάλως; before ι it does not have the sound of *sh* as in Latin, e. g. Ἀσία = *A-si-a*, not *A-shi-a*.

τ followed by ι never has the sound of *sh*, as in Latin, e. g. Γαλατία = *Gala-tia*, not *Gala-shia*; Κριτίας = *Kriti-as*, not *Krishi-as*; Αιγύπτιοι.

υ has the sound of *u* in *tulip*, e. g. τύχη; but before ρ, the sound of *u* in *pure*, e. g. πῦρ, γέφυρα.

χ has the hard sound of *ch* in *chasm*, e. g. ταχύς.

ω has the sound of long *o* in *note*, e. g. ἄγω. (1.)¹

(b) *Sounds of Letters according to the Continental Method, so called.*

α as *a* in *father*, ε as *e* in *met*, η as *e* in *prey*, ι as *i* in *machine*, ο as *o* in *not*, υ as *u* in *put*, ω as *o* in *tone*; short vowels are only less prolonged; αι, ει, ευ, οι, as below (§ 3), αυ as *ou* in *our*, ου as *ou* in *tour*, or *u* in Lat. *tu*, υι as *ui* in *quit* or *quick*; the consonants generally as in English; but γ before γ, κ, χ has the sound of *ng* or *n* as in the English method.

§ 3. *Division of the Vowels. — Diphthongs.*

1. The principal² vowels α, ι, υ, which are either long or short;

The subordinate vowels ε and ο, which are always short;
η and ω, which are always long.

The mark (˘) over the vowels α, ι, υ shows it is short;
(˘), long; (˘), short or long; e. g. ā, ǣ, ǣ.

2. The diphthongs are formed by the union of the vowels α, ε, ο, υ, η, ω with the vowels ι and υ.

They are

¹ Such small Roman numerals refer to the Exercises for Reading or Translation at the end of the Grammar.

² They are called principal, because they denote the principal sounds; the others subordinate, because their sounds are the intermediates of the principal sounds, — the sound of ε being intermediate between α and ι, and that of ο between α and υ; η is produced by lengthening ε or α, ω by lengthening ο.

αι	pronounced like	ai	in	aisle,	e. g.	αἶψα
ει	"	"	ei	"	sleight,	" δεινός
οι	"	"	oi	"	oil,	" κοινός
υι	"	"	ui	"	quiet,	" νιός
αυ	"	"	au	"	laud,	" παῦς
ευ and ηυ	"	"	eu	"	feudal,	" ἐπλευσα, ἡδῆσιν
ου and ουυ	"	"	ou	"	sound, ¹	" οὐρανός, αὐτός;

also the improper diphthongs *γ, η, and φ*, i. e. *α̇, η̇, and ω̇* with an Iota subscript.² These we pronounce like *α, η, and ω*, the Iota subscript having no influence on the pronunciation.

REM. 1. The following examples show how the Romans pronounced these diphthongs, and also the English pronunciation; *αι* being represented by *ae*, *ει* by *i* or *ē*, *υι* by *y*, *οι* by *oe*, *ου* by *u*; e. g.

Φαίδρος, <i>Phaedrus</i> ,	Τεύκρος, <i>Teucer</i> ,	Θράκες, <i>Thracæ</i> ,
Γλαῦκος, <i>Glaucus</i> ,	Βοιωτία, <i>Boeotia</i> ,	Θρήσσα, <i>Thressa</i> ,
Νεῖλος, <i>Nilus</i> ,	Μοῦσα, <i>Musa</i> ,	κωμῳδία, <i>comœdia</i> .
Λυκείον, <i>Lycœum</i> ,	Εὐθείνια, <i>Pithyia</i> ,	

REM. 2. With the capital letters, the Iota subscript of *φ, η, and ψ* is placed in a line with the vowel, but without changing the pronunciation; e. g. *Αι̇* = *φ*, *Ηι̇* = *η*, *Ωι̇* = *φ*.

REM. 3. When two vowels, which regularly form a diphthong, are to be pronounced separately, two points called *diæresis* are placed over the second vowel (*ι, υ*); e. g. *εῖ, οῖ, αῦ*. (II.)

§ 4. Division of the Consonants.

1. The consonants are divided, first, according to the organs by which they are formed, into :

Palatals, *κ γ χ; ρ*

Linguals, *τ δ θ; ζ; ν λ σ*

Labials, *π β φ; μ*.

2. Secondly, according to their sound, into :

(a) Semi-vowels, *λ μ ν ρ*, which are called Liquids, and the sibilant *σ*;

¹ By some pronounced like *ou* in *group*.

² The Iota subscript was originally written in the line and pronounced till the first century B. C. Then, ceasing to be pronounced, it was dropped; but was restored in the thirteenth century, and written under the letter which it used to follow.

(b) Mutes : Three smooth, $\pi \kappa \tau$.

Three medial, $\beta \gamma \delta$.

Three rough, $\phi \chi \theta$.

REM. Mutes of the same class are called *cognate*, as κ, γ, χ , &c.; of the same order, *co-ordinate*, as π, κ, τ , &c.

3. The double consonants ξ, ψ, ζ are formed by the coalescence of a mute with the sibilant σ , viz. $\kappa\sigma, \pi\sigma, \delta\sigma$. On the Digamma, see § 194.

§ 5. *Breathings.*

1. Every initial vowel is pronounced with a Breathing; this is either smooth or rough. The smooth is indicated by the mark ('), the rough by (').

2. The rough breathing corresponds to the English and Latin *h*; the smooth, which is not used in other languages, merely shows that the vowel is not aspirated.

REM. 1. Although every initial vowel both at the beginning and middle of a word is pronounced with one of the two breathings, yet the marks of the breathing are placed only over the initial vowel; e. g. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\eta, \iota\sigma\tau\omicron\rho\iota\alpha$; but $\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha\pi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (from $\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$).

REM. 2. In diphthongs, the mark of the breathing is placed over the second vowel; e. g. $\acute{o}\lambda\omicron\varsigma, \epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\theta\upsilon\varsigma, \alpha\upsilon\tau\iota\kappa\alpha$. But when the improper diphthongs ϕ, ψ, χ are capital letters, the breathing is placed over the first vowel; e. g. $\acute{\Omega}\delta\eta, \acute{\Lambda}\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$, pronounced like $\acute{\omega}\delta\eta, \acute{o}\delta\epsilon, \acute{\chi}\delta\eta\varsigma, \textit{Hades}$.

3. The liquid ρ is pronounced with the rough breathing, and hence has the mark of the breathing at the beginning of the word; e. g. $\acute{\rho}\eta\tau\omega\rho$ (*rhetor*). When two ρ 's occur in the middle of a word, the first has the smooth breathing, the last, the rough; e. g. $\Pi\upsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\omicron\varsigma$; but sometimes both breathings are omitted, as $\Pi\upsilon\rho\rho\omicron\varsigma$. (III.)

§ 6. *Mark of Crasis and Elision (Corōnis—Apostrophe).*

1. The mark of Crasis and Elision is the same as that of the smooth breathing. The mark of Crasis is called *Corōnis*, of Elision, *Apostrophe*.

2. The final and initial vowels or diphthongs of two successive words often coalesce and form one long vowel or diphthong. This is called *Crasis*. The Coronis is placed over the syllable formed by Crasis; if a diphthong, over the second vowel; but is omitted, when a word begins with a vowel or diphthong formed by crasis; e. g. τὸ ὄνομα = τοῦνομα, τὸ ἔπος = τοῦπος, τὰ ἀγαθὰ = τὰγαθὰ, ὁ οἶνος = ὦνος.

REM. There is no ı subscript in Crasis, unless the last of the coalescing syllables has ı; e. g. καὶ εἶτα = κῆτα; but καὶ ἔπειτα = κᾰπειτα, καὶ ἄν = κᾰν, καὶ ἐγὼ = κᾰγῶ.

3. *Elision* is the omission of a short final vowel before a word beginning with a vowel. Elision is frequent, for example, with all prepositions ending with a vowel, except *περί* and *πρό*; as ἀπὸ οἴκου = ἀπ' οἴκου. In compounds the apostrophe is omitted, e. g. ἀπετέλεσαν from ἀποετέλεσαν.

§ 7. Movable Consonants at the end of a word.

1. Another means of avoiding the concurrence of two vowels in two successive words, is by appending ν¹ to certain final syllables:

- (α) to the Dat. Pl. in σι, to the two adverbs, *πέρυσι*, the last year, *παντάσῃ*, universally, and all adverbs of place in σι; e. g. πᾶσιν ἔλεξα; ἡ Πλαταιᾶσιν ἡγεμονία;
- (β) to the third Pers. Sing. and Pl. in σι; e. g. τύπτουσιν ἐμέ, τίθησιν ἐν τῇ τραπέζῃ; so also to ἐστί;
- (γ) to the third Pers. Sing. in ε; e. g. ἔτυπεν ἐμέ;
- (δ) to the numeral εἴκοσι, though not always; e. g. εἴκοσιν ἄνδρες and εἴκοσι ἄνδρες.

REM. 1. The ν *ἐφελκυστικόν* also stands regularly at the end of a book, or a larger paragraph; often also in the poets before a consonant to make a short syllable long.

2. The adverb οὕτως (*thus*) always retains its full form

¹ This is called ν *ἐφελκυστικόν*, i. e. *suffixed, paragogic, movable*.

before a vowel, but generally drops its σ before a consonant; so, too, sometimes μέχρ ι s and ἄχρ ι s (*until*); e. g. οὕτως ἐποίησεν, but οὕτω ποιῶ.

3. The preposition ἐξ (*ex*) likewise retains its full form before vowels, but before consonants takes the form ἐκ; e. g. ἐξ εἰρήνης, but ἐκ τῆς εἰρήνης; so also in composition; e. g. ἐξελαύνειν, but ἐκτελεῖν.

4. Οὐ (*not*) stands before consonants, οὐκ before vowels, οὐχ before an aspirated vowel (§ 8, 2, though not before the aspirated ρ), οὐχί before both vowels and consonants; e. g. οὐ καλός, οὐκ αἰσχροός, οὐχ ἡδύς (but οὐ ρίπτω). Μή like οὐ assumes κ before a vowel; e. g. μηκ-έτι.

REM. 2. Οὐ with the acute stands even before a vowel when it means *not*, or when there is an actual break in the discourse, as at the close of an answer expressed interrogatively; e. g. Πῶς γὰρ οὐ; Ἄρ' οὐν . . .; or in antitheses; e. g. λίθους εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ἐρίπτουν, ἐξικνούτο δὲ οὐ. On the contrary, when the sentence is closely united with the preceding, we find οὐκ; thus, e. g. οὐκ, ἀλλὰ; οὐκ, εἰ or ἤν.

REM. 3. Crasis, Elision, and the Movable letters are merely expedients to prevent the concurrence of vowels between two words, such concurrence being unpleasant to the Greek ear.

§ 8. *Change of Consonants in Inflection and Derivation.*

1. A Pi-mute (π β φ) or a Kappa-mute (κ γ χ), before a Tau-mute (τ δ θ), must be of the same order as the Tau-mute; i. e. only a smooth Mute (π κ) can stand before the smooth Mute τ; only a medial (β γ), before the medial δ; only an aspirate (φ χ), before the aspirate θ; as: πτ and κτ; βδ and γδ; φθ and χθ. Compare scriptum, rectum, coctum from scribo, rego, coquo; e. g.

β and φ before τ become π as: (from τρίβ-ω) τέτριβ-ται = τέτριπται
 (" γράφ-ω) γέγραφ-ται = γέγραπται
 γ " χ " τ " κ " (" λέγ-ω) λέλεγ-ται = λέλεκται
 (" βρέχ-ω) βέβρεχ-ται = βέβρεκται

π and φ before δ become β as: (from	κίπ-τω)	κίπ-δα	=	κύβδα
	(" γράφ-ω)	γράφ-δην	=	γράφδην
κ. " χ " δ " γ " (" πλέκ-ω)	πλέκ-δην	=	πλέγδην	
	(" βρέχ-ω)	βρέχ-δην	=	βρέγδην
π " β " θ " φ " (" πέμπ-ω)	ἐπέμπ-θην	=	ἐπέμφθην	
	(" τρίβ-ω)	ἐτρίβ-θην	=	ἐτρίφθην
κ " γ " θ " χ " (" πλέκ-ω)	ἐπλέκ-θην	=	ἐπλέγχθην	
	(" λέγ-ω)	ἐλέγ-θην	=	ἐλέγχθην.

REM. 1. The Preposition *ἐκ* in composition remains unchanged before all consonants; e. g. *ἐκδοῦναι* and *ἐκθεῖναι*, etc., not *ἐγδοῦναι* and *ἐχθεῖναι*.

2. The smooth mutes (π κ τ) before a rough breathing are changed into the cognate aspirates (φ χ θ). But the medials (β γ δ) are thus changed only in the inflection of the verb; in other cases they remain unchanged; hence:

ἀπ' οὐ = ἀφ' οὐ, τέτυπ-ά = τέτυφα, τέτριβ-ά = τέτριφα
 ἐπυφαίνω (from ἐπί, ὑφαίνω) = ἐφυφαίνω
 οὐκ ὁσίως = οὐχ ὁσίως, πέπλεκ-ά = πέπλεχα, εἰλογ-ά = εἰλοχα
 ἀντ' ὧν = ἀνθ' ὧν (from ἀντί); ἀντέλκω = ἀνθέλκω (from ἀντί, ἔλκω),
 but τρίβ' οὕτως (not τριφ' οὕτως), λέγ' οὕτως (not λέχ' οὕτως), οὐδέις
 (not οὐθείς, from οὐδ' and εἰς).

REM. 2. This change takes place in Crasis also, as *θάτερα* from τὰ ἕτερα (§ 6. 2). When the smooth mutes πτ or κτ precede an aspirate, they must both be changed into rough mutes (No. 1.); e. g. *ἐφθήμερος* instead of *ἐπτήμερος* (from ἐπτά and ἡμέρα); *νύχθ' ὄλην* instead of *νύκτ' ὄλην*.

3. A Tau-mute (τ δ θ) before another Tau-mute is changed into σ (compare *claustrum* from *claudo*):

ἐπειθ-θην.	(from	πείθω)	becomes	ἐπείσθην
πειθ-τίος	(πείθω)	"	πειστίος
ῥεῖδ-θην	(ῥεῖδω)	"	ῥεῖσθην

4. A Pi-mute (π β φ) before μ is changed into μ,
 A Kappa-mute (κ and χ) before μ is changed into γ;
 A Tau-mute (τ δ θ often ν) before μ is changed into σ; e. g.

(a) Pi-mute:	τέτριβ-μαι	(from	τρίβω)	becomes	τέτριμμα
	λείπ-μαι	(λείπω)	"	λείμμα
	γέγραφ-μαι	(γράφω)	"	γέγραμμα
(β) Kappa-mute:	πέπλεκ-μαι	(πλέκω)	"	πέπλεγμαι
	λέλεγ-μαι	(λέγω)	remains	λέλεγμαι
	βέβρεχ-μαι	(βρέχω)	becomes	βίβρεγμα

- (γ) Tau-mute: *ἦνυτ-μαι* (from *ἀνύτω*) becomes *ἦνυσμαι*
ἐρήρειδ-μαι (" *ἐρείδω*) " *ἐρήρεισμαι*
πέπειθ-μαι (" *πείθω*) " *πέπεισμαι*
 (δ) ς: *πέφαν-μαι* (" *φαίνω*) " *πέφασμαι*

5. *N* before a Pi-mute (π β φ ψ) is changed into μ,
N before a Kappa-mute (κ γ χ ξ) is changed into γ,
N before a Tau-mute (τ δ θ) is unchanged,
N before a Liquid is changed into the same Liquid; e. g.

<i>ἐν-πειρία</i>	becomes <i>ἐμπειρία</i>	<i>συν-καλέω</i>	becomes <i>συγκαλέω</i>
<i>ἐν-βάλλω</i>	" <i>ἐμβάλλω</i>	<i>συν-γινώσκω</i>	" <i>συγγινώσκω</i>
<i>ἐν-φρων</i>	" <i>ἐμφρων</i>	<i>σύν-χρονος</i>	" <i>σύγχρονος</i>
<i>ἐν-ψύχος</i>	" <i>ἐμψύχος</i>	<i>συν-ξέω</i>	" <i>συγξέω</i> .
<i>συν-λογίζω</i>	" <i>συλλογίζω</i>	<i>συν-μετρία</i>	" <i>συμμετρία</i>
<i>ἐν-μένω</i>	" <i>ἐμμένω</i>	<i>συν-ρίπτω</i>	" <i>συρρίπτω</i> ;

but *συν-τείνω*, *συν-δέω*, *συν-θέω*. Comp. *imbuo*, *imprimo*, *ilino*, *immineo*, *irruo*, instead of *inbuo*, *inprimo*, *inlino*, &c.; but *intendo*.

REM. 3. The enclitics (§ 14) form an exception; e. g. *ὄντερ*, *τόνγε*; also the preposition *ἐν* before ρ; e. g. *ἐνρίπτω*.

6. A Pi-mute (π β φ) with σ forms ψ,
 A Kappa-mute (κ γ χ) with σ forms ξ,
 A Tau-mute (τ δ θ) disappears before σ; e. g.

- (α) Pi-mute: *λείπ-σω* (from *λείπω*) becomes *λείψω* *ὄψ*, *ὄπ-ός*
τρίβ-σω (" *τρίβω*) " *τρίψω* *χέρνιψ*, *χέρνιβ-ος*
γράφ-σω (" *γράφω*) " *γράψω* *ΝΙΨ*, *νίψ-α*
 (β) Kappa-mute: *πλέκ-σω* (" *πλέκω*) " *πλέξω* *κόραξ*, *κόρακ-ος*
λέγ-σω (" *λέγω*) " *λέξω* *αἶξ*, *αἶγ-ός*
βρέχ-σω (" *βρέχω*) " *βρέξω* *μῶνυξ*, *μῶνυχ-ος*
 (γ) Tau-mute: *ἀνύτ-σω* (" *ἀνύτω*) " *ἀνύσω* *γέλως*, *γέλωτ-ος*
ἐρείδ-σω (" *ἐρείδω*) " *ἐρείσω* *λαμπάς*, *λαμπάδ-ος*
πείθ-σω (" *πείθω*) " *πείσω* *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθ-ος*
ἐλπιδ-σω (" *ἐλπίζω*) " *ἐλπίσω* *ἐλπίς*, *ἐλπίδ-ος*.

REM. 4. Compare *duzi*, *rezi*, *trazi*, *clausi*, from *duco*, *rego*, *traho*, *clando*. *ἔκ* before σ is an exception; e. g. *ἐκσώζω*; see Rem. 1.

7. *N* disappears before σ; but when it is joined with a Tau-mute, both disappear before σ, and as a compensa-

tion, the short vowel before σ is lengthened; ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$, o into ou , α , ι , υ , into $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\iota}$, $\bar{\upsilon}$; e. g.

δαίμον-σι	becomes	δαίμοσι	ὀδόντ-σι	becomes	ὀδοῦσι
τυφθέν-σι	"	τυφθείσι	ἔλμνθ-σι	"	ἔλμῃσι
σπένθ-σω	"	σπείσω	δεκνύντ-σι	"	δεκνῶσι
τύψαντ-σι	"	τύψῃσι	Ξενοφώντ-σι	"	Ξενοφῶσι.

REM. 5. Exceptions: $\epsilon\nu$, as $\epsilon\nu\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\omega$; $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\nu$, as $\pi\alpha\lambda\iota\nu\sigma\kappa\iota\omicron\varsigma$; some forms of inflection and derivation in $\sigma\alpha\iota$ and $\sigma\iota\varsigma$ from verbs in $\nu\omega$, as $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\nu\sigma\alpha\iota$ (from $\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\nu\omega$); $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\nu\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (from $\pi\epsilon\pi\alpha\iota\nu\omega$); and some few substantives in $\iota\nu\varsigma$ and $\nu\upsilon\varsigma$. In composition, ν in $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ is changed into σ before σ followed by a vowel, as $\sigma\upsilon\sigma\sigma\acute{\omega}\zeta\omega$ (from $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ and $\sigma\acute{\omega}\zeta\omega$); but it is dropped when σ with a consonant, or ζ follows it; e. g. $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu\text{-}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\alpha$ becomes $\sigma\acute{\sigma}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\alpha$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu\text{-}\zeta\eta\gamma\iota\alpha$, $\sigma\upsilon\zeta\eta\gamma\iota\alpha$.

8. P is doubled — (a) when the augment (§ 85, 2) is prefixed; e. g. $\tilde{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\rho}\epsilon\omicron\nu$; (b) in composition, when it is preceded by a short vowel; e. g. $\tilde{\alpha}\rho\acute{\rho}\eta\kappa\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\beta\alpha\theta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{\rho}\omicron\sigma\varsigma$; but $\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}\rho\omega\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ (from $\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}$ and $\rho\acute{\omega}\nu\nu\mu\iota$).

9. In the Reduplication of the verb (§ 78, 4 and § 127, 2) two successive syllables do not begin with a rough mute, the first rough being changed into the corresponding smooth; so, too, in the first Aor. and Fut. Pass. of $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota\nu$, and $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$ (stem ΘE): e. g.

$\phi\epsilon\text{-}\phi\iota\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$	(from	$\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$)	becomes	$\pi\epsilon\phi\iota\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$
$\chi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\ddot{\upsilon}\kappa\alpha$	($\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$)	"	$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\chi\ddot{\upsilon}\kappa\alpha$
$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\ddot{\upsilon}\kappa\alpha$	($\theta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$)	"	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\ddot{\upsilon}\kappa\alpha$
$\theta\iota\text{-}\theta\eta\mu\iota$	stem	ΘE	"	$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$.

$\epsilon\tau\acute{\theta}\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\text{-}\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$, $\tau\epsilon\text{-}\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ instead of $\epsilon\theta\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$.

10. In some words whose stem begins with τ and ends with a rough mute, the aspiration is transferred, i. e. the smooth τ is changed into the rough θ , when the rough mute, in the inflection or formation of words, disappears. Thus :

Stem $TPIX$: from this is formed the Nom. $\theta\rho\acute{\iota}\xi$, i. e. $\theta\rho\iota\chi\text{-}s$, *hair*, Dat. Pl. $\theta\rho\iota\xi$ (here the aspiration of the χ is transferred to the τ and changes it to θ); in the other cases the pure stem appears, and the aspiration not being transferred, the τ remains: $\tau\rho\iota\chi\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\tau\rho\iota\chi\text{-}\acute{\iota}$, etc.

$T\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, *swift*, becomes $\theta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega\nu$ or $\theta\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\omega\nu$ in the comparative.

Stem TAΦ: from this comes θάπτω, *to bury*, θάψω, τέθαμμαι; but second Aor. Pass. (the rough mute remaining) is ἐτάφην, and the substantives ταφή, τάφος, *grave*.

Τρέφω, *to nourish*, Fut. θρέψω, Aor. ἔθρεψα, but Perf. τέτροφα, θρεπ-τήρ, *one who nourishes*, θρέμμα, *nursling*.

Stem TPYΦ: from this comes θρύπτω, *to break*, θρύψω, τέθρυμαι, second Aor. Pass. ἐθρύφην.

Τρέχω, *to run*, θρέξομαι.

Here also belongs ἔχω, *to have*, instead of ἔχω (originally σέχω), the aspirate of ε making it the same as an aspirated letter, — the aspiration of the ε being omitted while the rough χ remains, but reappearing when χ disappears; hence Fut. ἔξω.

REM. 6. Where the passive endings of the above verbs, τρέφω, θάπτω (stem TAΦ), θρύπτω (TPYΦ), begin with θ, the aspiration of the two final consonants φθ, changes τ, the initial consonant of the stem, into θ; e. g.

ἐθρέφ-θην, θρεφ-θῆναι, θρεφ-θήσεσθαι, τεθράφ-θαι,
ἐθάφ-θην, θαφ-θείς, θαφ-θήσομαι, τεθάφ-θαι.

REM. 7. In the imperative-ending of the first Aor. Pass., where both syllables would begin with θ, viz. θηθι, the last rough mute, not the first, is changed into the corresponding smooth, thus: θητι; e. g. βουλεύ-θητι. In the second Aor. Pass. the ending θι again appears; as τριβ-θι.

11. The vowel ι often changes a preceding τ into σ; e. g. πλούσιος (from πλούτης), Μιλήσιος (fr. Μίλητος), οὐσία (instead of οὐτία fr. ὤν, Gen. ὄντος), βουλεύουσι (instead of βουλεύοντι), ἴστησι (inst. of ἵσστητι, comp. sistit, ἐς-τί).

12. Besides the vowel ι the Greek had also a consonant ι, corresponding to our *j*; but this sound was so unpleasant to the Greek ear, that it was early modified, being sometimes changed into the kindred vowel ι, sometimes into a consonant, and sometimes wholly disappearing. The following are the different cases:

- (a) κ, γ, χ with *j* becomes σσ (Att. ττ), more seldom ζ; e. g. ἡσσων, *inferior* (from ἡκίων, comp. ἡκιστά), ἐλάσσων, *smaller* (fr. ἐλάχιων, comp. ἐλάχιστος), θάσσων, *quicker* (fr. τάχιων fr. ταχύς, comp. § 51); φρίσσω (fr. φρίκιω, stem ΦΡΙΚ), τάσσω (fr. τάγιω, st. ΤΑΓ), βήσσω (fr. βήχιω, st. ΒΗΧ), see § 104; μείζων (fr. μέγιω fr. μέγας, comp. mag-nus, major); κράζω (fr. κράγιω, st. ΚΡΑΓ), see § 104.
- (b) δ with *j* becomes ζ; but τ or θ with *j* becomes σσ; e. g. φράζω (fr. φράδιω), comp. § 104; κρείσσω, *melior* (fr. κρέτιω, comp. κρα-

- tús*; *ἐρέσσω* (fr. *ἐρέτjω*, comp. *ἐρέτjης*), *βυσσός*, *δ* (fr. *βυθός*, comp. *βυθός*).
- (c) λ with *j* by assimilation becomes λλ; e. g. *ἄλλος* (fr. *ἄλ'ος*, comp. *άλιός*), *μᾶλλον* (fr. *μᾶλjον* from *μᾶλα*, comp. *melios*); *ἄλλομαι* (fr. *ἄλjομαι*, comp. *salio*).
- (d) When ν, or ρ, or F stand with *j*, the *j* is transferred to the preceding syllable as ι, and unites with the vowel of that syllable to form a long vowel or diphthong; e. g. *ἀμείνων* (fr. *ἀμένjων*), *χείρων* (fr. *χέρjων*), *μέλαινα* (fr. *μέλανjα*), *γλυκεία* (fr. *γλυκεjα*); *φαίνω* (fr. *φάνjω*), *κτείνω* (fr. *τένjω*), *κρίνω* (fr. *κρίνjω*), *κλαίω* (fr. *κλάτjω*). Comp. § 111.

CHAPTER II.

SYLLABLES.

§ 9. *Quantity of Syllables.*

1. A syllable is short by nature, when its vowel is short, viz., ε, ο, ᾱ, ι, ῥ, and when a vowel or single consonant follows a short vowel; e. g. *ἑνὸς*, *ἐπὶ*.

2. A syllable is long by nature, when the vowel is either a simple long vowel, viz., η, ω, ᾱ, ι, ῥ, or a diphthong; e. g. *ἥρως*, *κρίνω*, *γέφυρα*, *ισχύρος*, *βουλεύης*; also when two vowels are contracted into one; e. g. *ἄκων* (from *ἀέκων*), *βότρυς* (from *βότρυς*).

3. A syllable with a short vowel is made long by position, when two or more consonants or a double consonant (ζ ξ ψ) follow the short vowel; e. g. *στῆλλω*, *τόψαντες*, *κόραξ* (*κόρακος*), *τράπεζα*.

§ 10. *Accentuation.*

1. The Greek has three accents: The acute (´), to denote the sharp tone,¹ as *λόγος*; the circumflex (˘), the protracted tone, as *σῶμα*; the grave (`), a softened acute (§ 12, 1).

¹ In the English method of pronouncing Greek no regard is had to the written accent, though the Greeks in their pronunciation undoubtedly marked the syllable on which the accent stands.

REM. 1. The accent stands upon the second vowel of diphthongs ; with an initial vowel, the acute and grave stand after the breathing, the circumflex over it ; e. g. ἀπαξ, ἀξήσεις, ἐν εἴπῃ, εἶρεα, αἶμα. But with capital letters, the accent is placed after the breathing, over the first vowel of the improper diphthongs α, η, φ ; e. g. Ἄιδης (ἄδης), Ὀϊκος (ῥος). With the diaeresis (§ 3, R. 3), the acute stands between, the circumflex over, the points ; e. g. ἀΐδης, κληΐδι.

2. The acute stands on one of the three last syllables, whether long or short ; e. g. ἔν, θήρ, καλός, καλούς, βασιλεύς, βεβουλευκός, ἀνθρώπου, πόλεμος, εὖξεινος.

3. The circumflex stands only on one of the two last syllables ; but the syllable must be long by nature ; e. g. τοῦ, τεῖχος, χρήμα, τιμῶμεν.

4. If, then, the antepenult is accented, it can have only the acute ; but it is accented only when the ultimate is short, and not long by position ; e. g. τράπεζᾱ, ἄνθρωπος, καλαῦροπος ; but τραπέζης, ἀνθρώπου, καλαῦρονφ.

5. If the penult is accented and is short by nature, it must have the acute ; e. g. βεβουλευκός, τραπέζης, τᾶττω, τᾶττε, τᾶξίς, τᾶγμαῖ.

But if the penult is accented and is long by nature, it takes

(a) the acute, when the ultimate is long by nature ; e. g. τείχει, πράττω, πράξεις, ἀνθρώπου ;

(b) the circumflex, when the ultimate is short by nature, — a syllable long by position being here considered short ; e. g. τεῖχος, πράττε, πράξις, πᾶγμα, χρήμα, αὐλάξ (Gen. αὐλάκος), καλαῦρονφ, Δημόναξ (but θῶράξ, Gen. θῶράκος).

6. If the ultimate is accented, and short, it has the acute ; e. g. βεβουλευκός ; if long, either the acute, as βεβουλευκώς, or the circumflex, as τιμῶν.

REM. 2. According to the accentuation of the three last syllables, words have the following names :

(a) Oxytone, when the ultimate has the acute ; e. g. βεβουλευκώς, κακός, θήρ ;

- (b) Paroxytone, when the penult has the acute ; e. g. *βουλεύω* ;
- (c) Proparoxytone, when the antepenult has the acute ; e. g. *ἄνθρωπος*, *βουλευόμενος*, *ἄνθρωποι*, *βουλευόμεθα* ;
- (d) Perispomēnon, when the ultimate has the circumflex ; e. g. *κακῶς* ;
- (e) Properispomenon, when the penult has the circumflex ; e. g. *πράγμα*, *φιλοῦσα* ;
- (f) Barytone, when the ultimate is unaccented ; e. g. *πράγματα*, *πράγμα*.

§ 11. *Change and Removal of the Accent by Inflection and Contraction.*

1. By lengthening the final syllable,
 - (a) A Proparoxytone, as *τράπεζα*, *ἄγγελος*, becomes a Paroxytone ; e. g. *τραπέζης*, *ἀγγέλου* ;
 - (b) A Properispomenon, as *Μούσα*, *νῆσος*, *τείχος*, a Paroxytone ; e. g. *Μούσης*, *νήσου*, *τείχους* ;
 - (c) An Oxytone, as *σκιᾶ*, *θεός*, in the Gen. and Dat. of the I. and II. declension, a Perispomenon ; e. g. *σκιᾶς*, *σκιᾷ*, *θεοῦ*, *θεῷ*.
2. By shortening the final syllable,
 - (a) A dissyllabic Paroxytone with penult long by nature, as *φεύγω*, *πράττω*, becomes a Properispomenon ;¹ e. g. *φεῦγε*, *πρᾶττε* ;
 - (b) A polysyllabic Paroxytone, whether the penult is long or short, becomes a Proparoxytone ; e. g. *βουλεύω*, *βούλενε*.
3. By the addition of a syllable at the beginning of a word, the accent is removed towards the beginning ; e. g. *βουλεύω*, *ἐβούλευον* ; but by the addition of syllables at the end, it is removed towards the end ; e. g. *βουλεύω*, *βουλευόμεθα*, *βουλευθῆσόμεθα*.

REM. 1. The particular cases of the change of accent by inflection, and the exceptions to the general rules here stated, will be noticed under the *accentuation* of the several parts of speech.

¹ This rule applies mostly to *verba*.

4. The principles of contraction are :

(1) When neither of the two syllables to be contracted is accented, there is no change in the accent, the syllable to be contracted remaining unaccented ; e. g. *γένει·* = *γένει*, *φίλει* = *φίλει*.

(2) But when one of the two syllables to be contracted is accented, the contracted syllable is accented :

(a) When the antepenult, it takes the acute ; when the penult, the acute, if the ultimate is long ; the circumflex, if it is short ; e. g.

<i>παρόμενος</i> = <i>παρώμενος</i>	<i>φιλόμενος</i> = <i>φιλόμενος</i>
<i>τραπόστην</i> = <i>τραπόστην</i>	<i>φιλοῦσθην</i> = <i>φιλοῦσθην</i>
<i>μισθόουσι</i> = <i>μισθοῦσι</i>	<i>ἑσταότος</i> = <i>ἑστῶτος</i> .

(b) When the contracted syllable is the ultimate, it takes :

(a) The acute, when the last of the syllables to be contracted had the acute ; e. g. *ἑσταώς* = *ἑστῶς* ;

(β) The circumflex, when the first was accented ; e. g. *ἡχόϊ* = *ἡχόϊ*.

REM. 2. The exceptions to the principles stated, will be noticed under the contracted declensions and conjugations.

§ 12. *Change and Removal of the Accent in connected Discourse.*

1. In connected discourse, Oxytones take the mark of the grave ; but the acute must stand before every punctuation-mark by which an actual division is made in the thought ; thus, for example, in co-ordinate principal clauses, in subordinate clauses, in apposition ; e. g. *Ὁ μὲν ἑὺρος ἐπέρασε τὸν ποταμὸν, οἱ δὲ πολέμοι ἀπέφυγον.* — *Πᾶντες οὗτοι νόμοι εἰσὶν, οὓς τὸ πλῆθος ἔγραψεν.* — *Κοκρεὺς, ὁ Πέλοπος υἱός, ἴφικον, τὸν Ἰππᾶσου υἱόν, ἀπέκτεινε.*

Exceptions. The interrogatives *τίς, τί, quis? quid?* always remain oxytone.

2. In Crasis (§ 6, 2), the accent of the first word is omitted, and the word formed from the two, has the accent of the second ; e. g. *τὰ ἀγαθὰ* = *τάγαθὰ, τοῦ οὐρανοῦ* = *τοῦρανοῦ, τῇ ἡμέρᾳ* = *θημέρᾳ, τὸ ὄνομα*

= τοῦνομα. When the second word is a dissyllabic paroxytone, with a short final syllable, the acute, according to the general rule [§ 10, 5 (b)], becomes circumflex; e. g. τὸ ἔπος = τοῦπος, τὰ ἄλλα = τᾶλλα, τὸ ἔργον = τοῦργον, τὰ ὄπλα = θᾶπλα (§ 8, Rem. 2).

3. In Elision (§ 6, 3), the accent of the elided vowel goes back as an acute upon the preceding syllable; yet, when the word from which a vowel has been elided, is a preposition or one of the particles, ἀλλά, οὐδέ, μηδέ, the accent of the elided vowel wholly disappears; so, too, when the accented vowel of monosyllables is elided; e. g.

πολλά ἔπαθον	=	πολλ' ἔπαθον	παρὰ ἐμοῦ	=	παρ' ἐμοῦ
δεινὰ ἔρωτᾷς	=	δαιν' ἔρωτᾷς	ἀπὸ ἐαυτοῦ	=	ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ
φημί ἐγώ	=	φήμ' ἐγώ	ἀλλὰ ἐγώ	=	ἀλλ' ἐγώ
αἰσχροῦ ἔλεξας	=	αἰσχρ' ἔλεξας	οὐδέ ἐγώ	=	οὐδ' ἐγώ
ἐπτά ἦσαν	=	ἑπτ' ἦσαν	ἡ δὲ ὄς	=	ἡ δ' ὄς.

§ 13. *Atonics or Proclitics.*¹

Atonics or Proclitics are certain monosyllables which, in connected discourse, are so closely united to the following word, that they coalesce with it, as it were, and lose their accent. They are :

- (a) the forms of the article *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ*;
- (b) the prepositions, *ἐν, in, eis (ἐς), into, ἐκ (ἐξ), ex, ὡς, as*.
- (c) the conjunctions, *ὡς, as, that, so that, εἰ, if*;
- (d) *οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ), not*; on *οἷ*, see § 7, 4.

§ 14. *Enclitics.*²

Enclitics are certain words of one or two syllables, which are so closely joined to the preceding word, that they form with it one word, as it were, and hence either lose their tone, or throw it back upon the word before; e. g. φίλος τις, πόλεμός τις. They are :

¹ Atonic, from *α*, *not*, and *τόνος, tone, accent*. Proclitic, from *πρό, forward*, and *κλίνειν, to lean*.

² From *ἐν* and *κλίνειν, to lean back upon*; words which do not lean upon others, i. e. all but enclitics and proclitics are called *orthotone*, — with *up-right tone, not inclined*.

(a) The Pres. Indic. of εἰμί, *to be*, and φημί, *to say*, except the second Pers. Sing. εἶ, *thou art*, and φῆς, *thou sayest* ;

(b) The following forms of the three personal pronouns :

I. P. S.	μου	II. P. S.	σου	III. P. S.	αὐτοῦ	Pl. σφίσι(ν)
	μοί		σοί		αὐτῷ	
	μέ		σέ		ἐ	

(c) The indefinite pronoun τις, *τι*, through all the cases and numbers together with the abridged forms τοῦ and τῷ (but not ἅπτα instead of *τινά*), and the indefinite adverbs πῶς, πῶ, πῇ, ποῦ, ποθί, ποθεν, ποί, ποτέ; the corresponding interrogative words, on the contrary, are always accented; e. g. τίς, τί, τίς, τίνα, τίνα, τίνας, &c., ποῦ, πῶς, πῇ, πόθεν, πότε, &c.

(d) The particles τέ, τοί, γέ, νύν, πέρ, θήν, and the inseparable particle δέ, as Ἐρεβόδε, *to Erebus*.

§ 15. *Inclination of the Accent.*

1. An Oxytone followed by an enclitic takes the acute (§ 12, 1); e. g.

θῆρ τέ	becomes	θῆρ τε	καλὸς ἐστί	becomes	καλὸς ἐστι
καὶ τινές	"	καὶ τινες	ποταμός γέ	"	ποταμός γε
καλὸς τέ	"	καλὸς τε	ποταμοὶ τινές	"	ποταμοὶ τινες.

REM. 1. Followed by any other word than an enclitic, an oxytone has a depressed accent, as ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος; but as the enclitic forms a constituent part of the word before it, its tone syllable is on that word; and as the accent is never depressed in the middle of a word, an oxytone followed by an enclitic has the acute.

2. A Perispomenon followed by an enclitic does not change its accent; e. g.

φῶς τέ	becomes	φῶς τε	φιλεῖ γέ	becomes	φιλεῖ γε
φῶς ἐστί	"	φῶς ἐστι	καλοῦ τινός	"	καλοῦ τινος.

3. A Paroxytone followed by an enclitic does not change its accent; but a dissyllabic enclitic after a Paroxytone retains its accent; e. g.

φίλος μου	becomes	φίλος μου,	but φίλος ἐστίν, φίλοι φασίν,
ἄλλος πῶς	"	ἄλλος πως,	ἄλλος ποτέ, ἄλλων τινῶν.

4. A Proparoxytone and a Properispomenon followed by an enclitic retain their own accent and take an acute on the last syllable; e. g.

ἄνθρωπος τέ becomes *ἄνθρωπός τε* *σῶμα τέ* becomes *σῶμά τε*
ἄνθρωποι τινές “ *ἄνθρωποί τινες* *σῶμα ἐστίν* “ *σῶμά ἐστιν.*

Exception. Properispomena in ξ or ψ do not take the inclination when the enclitic is a dissyllable; e. g. *κῆρυξ τινός, λαίλαψ ἐστίν.*

REM. 2. A Perispomenon in connection with a dissyllabic enclitic is regarded as an Oxytone, as *φῶς ἐστιν*, i. e. *φῶς* must be considered as an oxytone, or the circumflex is on the antepenult, contrary to rule; long syllables in enclitics are considered short in reference to accent; hence *φῶσπου, οὐτίσπου, ὠντινῶν, ἡκουσά των.*

REM. 3. When several enclitics occur together, each throws back its accent as acute on the preceding; e. g. *καὶ τίς μοι φησί ποτε.* — If the preceding word is an Atonic, it takes the accent of the enclitic as an acute; e. g. *εἰ τίς λέγει.*

§ 16. *Enclitics Accented.*

Some enclitics retain their accent:

1. *Ἔστί* retains its accent when it stands with an Inf. for *ἔξεστι(ν)*, or after the conjunctions *καί, μέν, ἀλλά, εἰ, ὅτε, ὥς*, or after the negatives *οὐκ, μή*, or the pronoun *τοῦτο*, or at the beginning of a sentence, or when it is emphatic; but in all these cases the accent is drawn back from the ultimate to the penult, as *ἔστί* instead of the regular form *ἐστί*; e. g. *ἰδεῖν ἔστω* (*videre licet*), *εἰ ἔστω, οὐκ ἔστω, τοῦτ' ἔστω*; so, too, all the enclitic forms of *εἰμί* at the beginning of a sentence, or when they are emphatic, retain their accent, but it is not drawn back like that of *ἔστί* above; e. g. *εἰσί θεοί.*

2. The enclitic forms of *φῆμί* retain the accent when they stand at the beginning of a sentence, and also when they are separated from the preceding word by a punctuation-mark; e. g. *φημί ἐγώ; — ἔστω ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, φημί.*

3. When the personal pronouns are emphatic they retain the accent; then instead of the enclitic forms *μου, μοι, με*, the full forms *ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ* are used, as, for example, in antitheses; e. g. *ἐμέ καὶ σέ; ἐμέ ἢ σέ* (but without emphasis, *ἐκ μου, ἐν μοι, ἐν σοι*, &c., § 15, Rem. 2, — the unaccented prepositions taking the enclitic forms); the accent is also retained after accented prepositions; e. g. *παρὰ σοῦ, παρ' ἐμοῦ, πρὸς ἐμοί, κατ' ἐμέ, περὶ ἐμοῦ, μετὰ σέ, πρὸς σοί*; not *παρά σου, παρά μου*, &c.

4. There is no inclination when the accent of the word on which the enclitic rests disappears by Elision; e. g. *καλὸς δ' ἐστίν*, but *καλῶς δέ ἐστιν.* — *Πολλοὶ δ' εἰσίν*, but *πολλοὶ δέ εἰσω.*

§ 17. *Division of Syllables.*

REM. The following rules exhibit the usual method of dividing syllables according to the English system of pronunciation. The term *accent*, and *accented*, is here used with reference to our pronunciation of the Greek, and not to the written accent on the Greek word, — this having no influence on the pronunciation here adopted. The Greeks, however, undoubtedly distinguished the syllable on which the written accent stands by a greater *stress* or *elevation* of voice.

1. A single consonant between the vowels of the penult and ultimate is joined to the latter; e. g. *ἄ-γω, πα-ρά, μά-λα, ἵ-να, ἰ-τός, ἰ-χῶρ, πω-λέ-μος, στρα-τεν-μα, χα-λε-πός, λο-χα-γός, ὑπο-λα-βών.*

Exception. In dissyllables, a single consonant following *ε* or *ο* is joined to the first syllable; e. g. *λό-γος, τέλ-ος, περ-ί, ὅ-τι, πολ-ύ, ἔχ-ω, σῶλ-ος.*

2. The double consonants *ξ* and *ψ* are joined to the vowel preceding them; e. g. *τά-ξ-ω, δί-ψ-ος, πρᾶ-ξ-ις, ἀντιταξ-άμενος.* But *ζ* is joined to the vowel following it, except when it stands after *ε* or *ο*, or after an accented vowel in the antepenult, — in which case it is joined with these vowels; e. g. *νομί-ζ-ω, νόμ-ζε, ἀρπά-ζ-ω*; but *τράπεζ-α, ὄζ-ος, νομίζ-ομεν, ἀρπάζ-ομεν.*

3. A single consonant before or after accented *ε* or *ο* is joined to that vowel; so also with *α* or *ι*, except in the penult; e. g. *ἔθ-εσαν, ἐ-γέν-ετο, ποτ-αμός, ὑπολ-αβών, ὀπίστ-ερος, ἀπορ-ία, ἀγ-αθός, ἀ-θάν-ατος, τίθ-ομεν, εὐ-δικ-ία*; for a single consonant after a long vowel, &c., see 4.

Exception. A single consonant preceded by *α*, and followed by two vowels, the first of which is *ε* or *ι*, is joined to the vowel after it; e. g. *στρα-τιά, ἀναστά-σεως, στρα-τιώτης* (not *στρατ-ιά*, &c.).

4. A single consonant after a long vowel, a diphthong or *υ*, is joined to the vowel following; e. g. *ἀποση-λόθι, ἐφή-μερος, φιλό-τερος, ἀκολου-θία, ἀκού-σατε, μῦ-ριος, ἀθῦ-μία, φῦ-γόντες, φῦ-γομεν.*

Exception. A single consonant following *α* or *ι* in the antepenult, and having the accent, is joined with the vowel preceding; e. g. *ἀποκρίν-ατο, ἐσημάν-αμεν, φράσ-ομεν, νομίσ-ομεν.*

5. Two single consonants coming together in the middle of a word are separated; e. g. *πολ-λά, ἰσ-τάναι, τέθ-νηκα, θαρ-ραλέως, κλυτοίε-χνης.*

Exception. A mute and liquid are sometimes joined to the following vowel; e. g. *ἐτί-τρωσκον.*

6. When three consonants come together in the middle of a word, the last two, if a mute and liquid, are joined to the following vowel, if not, the last only; e. g. *ἀν-θρώπος, ἀν-δρία*, but *ἐτέρφ-θην*.

7. Compounds are divided into their constituent parts, when the first part ends with a consonant; but if the first part ends with a vowel followed by a short syllable, the compound is divided, like a simple word; e. g. *ἐκ-βαίνω, συνεκ-φώνησις, πρόθ-εις, ἀνάβ-ασις*, but *ὑπο-φίητις*, not *ὑποφ ήτις*; so *παρα-βαίνω*.

§ 18. *Punctuation-marks.*

1. The colon and semicolon are indicated by a period at the top of the line; e. g. *εὖ ἔλεξας · πάντες γὰρ ὁμολόγησαν.* The interrogation-point is like our semicolon; e. g. *τίς ταῦτα ἐποίησεν; who did this?* The period, comma, and exclamation-point are like ours, though the last is not common.

2. The diastole, which has the same form as the comma, is used to distinguish certain compound words from others of like sound, but of different meaning; as, *ὃ, τι, whatever*, and *ὅτι, that, because*, *ὃ, τε, whatever*, and *ὅτε, when*. More recently, these compounds are written separately without the diastole, as *ὃ τι, ὃ τε*.

CHAPTER III.

§ 19. *General View of the Verb.*

1. The verb expresses action; e. g. *to bloom, to strike*. The Greek has three classes of verbs,—active, passive, and middle. The middle has a *reflexive* signification, i. e. it expresses an action which proceeds from an object and again returns to it,—an action which the subject performs on itself; e. g. *τύπτομαι, I strike myself, βουλευόμαι, I advise myself*, or *deliberate, πορίζομαι, I procure something for myself*. In most of the tenses, the middle and passive forms are the same. e. g. *τύπτομαι, I strike myself* and *I am struck*.

Mode.	Number and Person.	Present Active.	Present Middle or Passive.
INDICATIVE.	S. 1.	βουλεύ-ω, <i>I advise.</i>	βουλεύ-μαι, <i>I advise myself, deliberate, or am advised.</i>
	2.	βουλεύ-εις, <i>thou advisest.</i>	βουλεύ-ῃ, <i>thou advisest thyself — art advised.</i>
	3.	βουλεύ-ει, <i>he, she, or it advises.</i>	βουλεύ-εται, <i>he advises himself — is advised.</i>
	P. 1.	βουλεύ-ομεν, <i>we advise.</i>	βουλεύ-όμεθα, <i>we advise ourselves — are advised.</i>
	2.	βουλεύ-ετε, <i>ye advise.</i>	βουλεύ-εσθε, <i>ye advise yourselves — are advised.</i>
	3.	βουλεύ-ουσι(ν), <i>they advise.</i>	βουλεύ-ονται, <i>they advise themselves — are advised.</i>
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2.	βούλευ-ε, <i>advise thou.</i>	βουλεύ-ου, <i>advise thyself — be advised.</i>
	P. 2.	βουλεύ-ετε, <i>advise ye.</i>	βουλεύ-εσθε, <i>advise yourselves — be advised.</i>
INFINIT.		βουλεύ-ειν, <i>to advise.</i>	βουλεύ-εσθαι, <i>to advise one's self — to be advised.</i>

Also the following forms of the irregular verb εἰμί, *I am, εἶναι, to be*, may be learned :

	Present.	Imperfect.		Imperative.
S. 1.	εἰμί, <i>I am.</i>	ἦν, <i>I was.</i>	S. 2.	ἴσθι, <i>be thou.</i>
2.	εἶ, <i>thou art.</i>	ἦσθα, <i>thou wast.</i>	3.	ἔστω, <i>let him, her, or it be.</i>
3.	ἐστί(ν), <i>he, she, or it is.</i>	ἦν, <i>he was.</i>	P. 2.	ἔστε, <i>be ye.</i>
P. 1.	ἐσμέν, <i>we are.</i>	ἦμεν, <i>we were.</i>	3.	ἔστωσαν, <i>let them be.</i>
2.	ἐστέ, <i>ye are.</i>	ἦτε, <i>ye were.</i>		
3.	εἰσὶ(ν), <i>they are.</i>	ἦσαν, <i>they were.</i>		

REM. 1. On the movable ν in βουλεύουσιν and ἐστίν, see § 7, 1 (b).

REM. 2. In the Paradigm of βουλεύω above, the part before the hyphen is the stem, the syllable or syllables after it, the personal ending. In translating the English Exercises into Greek, these personal endings are to be appended to the stem of the verb used ; e. g. *we write*, γράφ-ομεν. *he writes*, γράφ-ει, *it is written*, γράφ-εται, &c. (IV.)

CHAPTER IV.

THE SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

§ 20. *Nature of the Substantive.*

A substantive denotes an object, either a person or thing; e. g. man, woman, earth, garden.¹

§ 21. *Gender of Substantives.*

Substantives have three genders, as in Latin; the gender is determined partly by their *meaning*, and partly by their *ending*. The last will be treated under the several declensions. The following are the general rules for determining it by the meaning.

1. Names of males, national names, winds, months, and most rivers are masculinè.
2. Names of females are feminine.
3. Names of fruits, diminutives in *ον* (except proper names of females, as ἡ *Διονύσιον*), and every word used as a mere symbol (as τὸ *μήτηρ*, the word mother) are neuter.
4. Names of persons which have only one form for the Masc. and Fem. are common gender; e. g. ὁ ἡ *θεός*, *god* and *goddess*, ὁ ἡ *παῖς*, *boy* and *girl*.

§ 22. *Number, Case, and Declension.*

1. Besides the Singular and Plural, the Greek has a special form for Duality, called the Dual; it has also five Cases:

I. Two independent or direct² Cases,—Nominative and Vocative;

¹ Substantives are called *concrete* when they denote an object which has an actual existence, as *man, woman, lion, flower, earth*; *abstract*, when they denote an action which is only conceived of as being something actual, as *virtue, wisdom, goodness*.

² *Casus recti*.

II. Three dependent or oblique,¹ — Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

REM. 1. The Nom., Acc., and Voc. of neuters have the same form in all numbers. The Dual has only two forms, one for the Nom., Acc., and Voc., the other for the Gen. and Dat.

2. The Greek has three Declensions.

3. In declining a word, the stem and case-ending should be distinguished. The stem is found by rejecting the ending of the Genitive; e. g. *χώρα-ς*, *λόγο-ς* (*λογου*), *κόρακ-ος*. The final letter of the stem is called the characteristic, as in the above words, *α*, *ο*, *κ*; *ς*, *ο*, *ος* are the case-endings.

REM. 2. In parsing a substantive the beginner may accustom himself to answer the following questions; *what case? what number? what declension? what gender? from what nominative?* For example, *τραπέζης* is Dat. plural, first declension, feminine gender from the Nom. *τράπεζα*.

§ 23. Nature and Gender of the Adjective.

1. The adjective denotes some quality of an object, as *small*, *great*, *beautiful*, *red*. It agrees with its substantive in Gender, Number, and Case; e. g. *ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος*, *bonus homo*, *ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός ἐστιν*, *homo bonus est*; *ἡ καλὴ Μοῦσα*, *pulchra Musa*, *ἡ Μοῦσα καλὴ ἐστιν*, *Musa pulchra est*; *τὸ καλὸν ἔαρ*, *pulchrum ver*, *τὸ ἔαρ καλὸν ἐστιν*, *ver pulchrum est*.

2. Hence adjectives, like substantives, have three genders, as *καλός*, *καλή*, *καλόν*. But all do not have separate forms for the three genders; many have but two, — one for the masculine and feminine, the other for the neuter; e. g. *ὁ ἤσυχος ἀνὴρ*, *the quiet man*, *ἡ ἤσυχος γυνή*, *the quiet woman*, *τὸ ἤσυχον τέκνον*, *the quiet child*; several have but one ending, which is commonly only masculine and feminine, seldom neuter; e. g. *ὁ φυγὰς ἀνὴρ*, *the exiled man*, *ἡ φυγὰς γυνή*, *the exiled woman*.

3. The declension of adjectives, with few exceptions, is like that of substantives, — the masculine and neuter, where there are three endings, being declined like the second Decl., and the feminine, like the first.

¹ Casus obliqui.

§ 24. *General view of Prepositions.*

PRELIMINARY REMARK. Before proceeding to the declensions, a general view of the prepositions is given, a knowledge of them being indispensable in translating.

I. *Prepositions with one case.*

(a) With the Genitive :

ἀντί, *ante*, before, for, instead of,
πρό, *pro*, before, for,
ἀπό, *ab*, from, by,
ἐξ (ἐξ before a vowel), *ex*, out of, from,
ὑπὲρ, *for the sake of*, on account of.

(b) With the Dative :

ἐν, Lat. *in*, with Abl. *in*, upon,
σύν, *cum*, with.

(c) With the Accusative :

ὧς, *on*, upon, up, through,
εἰς, Lat. *in* with Acc., into, to,
ἄς, *to*, ad.

II. *Prepositions with Genitive and Accusative.*

διὰ, through, by ; with Acc. often, on account of,

κατά, *de*, down, with Acc. often, through,
ὑπέρ, *super*, over, above ; with Gen. often, for.

III. *Prepositions with Gen., Dat., and Accusative.*

ἀμφί and *περί*, around, about ; with Gen. often, for,
ἐπὶ, upon, with Gen. upon ; with Dat. upon, at, on account of ; with Acc. often, towards, against,
μετά, with ; with Acc. often, after,
παρά, by, near ; with Gen. from (properly from being near some one) ; with Acc. to (properly into the presence of some one), near,
πρός, before ; with Acc. often, to, towards,
ὑπό, sub, under (with the Gen. with passive verbs, by).

§ 25. *First Declension.*

The Nominative of the first declension ends in *a*, *η*, *ās*, and *ης* ; *a* and *η* are feminine, *ās* and *ης* masculine. The characteristic (§ 22, 3) is *a* or *η* ; the *s* of the masculine is the case-ending.

ENDINGS.

	Singular				Plural.	Dual.
Nom.	ᾱ	ᾱ	η	ās	αι	α
Gen.	ᾱς	ης	ης	ου	ῶν	αιν
Dat.	ᾱ	η	η	ᾱ	αις	αιν
Acc.	ᾱν	ᾱν	ην	ᾱν	ᾱς	ᾱ
Voc.	α	ᾱ	η	ᾱ	αι	ᾱ

I. PARADIGMS OF FEMININES.

	(a) α through all cases.			(b) ᾱ, G. ης	(c) η through all cases.			
	<i>Shadow.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Hammer.</i>	<i>Table.</i>	<i>Opinion.</i>	<i>Justice.</i>	<i>Honor.</i>	
S. N.	ῆ	σκι-ά	χώρᾱ	σφύρᾱ	τράπεζᾱ	γνώμη	δικ-η	τιμή
G.	τῆς	σκι-ᾱς	χώρᾱς	σφύρᾱς	τραπέζης	γνώμης	δικ-ης	τιμῆς
D.	τῇ	σκι-ᾱ	χώρᾱ	σφύρᾱ	τραπέζῃ	γνώμῃ	δικ-ῃ	τιμῇ
A.	τὴν	σκι-ᾶν	χώρᾶν	σφύρᾶν	τράπεζᾶν	γνώμην	δικ-ην	τιμὴν
V.	ᾷ	σκι-ά	χώρᾱ	σφύρᾱ	τράπεζᾱ	γνώμη	δικ-η	τιμή
P. N.	αἱ	σκι-αί	χώραι	σφύραι	τράπεζαι	γνώμαι	δικ-αι	τιμαί
G.	τῶν	σκι-ῶν	χωρῶν	σφυρῶν	τραπέζων	γνωμῶν	δικ-ῶν	τιμῶν
D.	ταῖς	σκι-αῖς	χώραις	σφύραις	τραπέζαις	γνώμαις	δικ-αῖς	τιμαῖς
A.	τὰς	σκι-ᾱς	χώρᾱς	σφύρᾱς	τραπέζᾱς	γνώμᾱς	δικ-ᾱς	τιμᾱς
V.	ᾷ	σκι-αί	χώραι	σφύραι	τράπεζαι	γνώμαι	δικ-αι	τιμαί
Dual.	τῷ	σκι-ᾱ	χώρᾱ	σφύρᾱ	τραπέζα	γνώμᾱ	δικ-ᾱ	τιμᾱ
	τοῖν	σκι-αῖν	χωρᾶιν	σφυραῖν	τραπέζαιν	γνωμαῖν	δικ-αιν	τιμαῖν

REM. The Dual forms of the article τῷ and τοῖν are common gender ; the forms τὰ and ταῖν are infrequent.

§ 26. *Remarks on the Paradigms of Feminine Nouns.*

1. (a) Words in η retain η in all cases of the Singular.

(b) Words in α are of two classes :

(α) The Nom. ends in ᾱ or ᾶ, and the α remains in all cases of the Sing., when ρ, ε, or ι (α pure) precede ; e. g. χώρα, *land*, ιδέα, *form*, σοφία, *wisdom*, χρεία, *εὔνοια* ; here belong some few in οα, va, aa, and also contracts in ᾱ (from ᾶα, see No. 2), as μῆνᾱ ; also ἀλάλα, *war-cry*, and some proper names in ᾱ ; e. g. Ἀνδρομέδᾱ, Λήδᾱ, Φιλομήλᾱ.

(β) The Nom. ends in ᾶ ; yet α remains only in the Acc. and Voc. ; but in the Gen. and Dat. it is changed into η, if λλ, σ, σσ (ττ), ζ, ξ, ψ (usually also ν) precede.

2. When α is preceded by ε or α, in some words ᾶα is contracted into ᾷ, and εᾶ into ῆ in all the cases, and the final syllable circumflexed in all ; e. g. μν(ᾶα)ᾷ, ᾱς, ῆ, ᾶν, αῖ, ὦν, αῖς, ᾱς ; σκε(ᾶα)ῆ, ῆς, ῆ, ῆν, αῖ, ὦν, αῖς, ᾱς.

REM. 1. All words of the first Declension have the same endings in the Plural and Dual, whatever be the form of the Singular.

REM. 2. The feminine of all adjectives of three endings is like the declension of the above paradigms. It usually ends in *η*, when the Masc. and Neut. are of the second declension, as *καλός*, *καλή*, *καλόν*; but in long *α*, when *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ* [1. (b) (α)] precedes the *α*, as *νέος*, *νέα*, *νέον*, *νέω*, *δικαίος*, *δικαία*, *δικαίον*, *right*, *ἐλεύθερος*, *ἐλευθέρῃ*, *ἐλεύθερον*, *free*. But adjectives in *-ος* have *-α* only when *ρ* precedes, otherwise *-ή*; e. g. *ἀθρόα*, but *ὀγδόη*. Thus, *ἡ καλή τιμή*, *ἡ νέα φίλα*, *τῆς νέας φίλας*; *ἡ δικαία γνώμη*, *τῆς δικαίας γνώμης*; *ἡ ἐχθρά χώρα*, *τῆς ἐχθρᾶς χώρας*. On the contraction of adjectives see § 29.

3. The quantity of the endings is given in § 25.

4. With regard to accentuation it is to be observed that:

(a) The plural ending *-αι* is considered short in respect to the accent of the preceding syllables; hence *τράπεζαι* (not *τραπέζαι*), *Μοῦσαι* (not *Μούσαι*);

(b) The accent remains on the tone syllable of the Nom. as long as the quantity of the final syllable permits (§ 11, 1).

Exceptions to (b):

(α) The vocative *δέσποτα* from *δεσπότης*, *lord*;

(β) In adjectives in *ος*, *η* (*ᾱ*), *ον*, where the nature of the final syllable permits, the accent of the Fem. is like that of the Masc. Hence the Nom. Pl. feminine of *βέβαιος*, *βεβαία*, *βέβαιον*, *ἐλεύθερος*, *ἐλευθέρῃ*, *ἐλεύθερον*, *ἀνθρώπιος*, *ἀνθρωπίνη*, *ἀνθρώπινον* are accented upon the antepenult: *βέβαιοι*, *βέβαιαι*, *ἐλεύθεροι*, *ἐλεύθεραι*, *ἀνθρώποι*, *ἀνθρῶπιναι*;

(γ) In the Gen. Pl. of the first Dec., the final syllable *ων* (contracted from *άων*) is circumflexed; e. g. *τραπεζών* from *τράπεζα*, *νεανιών* from *νεανίας*. Yet to this there are the following exceptions:

(1) Feminine adjectives and participles in *ος*, *η* (*ᾱ*), *ον*, are accented like the genitive masculine; e. g. *τῶν φίλων Μουσῶν*, from *φίλος*, *φίλη*, *φίλον*; but other feminine adjectives and participles are perispomena in the Gen. Pl.; e. g. *βαρὺς*, *βαρεῖα*, *βαρὺ*, Gen. Pl. *βαρέων*, *βαρεῖων*;

(2) The substantives *χρήστης*, *usurer*, *ἀφήνη*, *anchovy*, *ἐτησία*, *etesian winds*, which remain paroxytone in the Gen. Pl.; thus *ἀφύων*, *χρήστων*, *ἐτησίων* (but *χρηστῶν*, *ἀφύων*, fr. *χρηστός*, *useful*, *ἀφύης*, *without talent*).

5. The accent of the Nom. changes as follows:

(a) Oxytones become perispomena in the Gen. and Dat. of all numbers; see § 11, 1 (c).

- (b) *Proparoxytones* become *paroxytones*, § 11, 1 (a), when the ultimate becomes long; e. g. *τράπεζα*, *τραπέζης*;
- (c) *Properispomena* become *paroxytones*, § 11, 1 (b), when the ultimate becomes long; e. g. *Μούσα*, *Μούσης*;
- (d) *Paroxytones* with a short penult remain *paroxytones* through all cases, except the Gen. Pl.; but *paroxytones* with a long penult become *properispomena*, § 11, 2 (b), when the ultimate becomes short, as in the Nom. Pl. and in the Voc. Sing. of Masculines in *ης* mentioned, § 27, 3; e. g. *γνώμη*, *γνώμαι*, but *γνώμῃν*; *πολίτης*, *πολίται*, but *πολιτῶν*; on the contrary *δικη*, *δικαι*, but *δικῶν*; voc. *πολίτᾱ*. (v. and vi.)

§ 27. II. *Masculines*.

PARADIGMS.

	<i>Youth.</i>	<i>Fowler.</i>	<i>Citizen.</i>	<i>Mercury.</i>
S. N.	νεανίας	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱς	πολίτης	Ἑρμ(έας)ῆς
G.	νεανίου	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	πολίτου	Ἑρμοῦ
D.	νεανίᾳ	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	πολίτῃ	Ἑρμῇ
A.	νεανίαν	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱν	πολίτην	Ἑρμῆν
V.	νεανιά	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	πολίτᾱ	Ἑρμῇ
P. N.	νεανίαι	ὀρνιθοθήραι	πολίται	Ἑρμαί
G.	νεανίων	ὀρνιθοθήρῶν	πολιτῶν	Ἑρμῶν
D.	νεανίαις	ὀρνιθοθήραις	πολίταις	Ἑρμαῖς
A.	νεανιάς	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱς	πολίτᾱς	Ἑρμᾱς
V.	νεανίαι	ὀρνιθοθήραι	πολίται	Ἑρμαῖ
Dual.	νεανιά	ὀρνιθοθήρᾱ	πολίτᾱ	Ἑρμᾱ
	νεανίαιν	ὀρνιθοθήραϊν	πολίταιν	Ἑρμαῖν

1. *Masculines* differ from *Feminines* (a) in having the case-sign *s* in the Nom. Sing.; (b) in making the Gen. Sing. in *ου*.¹

REM. 1. Several masculines in *ās* have the Dor. Gen. in *ᾱ*, namely, *πατραλοίας*, *μητραλοίας*, *patricide*, *matricide*, *ὀρνιθοθήρας*, *fowler*; also several proper names; e. g. *Σύλλας*, *-ᾱ*; finally, contracts in *ās*; e. g. *βορῆας* (from *βορέας*), Gen. *βορῆᾱ*.

¹ This *ου* is from *ᾱ-ο*, which is softened into *eo*, and contracted into *ου*.

2. Those in *ης* retain *η* in the Dat. and Acc. Sing., and those in *ας, α* in the Dat., Acc., and Voc.

3. The Voc. of those in *ης* ends in *ᾶ* :

(1) All in *της*, as *τοξότης*, Voc. *τοξότᾶ*, *προφήτης*, Voc. *προφήτᾶ*.

(2) All compounds in *-μέτρης*, *-πώλης*, *-τριβης*, as *γεωμέτρης*, *land-measurer*, Voc. *γεωμέτρᾶ*, *μυροπώλης*, *perfumer*, Voc. *μυροπώλᾶ*, *παιδοτρίβης*, *teacher*, Voc. *παιδοτρίβᾶ*.

(3) National names in *ης*, as *Πέρσης*, a *Persian*, Voc. *Πέρσᾶ*. — All others have *η* in the Voc., as *Πέρσης*, *Perses*, Voc. *Πέρση*.

4. The Masc. Pl. is the same as that of the Fem.

REM. 2. Adjectives of one ending in *ας* and *ης* are declined like the above paradigms ; e. g. *μονίας νεανίας*, a *lonely youth*, *μονίου νεανίου*, *μονία νεανία* ; *ἐθελόντης πολίτης*, a *willing citizen*, *ἐθελόντου πολίτου*, *ἐθελόνται πολῖται*. (VII. and VIII.)

§ 28. *Second Declension.*

The Nom. of the second declension ends in *ος* and *ον* (Lat. *us, um*). Words in *ος* are mostly masculine, more seldom feminine ; those in *ον*,^{*} neuter, except feminine diminutive proper names in *ον*, as *ἡ Γλυκερίον*, § 21 (3). The characteristic (§ 22, 3) is *ο* ; the *ς* and the *ν* are case-signs.

ENDINGS.

	Singular.		Plural.		Dual.
Nom.	ος	ον	οι	ᾶ	ω
Gen.	ου		ων		οιν
Dat.	φ		οις		οιν
Acc.	ον		ους	ᾶ	ω
Voc.	ε'ος)	ον	οι	ᾶ	ω

PARADIGMS.

	<i>Word.</i>	<i>Island.</i>	<i>God.</i>	<i>Messenger.</i>	<i>Fig.</i>
S.N.	ὁ λόγος	ἡ νῆσος	ὁ θεός	ὁ ἄγγελος	τὸ σῦκον
G.	τοῦ λόγου	τῆς νήσου	τοῦ θεοῦ	ἀγγέλου	τοῦ σύκου
D.	τῷ λόγῳ	τῇ νήσῳ	τῷ θεῷ	ἀγγέλῳ	τῷ σύκῳ
A.	τὸν λόγον	τὴν νήσον	τὸν θεόν	ἄγγελον	τὸ σῦκον
V.	ὁ λόγε	ὡ νῆσε	ὡ θεός	ἄγγελε	ὡ σῦκον
P.N.	οἱ λόγοι	αἱ νῆσοι	οἱ θεοί	ἄγγελοι	τὰ σύκα
G.	τῶν λόγων	τῶν νήσων	τῶν θεῶν	ἀγγέλων	τῶν σύκων
D.	τοῖς λόγοις	ταῖς νήσοις	τοῖς θεοῖς	ἀγγέλοις	τοῖς σύκοις
A.	τοῖς λόγοις	ταῖς νήσοις	τοῖς θεοῖς	ἀγγέλοις	τὰ σύκα
V.	ὡ λόγοι	ὡ νῆσοι	ὡ θεοί	ἄγγελοι	ὡ σύκα
Dual	τὼ λόγῳ	τὼ νήσῳ	τὼ θεῷ	ἀγγέλῳ	τὼ σύκῳ
	τοῖν λόγῳ	τοῖν νήσοιν	τοῖν θεοῖν	ἀγγέλοιν	τοῖν σύκοιν

REM. 1. The Voc. of words in *ος* commonly ends in *ε*, but often also, especially in adjectives and participles, in *ος*; e. g. ὦ φίλε and ὦ φίλος; always ὦ θεός.

REM. 2. Accentuation: The accent remains on the tone-syllable of the Nom. as long as the quantity of the final syllable permits, comp. § 26, 4 (b); the Voc. ἀδελφε from ἀδελφός, *brother*, is an exception. — The plural ending *αι*, like *αι* in the first declension [§ 26, 4 (a)], with respect to accent, is considered short. The change of the accent is the same as in the first declension (§ 26, 5); in the Gen. Pl., however, only oxytones, as θεός, are perispomena; the rest are paroxytones. See the paradigms.

REM. 3. Adjectives in *ος*, *η* (ᾱ) *ον*, in the masculine and neuter, and those of two endings in *ος* (Masc. and Fem.), *ον* (Neut.), are declined like the preceding paradigms; e. g. ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν, *good*, ὁ ἀγαθὸς λόγος, *the good speech*, τὸ ἀγαθὸν τέκνον, *the good child*, πάγκαλος, πάγκαλον, *very beautiful*, ὁ πάγκαλος λόγος, *the very beautiful speech*, ἡ πάγκαλος μορφή, *the very beautiful form*, τὸ πάγκαλον τέκνον, *the very beautiful child*. Adjectives of two endings in *ος*, *ον* are almost all compounds.

REM. 4. It will be seen by the following paradigms, that, in adjectives in *ος*, *η* (ᾱ), *ον*, the masculine and neuter are declined like the second declension, and the feminine like the first. There are no new principles, therefore, involved in the declension of these and similar adjectives. To see this, the pupil may decline the Masc., Fem., and Neut. of ἀγαθός as three separate nouns, as ἀγαθός, ἀγαθοῦ, ἀγαθῷ, &c. (ix. and x.)

PARADIGMS OF ADJECTIVES.

	<i>Good.</i>			<i>Lovely.</i>		
S. N.	ἀγαθ-ός	ἀγαθ-ή	ἀγαθ-όν	φίλι-ος	φίλι-ᾶ	φίλι-ον
G.	ἀγαθ-οῦ	ἀγαθ-ῆς	ἀγαθ-οῦ	φίλι-ου	φίλι-ᾶς	φίλι-ου
D.	ἀγαθ-ῷ	ἀγαθ-ῇ	ἀγαθ-ῷ	φίλι-φ	φίλι-ᾷ	φίλι-φ
A.	ἀγαθ-όν	ἀγαθ-ήν	ἀγαθ-όν	φίλι-ον	φίλι-ᾶν	φίλι-ον
V.	ἀγαθ-έ	ἀγαθ-ή	ἀγαθ-όν	φίλι-ε	φίλι-ᾶ	φίλι-ον
P. N.	ἀγαθ-οί	ἀγαθ-αί	ἀγαθ-ά	φίλι-οι	φίλι-αι	φίλι-α
G.	ἀγαθ-ῶν	ἀγαθ-ῶν	ἀγαθ-ῶν	φίλι-ων	φίλι-ων	φίλι-ων
D.	ἀγαθ-οῖς	ἀγαθ-αῖς	ἀγαθ-οῖς	φίλι-οις	φίλι-αις	φίλι-οις
A.	ἀγαθ-οὖς	ἀγαθ-άς	ἀγαθ-ά	φίλι-ους	φίλι-ᾶς	φίλι-α
V.	ἀγαθ-οί	ἀγαθ-αί	ἀγαθ-ά	φίλι-οι	φίλι-αι	φίλι-α
Dual.	ἀγαθ-ῶ	ἀγαθ-ά	ἀγαθ-ῶ	φίλι-ω	φίλι-ᾶ	φίλι-ω
	ἀγαθ-οῖν	ἀγαθ-αῖν	ἀγαθ-οῖν	φίλι-οιν	φίλι-αιν	φίλι-οιν

§ 29. *Contraction of the Second Declension.*

1. Some few substantives, where *o* or *e* precedes the case-ending, are contracted.

PARADIGMS.

	<i>Navigation.</i>		<i>Circumnavigation.</i>		<i>Bone.</i>
S. N.	δ (πλόος)	πλοῦς	δ (περίπλοος)	περίπλους	τὸ (δστέον) δστοῦν
G.	(πλόου)	πλοῦ	(περιπλόου)	περίπλου	(δστέου) δστοῦ
D.	(πλόφ)	πλόφ	(περιπλόφ)	περίπλω	(δστέφ) δστφ
A.	(πλόον)	πλοῦν	(περίπλοον)	περίπλων	(δστέον) δστοῦν
V.	(πλόε)	πλοῦ	(περίπλοε)	περίπλου	(δστέον) δστοῦν
P. N.	(πλόοι)	πλοῖ	(περίπλοοι)	περίπλοι	(δστέα) δστᾶ
G.	(πλόων)	πλών	(περιπλόων)	περίπλων	(δστέων) δστῶν
D.	(πλόοις)	πλοῖς	(περιπλόοις)	περίπλοις	(δστέοις) δστοῖς
A.	(πλόους)	πλούς	(περιπλόους)	περίπλους	(δστέα) δστᾶ
V.	(πλόοι)	πλοῖ	(περίπλοοι)	περίπλοι	(δστέα) δστᾶ
Dual.	(πλόω)	πλώ	(περιπλόω)	περίπλω	(δστέω) δστῶ
	(πλόον)	πλοῖν	(περιπλόον)	περίπλοιν	(δστέων) δστοῖν

REM. 1. The law of contraction in these substantives is *oo*, *oe*, and *uo* into *ou*; *ea* into *ᾶ*; *e* and *o* dropped before a long vowel or diphthong. The same law applies to adjectives with the exceptions stated in the next Remark.

REM. 2. Here belong, (a) Multiplicative adjectives in (ός) οὖς, (ή) ή, (όν) οὖν, as ἀπλοῦς, ή, οὖν, *simple*; — (b) Adjectives of two endings in (οος) οὖς and (οον) οὖν from the substantives (νός) νοῦς, *mind*, and (πλός) πλοῦς, *voyage*; e. g. ὁ ή εὖνους, τὸ εὖνουν, *well-disposed*, ὁ ή εὖπλους, τὸ εὖπλων, *favorable for sailing*; these differ from the declension of substantives only in not contracting the neuter plural in οα; e. g. τὰ εὖνοα τέκνα; — (c) Adjectives in (εος) οὖς, (έα) ή, (εον) οὖν, which denote a *material*; e. g. χρύσεος χρυσοῦς, χρυσέα χρυσή, χρύσειον χρυσοῦν, *golden*. When a vowel or ρ precedes the feminine ending έα, it is not contracted into ή, but into α (§ 26, 1); e. g.

ἐρέ-εος ἐρεοῦς, ἐρε-έα ἐρεά, ἐρέ-εον ἐρεοῦν, *woollen*.

ἀργύρ-εος ἀργυροῦς, ἀργυρ-έα ἀργυρέα, ἀργύρ-εον ἀργυροῦν, *silver*.

PARADIGMS.

	<i>Golden.</i>			<i>Simple.</i>		
S. N.	(χρύσε-ος)	(χρυσέ-α)	(χρύσε-ον)	(ἀπλό-ος)	(ἀπλό-η)	(ἀπλό-ον)
	χρυσοῦς	χρυσή	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλή	ἀπλοῦν
G.	χρυσοῦ	χρυσῆς	χρυσοῦ	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλοῦ
D.	χρυσῷ	χρυσῇ	χρυσῷ	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλῷ
A.	χρυσοῦν	χρυσῇν	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλῆν	ἀπλοῦν
V.	χρυσοῦς	χρυσῇ	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλοῦν
P. N.	χρυσοί	χρυσαί	χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοί	ἀπλαί	ἀπλᾶ ¹
G.	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
D.	χρυσοῖς	χρυσαῖς	χρυσοῖς	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλοῖς
A.	χρυσοῦς	χρυσᾶς	χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλᾶς	ἀπλᾶ
V.	χρυσοί	χρυσαί	χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοί	ἀπλαί	ἀπλᾶ
Dual.	χρυσῶ	χρυσᾶ	χρυσῶ	ἀπλώ	ἀπλᾶ	ἀπλώ
	χρυσοῖν	χρυσαιν	χρυσοῖν	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλοῖν

Accentuation. Exceptions to the rules in § 11, 2:

(a) πλώ = πλώ, ὁστέω = ὁστώ, instead of πλώ, ὁστώ; χρυσῶ, ἀπλώ, instead of χρυσῶ, ἀπλώ;

(b) compounds and polysyllabic proper names, which retain the accent on the penult; e. g. περιπλόον = περίπλων (instead of περιπλοῦ); εἰνῶφ = εἰνῶφ (instead of εἰνῶφ); εὔνοοι becomes εὔνοι, though οι comes from οοι, and therefore as a contracted syllable must be long;

(c) τὸ κάνεον = κανοῦν (instead of κάνουν), *basket*, Gen. κανοῦ, &c., and also adjectives in εος, έα, εον; e. g. χρύσεος = χρυσοῦς, χρυσέα = χρυσή, χρύσειον = χρυσοῦν (inst. of χρύσεος, χρύσειον). (XI.)

¹ But εὔνοα, εὖπλοα fr. εὖνους, εὖνουν, εὖπλους, εὖπλων. See Rem. 2.

30. *The Attic Second Declension.*

Some few substantives and adjectives end in *ως* (Masc. and Fem.) and *ων* (Neut.), instead of *ος* and *ον*, and retain the *ω* through all the cases. The Voc. is the same as the Nom. The neuter Pl. of adjectives ends in *εα*, as *ἴλεα*, *ἀξιόχρεα*.

PARADIGM.

	<i>People.</i>	<i>Cable.</i>	<i>Hare.</i>	<i>Hall.</i>	<i>Mild.</i>
S. N.	ὁ λε-ός	ὁ κᾰλ-ως	ὁ λαγ-ός	τὸ ἀνώγε-ων	ὁ ἡ ἱλεως, τὸ ἱλεων
G.	λε-ώ	κᾰλ-ω	λαγ-ῶ	ἀνώγε-ω	ἱλεω
D.	λε-φί	κᾰλ-φ	λαγ-φί	ἀνώγε-φ	ἱλεφ
A.	λε-ών	κᾰλ-ων	λαγ-ῶ(ν)	ἀνώγε-ων	ἱλεων
V.	λε-ός	κᾰλ-ως	λαγ-ός	ἀνώγε-ων	ἱλεως, ἱλεων
P. N.	λε-φί	κᾰλ-φ	λαγ-φί	ἀνώγε-ω	οἱ αἱ ἱλεφ, τὰ ἱλεα
G.	λε-ών	κᾰλ-ων	λαγ-ῶν	ἀνώγε-ων	ἱλεων
D.	λε-φίς	κᾰλ-φς	λαγ-φίς	ἀνώγε-φς	ἱλεφς
A.	λε-ός	κᾰλ-ως	λαγ-ός	ἀνώγε-ω	ἱλεως, τὰ ἱλεα
V.	λε-φί	κᾰλ-φ	λαγ-φί	ἀνώγε-ω	ἱλεφ, ἱλεα
Dual.	λε-ώ	κᾰλ-ω	λαγ-ῶ	ἀνώγε-ω	ἱλεω
	λε-φόν	κᾰλ-φν	λαγ-φν	ἀνώγε-φν	ἱλεφν

REM. 1. Some in *ως* often reject *ν* in the Acc. Sing.; thus particularly *ὁ λαγός*, *the hare*, *τὸν λαγῶ*, *ἡ ἄλως*, *threshing-floor*, *ὁ ἄθως*, *τὸν ἄθω*, and always *ἡ ἔως*, *the dawn*, *τὴν ἔω*.

REM. 2. *Accentuation.* Proparoxytones in *ως*, *ων*, retain the acute on the antepenult in all the cases of all numbers, the two vowels *ew* being considered but one. It is also to be observed that oxytones in *εός* retain this accent even in the Genitive and Dative, as *λεός*; the other oxytones follow the general rule; e. g. *λαγός*, *ῶ*, *φί*, *ών*, *φς*, *φν*. The distinction, however, between the accentuation of oxytones in *εός* and *ός* is not uniformly observed in the editions of the classics.

REM. 3. This Declension is termed Attic, because if a word of this class has another form, e. g. *λεός* and *λαός*, *νεός* and *ναός*, *Μενέλεως*, *Μενελάος*, the Attic writers usually select the form in *εως*; though in the best Attic writers the non-Attic forms also may be found. (XII. and XIII.)

§ 31. Third Declension.

1. The Third Declension has the following Case-endings :

	Singular.		Plural. M. and F. N.	Dual.
	M. and F.	N.		
Nom.	s	— ¹	ες ᾶ	ε
Gen.	ος	—	ων	οιν
Dat.	ι	—	σιν(ν)	οιν
Acc.	ν and ᾶ	—	ᾶς ᾶ	ε
Voc.	mostly as the Nom.	—	ες ᾶ	ε

2. The endings are appended to the stem, which is found by cutting off the Gen. ending *ος* (§ 22, 3).

S. N.	ὁ κόραξ (fr. <i>κόραξ</i>), raven	P. κόρακ-ες	D. κόρακ-ε
G.	κόρακ-ος	κοράκ-ων	κοράκ-οιν
D.	κόρακ-ι	κοράξι(ν)	κοράκ-οιν
A.	κόρακ-α	κόρακ-ας	κόρακ-ε
V.	κόραξ	κόρακ-ες	κόρακ-ε

§ 32. Remarks on the Case-endings. -

1. The Nom. of masculines and feminines either assumes the case-sign *s*, as *κόραξ* (i. e. *κόρακ-s*), or rejects it; but as a compensation for the rejected *s* lengthens the short final vowel of the stem *ε* or *ο* into *η* or *ω* (§ 13, 3); e. g. *ὁ ποιμήν*, *shepherd*, Gen. *ποιμέν-ος* (stem *ποιμεν*), *ὁ ῥήτωρ*, *orator*, Gen. *ρήτορ-ος* (stem *ρητορ*). If the final vowel is long, the Nom. is like the stem, when the laws of euphony which allow a word to end only in *ν*, *ρ*, *ς* (*ξ*, *ψ*) permit; e. g. *ὁ θήρ*, *wild beast*, Gen. *θηρ-ός* (stem *θηρ*); but *ἔνοφών*, Gen. *ἔνοφώντ-ος* (stem *ἔνοφωντ*).

2. Neuters exhibit the stem in the Nom. But when the word ends in *τ*, it is either wholly rejected or changed into its cognate *σ*; e. g.

Stem <i>πεπερι</i>	Nom. <i>πέπερι</i>	Gen. <i>πεπέρι-ος</i>
<i>σώματ</i>	<i>σῶμα</i>	<i>σώματ-ος</i>
<i>τέρατ</i>	<i>τέρας</i>	<i>τέρατ-ος</i>

3. The Accusative singular has the form in *ν* (Lat. *m*), when the stem ends in a vowel; e. g.

St. <i>πολι</i>	Nom. <i>πολις</i>	Acc. <i>πολιν</i>	St. <i>βοτρν</i>	Nom. <i>βότρνς</i>	Acc. <i>βότρνν</i>
<i>ναυ</i>	<i>ναῦς</i>	<i>ναῦν</i>	<i>βου</i>	<i>βούς</i>	<i>βούν</i> ;

¹ Neuters have no case-sign in the Nom., the Nom. being the same as the stem.

so also stems of more than one syllable in *ιτ, ιδ, ιθ, υθ* (Nom. *ις, υς*) have only *ν* in prose; e. g.

ἔρκος, Nom. *ἔρκος*, Acc. *ἔρκιν*; *κορυθ*, Nom. *κόρυς*, Acc. *κόρυν*;
χαριτ, *χάρις*, *χάριν*.

Oxytones have only *α*, as *ἐλπίς*, *hope*, Gen. *ἐλπίδος*, Acc. *ἐλπίδα*.

But the Acc. has the form in *α* (coming from *αε* = Lat. *em*), when the stem ends in a consonant; e. g. *φλέβ* *φλέψ* *φλέβα* — *κοραε* *κόραε* *κόρα-α* — *λαμπαδ* *λαμπάς* *λαμπάδα*.

4. The Voc. is either like the Nom. or the stem. See the Paradigms.

5. On *ν* *ἐφέλκυστικόν* in the Dat. Pl., see § 7, 1 (a).

§ 33. Gender, Quantity, and Accentuation of the Third Declension.

I. *Gender*. The gender of the third declension will be best learned by observation.

II. *Quantity*. Words whose Nom. ends in *αξ, ιξ, νξ, ανψ, ιψ, υψ, ις*, and *υς* have the penult of the oblique Cases either short or long, according as the vowel of these endings is short or long by nature; e. g. *ὁ θώραξ*, *coat of mail*, Gen. *ἄκος*, *ἡ ῥίψ*, *reed*, Gen. *ῥιπός*, *ἡ ἀκτίς*, *ray*, Gen. *ἰως*; but *ἡ βωλᾶξ*, *clod*, *ἄκος*, *ἡ ἐλπίς*, *hope*, *ἶδος*.

III. *Accentuation*. (a) The accent remains on the tone syllable of the Nom. as long as the quantity of the final syllable permits; e. g. *τὸ πᾶγμα*, *deed*, *πράγματος* (but *πραγμάτων*), *ὁ ἡ χελιδών*, *swallow*, *χελιδόνος*. The exceptions will be noticed in the paradigms. (b) Monosyllables are accented, in the Gen. and Dat. of all Numbers, on the final syllable, the short syllables *ος, ι*, and *σι* taking the acute, and the long syllables *ων* and *οιν* the circumflex; e. g. *ὁ θῆρ*, *wild beast*, *θηρός*, *θηρί*, *θηρῶν*, *θηρί(ν)*, *θηροῖν*.

Exceptions. The following monosyllables are paroxytones in the Gen. Pl. and in the Gen. and Dat. Dual: *ἡ δᾶς*, *torch* (Gen. *δαδός*), *ὁ δμῶς*, *slave*, *ὁ θῶς*, *jackal*, *τὸ οὖς* (Gen. *ωτός*), *ear*, *ὁ ἡ παῖς*, *child*, *ὁ σῆς*, *moth*, *ὁ ἡ Τρώς*, *Trojan*, *ἡ φῶς* (Gen. *φωδός*), *a burning*, *τὸ φῶς* (Gen. *φωτός*), *light*; e. g. *ὅτων*, *ὅτων*, *παίδων*, *παίδων*, &c. Notice should also be taken of *πᾶς*, *all, every*, Gen. *παντός*, Dat. *παντί*, but *πάντων*, *πᾶσι(ν)* (but compounds of *πᾶς* draw the accent back, as *ἀπαρς*, *ἀπαρτος*, &c.), *ὁ Πᾶν*, Gen. *Πανός*, but *ταῖς Πᾶσι(ν)*. — But all monosyllabic Participles retain the accent on the stem-syllable; e. g. *ὄν*, *όντος*, *ὄντι*, *όντων*, *όντι(ν)*, *όντων*. Other points requiring attention will be noticed hereafter.

A. WORDS WHICH IN THE GENITIVE HAVE A CONSONANT BEFORE THE ENDING *ος*, i.e. WORDS WHOSE STEMS END IN A CONSONANT.

§ 34. I. *The Nominative exhibits the pure stem.*

The case-endings are appended to the unchanged Nominative. On the omission of *τ* in the Nom. of stems in *ντ* (*Ξενοφών*, stem *Ξενοφώντ*), see § 32, 1.

	ὁ, <i>Paeon</i> .	ὁ, <i>Meadow</i> .	ὁ, <i>Xenophon</i> .	ὁ, <i>Month</i> .	τὸ, <i>Nectar</i> .
S. N.	παῖδν	λειμών	Ξενοφών	μήν	νέκταρ
G.	παῖδν-ος	λειμών-ος	Ξενοφώντ-ος	μην-ός	νέκταρ-ος
D.	παῖδν-ι	λειμών-ι	Ξενοφώντ-ι	μην-ί	νέκταρ-ι
A.	παῖδν-α	λειμών-α	Ξενοφώντ-α	μην-α	νέκταρ
V.	παῖδν	λειμών	Ξενοφών	μήν	νέκταρ
P. N.	παῖδν-ες	λειμών-ες	Ξενοφώντ-ες	μην-ες	νέκταρ-α
G.	παῖδν-ων	λειμών-ων	Ξενοφώντ-ων	μην-ών	νεκτάρ-ων
D.	παῖδν-σι(ν) ¹	λειμών-σι(ν) ¹	Ξενοφώντ-σι(ν) ¹	μην-σί(ν) ¹	νέκταρ-σι(ν)
A.	παῖδν-ας	λειμών-ας	Ξενοφώντ-ας	μην-ας	νέκταρ-α
V.	παῖδν-ες	λειμών-ες	Ξενοφώντ-ες	μην-ες	νέκταρ-α
Dual.	παῖδν-ε παῖδν-οιν	λειμών-ε λειμών-οιν	Ξενοφώντ-ε Ξενοφώντ-οιν	μην-ε μην-οῖν	νέκταρ-ε νεκτάρ-οιν

REM. 1. 'Απόλλων (Gen. *ωνος*) and Ποσειδών can be contracted in the Acc. Sing. by dropping *ν* and contracting *ων* into *ω*; thus, 'Απόλλω, Ποσειδῶ. These, and *σωτήρ*, *preserver*, contrary to the rule [§ 33, III. (a)], after shortening the final syllable draw back the accent in the Voc.; hence ὦ 'Απόλλον, Πόσειδον, σῶτερ.

REM. 2. Neuters of this class all end in *ρ* (*αρ*, *ορ*, *ωρ*, *υρ*); τὸ πῦρ (Gen. *πῦρ-ός*), *fire*, has *υ* long, contrary to § 32, 2; the Pl. is declined like the second Decl.: τὰ πῦρά, τοῖς πυροῖς. (XIV.)

¹ Instead of *παῖδνσι*, *λειμώνσι*, *Ξενοφώντσι*, *μηνσί*, § 8, 6 and 7.

§ 35. II. *The Nominative lengthens the short final vowel of the stem, ε or ο into η or ω.*

Stems in ντ drop τ in the Nom. (§ 32, 1) ; as λέων, stem λέωντ.

	ὁ, <i>Shepherd.</i>	ὁ, <i>A Divinity.</i>	ὁ, <i>Lion.</i>	ὁ, <i>Air.</i>	ὁ, <i>Orator.</i>
S. N.	ποιμήν	δαίμων	λέων	αἰθήρ	ρήτωρ
G.	ποιμέν-ος	δαίμον-ος	λέοντ-ος	αἰθέρ-ος	ρήτορ-ος
D.	ποιμέν-ι	δαίμον-ι	λέοντ-ι	αἰθέρ-ι	ρήτορ-ι
A.	ποιμέν-α	δαίμον-α	λέοντ-α	αἰθέρ-α	ρήτορ-α
V.	ποιμήν	δαίμον	λέον	αἰθήρ	ρήτορ
P. N.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ρήτορ-ες
G.	ποιμέν-ων	δαίμόν-ων	λέοντ-ων	αἰθέρ-ων	ρήτόρ-ων
D.	ποιμέ-σι(ν) ¹	δαίμο-σι(ν) ¹	λέονσι(ν) ¹	αἰθέρ-σι(ν)	ρήτορ-σι(ν)
A.	ποιμέν-ας	δαίμον-ας	λέοντ-ας	αἰθέρ-ας	ρήτορ-ας
V.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ρήτορ-ες
Dual.	ποιμέν-ε ποιμέν-οιν	δαίμον-ε δαίμόν-οιν	λέοντ-ε λέοντ-οιν	αἰθέρ-ε αἰθέρ-οιν	ρήτορ-ε ρήτόρ-οιν

REM. 1. Oxytone substantives of this class retain the lengthened vowel (η, ω) in the Voc.; thus, ὦ ποιμήν. The oxytone δαήρ (έρος), *brother-in-law*, in the Voc. shortens the vowel of the final syllable, and then draws back the accent from the ultimate to the penult; hence δᾱερ. Comp. § 36. This occurs also in the Voc. of Ἀμφίων, ἰονος (ὦ Ἀμφίον), and of compound substantives in ων, ονος, e. g. Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος, Ἀγάμεμνον. Comp. § 34, Rem. 1.

REM. 2. Ἡ χεῖρ, *hand*, Gen. χεῖρ-ός, &c., has in the Dat. Pl. and Dual χερσί(ν) and χερσίν.

REM. 3. The following in ων, Gen. ονος, reject the ν in particular Cases, and are then contracted: ἡ ἀηδών, *nightingale*, Gen. ἀηδόνος and ἀηδοῦς, Dat. ἀηδοῖ; ἡ χελιδών, *swallow*, Gen. χελιδόνος, Dat. χελιδοῖ.

REM. 4. The following adjectives are declined like corresponding words in the paradigms above: (a) ὁ ἡ ἀπάτωρ, τὸ ἀπατωρ, *fatherless*, and ἀμήτωρ, ἀμητορ, *motherless*, Gen. οπος; — (b) ὁ ἡ ἄρρην, τὸ ἄρρην, *male*, Gen. ἄρρηνος; — (c) those in ων (Masc. and Fem.), ον (Neut.), Gen. ονος; e. g. ὁ ἡ εὐδαίμων, τὸ εὐδαίμων, *fortunate*; also comparatives in ων, ον, or ῖων, ῖον. Comparatives admit contraction in the Acc. Sing. and in the Nom., Acc., and

¹ Instead of ποιμένσι, δαίμονσι,λέοντσι, see § 8, 8.

Voc. Pl., dropping *v*, and contracting *oa* final into *ω*, and *oe* into *ου*, as *ἐχθλοῖα*, *ἐχθλοῖα*, *ἐχθίω*; *ἐχθλοῖες*, *ἐχθίους*, *ἐχθίους*. The Voc. in form and accent is like the neuter. But compounds in *φρων* have the accent on the penult, as *κρατερόφρων*, Neut. and Voc. *κρατερόφρων*; — (d) those in *ων*, *ουσα* (Gen. *οντος*); e. g. *ἐκών*, *ἐκούσα*, *ἐκόν*, *willing*, *ἄκων*, *ἄκουσα*, *ἄκον*, *unwilling*.

	Fortunate.		More hostile.		Greater.	
	m. and f.	n.	m. and f.	n.	m. and f.	n.
S. N.	<i>εὐδαίμων</i>	<i>εὐδαιμον</i>	<i>ἐχθίων</i>	<i>ἐχθιον</i>	<i>μείζων</i>	<i>μείζον</i>
G.	<i>εὐδαίμονος</i>		<i>ἐχθίονος</i>		<i>μείζονος</i>	
D.	<i>εὐδαίμονι</i>		<i>ἐχθίονι</i>		<i>μείζονι</i>	
A.	<i>εὐδαίμονα</i>	<i>εὐδαιμον</i>	<i>ἐχθίονα</i> and <i>ἐχθίω</i>	<i>ἐχθιον</i>	<i>μείζονα</i> and <i>μείζω</i>	<i>μείζον</i>
V.	<i>εὐδαιμον</i>		<i>ἐχθιον</i>		<i>μείζον</i>	
P. N.	<i>εὐδαίμονες</i>	<i>εὐδαιμόνα</i>	<i>ἐχθίονες</i>	<i>ἐχθίονα</i>	<i>μείζονες</i>	<i>μείζονα</i>
			<i>ἐχθίους</i>	<i>ἐχθίω</i>	<i>μείζους</i>	<i>μείζω</i>
G.	<i>εὐδαίμόνων</i>		<i>ἐχθιόνων</i>		<i>μείζόνων</i>	
D.	<i>εὐδαίμοσι(ν)</i>		<i>ἐχθίοσι(ν)</i>		<i>μείζοσι(ν)</i>	
A.	<i>εὐδαίμονας</i>	<i>εὐδαιμόνα</i>	<i>ἐχθίονας</i>	<i>ἐχθίονα</i>	<i>μείζονας</i>	<i>μείζονα</i>
			<i>ἐχθίους</i>	<i>ἐχθίω</i>	<i>μείζους</i>	<i>μείζω</i>
V.	like Nom.		like Nom.		like Nom.	
Dual.	<i>εὐδαίμονε</i>		<i>ἐχθίονε</i>		<i>μείζονε</i>	
	<i>εὐδαιμόνοιν</i>		<i>ἐχθιόνων</i>		<i>μείζόνων</i> (πν.)	

§ 36. *Syncopated Substantives.*

1. The following substantives in *ηρ*, *πατήρ*, *father*, *μήτηρ*, *mother*, *θυγάτηρ*, *daughter*, *γαστήρ*, *belly*, differ from those under § 35:

- they drop *ε* in the Gen. and Dat. Sing., and in the Dat. Pl. end in *ρᾱσι* instead of *εῖσι*;
- in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. they are oxytones; draw back the tone in the Voc., and are paroxytones in the other cases.

2. The word *ἀνήρ* (stem *ἀνερ*) drops *ε* in all Cases and Numbers, except the Voc. Sing., but inserts *δ* to soften the pronunciation; it is accented like monosyllables, except in the Voc. Sing. and Dat. Pl.

	ὁ, <i>Father.</i>	ἡ, <i>Mother.</i>	ἡ, <i>Daughter</i>	ὁ, <i>Man.</i>
S. N.	πατήρ	μήτηρ	θυγάτηρ	άνήρ
G.	πατρ-ός	μητρ-ός	θυγατρ-ός	άνδ-ρός
D.	πατρ-ί	μητρ-ί	θυγατρ-ί	άνδ-ρί
A.	πατέρ-α	μητέρα	θυγατέρα	άνδ-ρα
V.	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ	άνερ
P. N.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	άνδ-ρες
G.	πατέρ-ων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων	άνδ-ρών
D.	πατρ-ᾶ-σι(ν)	μητρᾶσι(ν)	θυγατρᾶσι(ν)	άνδ-ρ-ᾶ-σι(ν)
A.	πατέρ-ας	μητέρας	θυγατέρας	άνδ-ρας
V.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	άνδ-ρες
Dual.	πατέρ-ε πατέρ-οιν	μητέρε μητέροιν	θυγατέρε θυγατέροιν	άνδ-ρε άνδ-ροίν

REM. Also ὁ ἀστήρ, *éros*, a *star*, which retains ε of the stem, belongs to this class on account of the form of the Dat. Pl. ἀστράσι. Ἡ Δημήτηρ, *Ceres*, is declined as follows: Δημήτρος, Δημήτρι, Δημήτρα, Δημήτηρ. (XVI.)

§ 37. The Nominative appends s to the stem.

(a) The stem ends in a Pi or Kappa-mute — π, β, φ; γ, γγ, κ, χ. On the coalescence of these with σ to form ψ and ξ, see § 8, 6.

	ἡ, <i>Storm.</i>	ὁ, <i>Raven.</i>	ὁ, <i>Throat.</i>
S. N.	λαϊλάψ	κόραξ	λάρυγξ
G.	λαιλᾶπ-ος	κόρακ-ος	λάρυγγ-ος
D.	λαιλᾶπ-ι	κόρακ-ι	λάρυγγ-ι
A.	λαιλᾶπ-α	κόρακ-α	λάρυγγ-α
V.	λαιλᾶψ	κόραξ	λάρυγξ
P. N.	λαιλᾶπ-ες	κόρακ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες
G.	λαιλᾶπ-ων	κοράκ-ων	λαρύγγ-ων
D.	λαιλᾶψι(ν)	κόραξι(ν)	λάρυγξι(ν)
A.	λαιλᾶπ-ας	κόρακ-ας	λάρυγγ-ας
V.	λαιλᾶπ-ες	κόρακ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες
Dual.	λαιλᾶπ-ε λαιλᾶπ-οιν	κόρακ-ε κοράκ-οιν	λάρυγγ-ε λαρίγγ-οιν

REM. Here belong adjectives in ξ (Gen. γος, κος, χος) and ψ (Gen. ποσ); e. g. ὁ ἡ ἀρπᾶξ, Gen. ἄγος, *rapacious*, ὁ ἡ ἡλιξ, Gen. ἱκος, *of the same age*, ὁ ἡ μῶνξ, Gen. ὕχος, *one-horned*; ὁ ἡ αἰγίλιψ, Gen. ἱπος, *high*. (XVII.)

§ 38. (b) The stem ends in a Tau-mute — δ, τ, κτ, θ, νθ. On the Acc. Sing. in α and ν, see § 32, 3.

	ἡ, Torch.	ἡ, Helmet.	ὁ, ἡ, Bird.	ὁ, King.	ἡ, Tape-worm.
S. N.	λαμπάς ¹	κόρυς ¹	ὄρνις ¹	ἄναξ ¹	ἐλμυς ¹
G.	λαμπάδ-ος	κόρυθ-ος	ὄρνιθ-ος	ἄνακτ-ος	ἐλμυθ-ος
D.	λαμπάδ-ι	κόρυθ-ι	ὄρνιθ-ι	ἄνακτ-ι	ἐλμυθ-ι
A.	λαμπάδ-α	κόρυν	ὄρνιν	ἄνακτ-α	ἐλμυθ-α
V.	λαμπάς	κόρυς	ὄρνις	ἄναξ	ἐλμυς
P. N.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἄνακτ-ες	ἐλμυθ-ες
G.	λαμπάδ-ων	κορύθ-ων	ὀρνίθ-ων	ἀνάκτ-ων	ἐλμύνθ-ων
D.	λαμπά-σι(ν) ¹	κόρυ-σι(ν) ¹	ὀρνί-σι(ν) ¹	ἀναξί(ν) ¹	ἐλμί-σι(ν) ¹
A.	λαμπάδ-ας	κόρυθ-ας	ὀρνίθ-ας	ἄνακτ-ας	ἐλμυθ-ας
V.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὀρνίθ-ες	ἄνακτ-ες	ἐλμυθ-ες
Dual.	λαμπάδ-ε	κόρυθ-ε	ὀρνίθ-ε	ἄνακτ-ε	ἐλμυθ-ε
	λαμπάδ-οιν	κορύθ-οιν	ὀρνίθ-οιν	ἀνάκτ-οιν	ἐλμύνθ-οιν

REM. 1. The word ὁ ἡ παῖς, *child*, Gen. παιδός, has παῖ in the Votive.

REM. 2. Here belong adjectives in ις and ι, Gen. ἴδος, ἴτος; e. g. ὁ ἡ εὐχαρις, τὸ εὐχαρι, Gen. ιτος, *pleasing*; those in ᾱς, Gen. ᾱδος; e. g. ὁ ἡ φονγᾱς, Gen. ᾱδος, *exiled*; those in ῆς, Gen. ῆτος; e. g. ὁ ἡ ἀργῆς, Gen. ῆτος, *while*; those in ῶς, Gen. ῶτος; e. g. ὁ ἡ ἀγνώς, Gen. ῶτος, *unknowing*; those in ις, Gen. ιδος; e. g. ὁ ἡ ἀνάκτις, Gen. ιδος, *weak*; ἡ πατρίς (sc. γῆ), Gen. ιδος, *native land*; those in ῦς, Gen. ῦδος; e. g. ὁ ἡ νέηλυς, Gen. ῦδος. (XVIII.)

§ 39. The stems of neuters belonging to this class end in τ, and one in κτ (γαλακτ). But as euphony does not admit τ or κτ at the end of a word, they are dropped, or τ is changed to σ (§ 32, 1 and 2).

	τὸ, Body.	τὸ, Knee.	τὸ, Milk.	τὸ, Ear.
S. N.	σῶμα	γόνυ ²	γάλα	οὖς ⁴
G.	σώματ-ος	γόνατ-ος	γάλακτ-ος	ὠτ-ός
D.	σώματ-ι	γόνατ-ι	γάλακτ-ι	ὠτ-ί
A.	σῶμα	γόνυ	γάλα	οὖς
P. N.	σώματ-α	γόνατ-α	γάλακτ-α	ὠτ-α
G.	σωμάτ-ων	γονάτ-ων	γαλάκτ-ων	ὠτ-ων ⁵
D.	σώμα-σι(ν) ³	γόνα-σι(ν) ³	γάλαξι(ν) ³	ὠ-σί(ν) ³
A.	σώματ-α	γόνατ-α	γάλακτ-α	ὠτ-α
Dual.	σώματ-ε	γόνατ-ε	γάλακτ-ε	ὠτ-ε
	σωμάτ-οιν	γονάτ-οιν	γαλάκτ-οιν	ὠτ-οιν ⁵ (XIX.)

¹ Instead of λαμπάδς, κόρυθς, ὀρνιθς, ἄνακτς, ἐλμυθς; Dat. Pl. λαμπάδσι, &c., see § 8, 7 and 8.

² Instead of σώματσι, γόνατσι, γάλακτσι, &c., see § 8, 7.

³ Stem γονατ; like γόνυ is decl. τὸ δόρυ, σπέρμα, δόρυατος, &c.; Dat. Pl. δόρυσι.

⁴ Instead of ὠς.

⁵ On the accent, see § 33, III., Exceptions.

§ 40. The stem ends in *ν* or *ντ*.

	ῆ, <i>Nose</i> .	ὀ, <i>Dolphin</i> .	ὀ, <i>Giant</i> .	ὀ, <i>Toolh</i> .
S. N.	ῥίς ¹	δελφίς ¹	γίγας ¹	ὀδούς ¹
G.	ῥίν-ος	δελφίν-ος	γίγαντ-ος	ὀδόντ-ος
D.	ῥίν-ι	δελφίν-ι	γίγαντ-ι	ὀδόντ-ι
A.	ῥίν-α	δελφίν-α	γίγαντ-α	ὀδόντ-α
V.	ῥίν	δελφίς(ιν)	γίγαν	ὀδούς
P. N.	ῥίν-ες	δελφίν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
G.	ῥίν-ων	δελφίν-ων	γίγαντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων
D.	ῥί-σι(ν) ¹	δελφί-σι(ν) ¹	γίγαν-σι(ν) ¹	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν) ¹
A.	ῥίν-ας	δελφίν-ας	γίγαντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ας
V.	ῥίν-ες	δελφίν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
Dual.	ῥίν-ε ῥίν-οῖν	δελφίν-ε δελφίν-οιν	γίγαντ-ε γίγαντ-οιν	ὀδόντ-ε ὀδόντ-οιν (xx.)

REM. 1. Here belong : (a) μέλας, αἶνα, ἄν, *black*, and τέλας, αἶνα, ἄν, *wretched* ; — (b) πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, *all, every*, and its compounds ; e. g. ἀπᾶς, ἀπᾶσα, ἀπᾶν ; — (c) adjectives in εἰς, εἶσα, ἐν, which are peculiar, in that the Dat. Pl., masculine and neuter, contrary to § 8, 8, ends in εσι, instead of εσι ; but participles in εἰς, εἶσα, ἐν (as λειφθεῖς, *left behind*), retain the ending εσι.

	<i>Black.</i>			<i>All.</i>		
S. N.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
G.	μεῤᾶνος	μελαίνης	μεῤᾶνος	παντός	πάσης	παντός
D.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
A.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
V.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
P. N.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
G.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
D.	μέλασι	μελαίναις	μέλασι	πᾶσι	πάσαις	πᾶσι
A.	μέλανας	μελαίνας	μέλανα	πάντας	πᾶσας	πάντα
V.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
Dual.	μέλανε μελάνοιν	μελαίνα μελαίνοιν	μέλανε μελάνοιν	πάντε πάντοιν	πάσα πάσαιν	πάντε πάντοιν

¹ Instead of ῥίς, δελφίς, γίγαντς, ὀδόντς, ῥωσί, &c., see § 8, 6 and 7.

		<i>Left.</i>	
S. N.	λειφθείς ¹	λειφθείσα	λειφθέν
G.	λειφθέντος	λειφθείσης	λειφθέντος
D.	λειφθέντι	λειφθείσῃ	λειφθέντι
A.	λειφθέντα	λειφθείσαν	λειφθέν
V.	λειφθείς	λειφθείσα	λειφθέν
P. N.	λειφθέντες	λειφθείσαι	λειφθέντα
G.	λειφθέντων	λειφθείσων	λειφθέντων
D.	λειφθείσι(ν)	λειφθείσαις	λειφθείσι(ν)
A.	λειφθέντας	λειφθείσας	λειφθέντα
V.	λειφθέντες	λειφθείσαι	λειφθέντα
Dual.	λειφθέντε	λειφθείσᾱ	λειφθέντε
	λειφθέντων	λειφθείσαιν	λειφθέντων

REM. 2. Adjectives compounded with ὁδούς, are declined like ὁδούς; e. g. ὁ ἡ μονόδους, τὸ μονόδον, *one-toothed*, Gen. μονόδοτος; adjectives in ας, Gen. αντος, like γίγας; e. g. ὁ ἡ ἀκάμας, *untiring*, Gen. αντος.

B. WORDS WHICH IN THE GENITIVE HAVE A VOWEL BEFORE
THE ENDING OS.

§ 41. I. *Substantives in εύς, αὐς, οὐς.*

The stem of substantives in εύς, αὐς, οὐς ends in *υ*. The *υ* remains at the end of a word and before consonants, but is omitted between vowels.

	<i>ὁ, King.</i>	<i>ὁ, A measure.</i>	<i>ὁ ἡ, Oz.</i>	<i>ἡ An old woman.</i>
S. N.	βασιλεύς	χοεύς	βούς, bōs for bōns	γραῦς
G.	βασιλέως	χο'έω'ῶς	βο-ός	γρᾱ-ός
D.	βασιλ(έῃ)εῖ	χο'έῃ'εῖ	βο-ί	γρᾱ-ί
A.	βασιλέᾱ	χο'έα'ᾱ	βούν	γραῦν
V.	βασιλεῦ	χοεῦ	βού	γραῦ
P. N.	βασιλ(έε')εῖς	χο'έε'εῖς	βό-ες	γρᾱ-ες
G.	βασιλέων	χο'έω'ῶν	βο-ῶν	γρᾱ-ῶν
D.	βασιλεῦσι(ν)	χοεῦσι(ν)	βουσί(ν)	γρᾱυσί(ν)
A.	βασιλέ-ας	χο(έα)ᾱς	(βό-ας) βούς	(γρᾱ-ας) γραῦς
V.	βασιλ(έε')εῖς	χο.έε'εῖς	βό-ες	γρᾱ-ες
Dual.	βασιλέ-ε	χοέε	βό-ε	γρᾱ ε
	βασιλέ-οιν	χοείοιν	βό-οῖν	γρᾱ-οῖν

¹ The dropping of *υ* before *σ* lengthens *ε* into *ω*.

REM. 1. Words in *ές* have *ᾱ* in the Acc. Sing. and *ᾱς* in the Acc. Pl.; in the Gen. Sing. they take the Attic Gen. *έως* instead of *έος*, and in the Dat. Sing. and Nom. Pl. admit contraction, but not usually in the Acc. Plural. If a vowel precedes *ές*, all the singular except the Nom. and Voc., and all the plural except the Dat., is contracted, as in *χούς*. Those in *αός* and *οός* admit contraction only in the Acc. Plural.

REM. 2. The Nom. and Voc. Pl. of those in *ές* end also in *ης*; e. g. *βασιλῆς*, instead of *βασιλείς*. (XXI.)

§ 42. II. *Words in ης, ες; ως (Gen. ωος) and ως and ω (Gen. οος); ας (Gen. αος), ος (Gen. εος).*

1. The stem of this class ends in *ς*. The *ς*, like *ν* in the preceding class, remains at the end of a word and before consonants, but is omitted between vowels. In the Dat. Pl. a *σ* is omitted; e. g. *ὁ θώς, jackal, τοῖς θω-σι(ν)*.

(1) *Words in ης and ες.*

2. The endings *ης* (M. and F.), *ες* (N.), belong only to adjectives and to many proper names formed from compound adjectives. The neuter exhibits the pure stem.

3. The words of this class, after dropping *σ*, are contracted in all Cases except the Nom. and Voc. Sing. and the Dat. Pl.; those in *κλέης* are also contracted in the Nom. Sing. into *κλής*, and thus have a double contraction in the Dat. Singular.

	Singular.		Plural.	
N.	<i>σαφής, clear.</i>	<i>σαφές</i>	(<i>σαφέ-ες</i>)	<i>σαφείς</i> (<i>σαφέ-α</i>) <i>σαφή</i>
G.	(<i>σαφέ-ος</i>) <i>σαφούς</i>		(<i>σαφέ-ων</i>)	<i>σαφῶν</i>
D.	(<i>σαφέ-ι</i>) <i>σαφεῖ</i>		<i>σαφέ-σι(ν)</i>	
A.	(<i>σαφέ-α</i>) <i>σαφή</i>	<i>σαφές</i>	(<i>σαφέ-ας</i>)	<i>σαφείς</i> (<i>σαφέ-α</i>) <i>σαφή</i>
V.	<i>σαφές</i>	<i>σαφές</i>	(<i>σαφέ-ες</i>)	<i>σαφείς</i> (<i>σαφέ-α</i>) <i>σαφή</i>
		Dual.	<i>σαφέ-ε</i>	<i>σαφή</i>
			<i>σαφέ-οιν</i>	<i>σαφοῖν</i>

	Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
N. ἡ τριήρης, <i>triveme</i> .	(τριήρε- <i>es</i>)	τριήρεις	τριήρε-ε and τριήρη
G. (τριήρε- <i>os</i>) τριήρους	τριηρέ-ων and τριήρων		τριηρέ-ων and τριήρων
D. (τριήρε- <i>ī</i>) τριήρει	τριήρε-σι(ν)		
A. (τριήρε- <i>a</i>) τριήρη	(τριήρε- <i>as</i>)	τριήρεις	
V. τριήρες	(τριήρε- <i>es</i>)	τριήρεις	

Singular.

N. Σωκράτης	(Περικλέης)	Περικλῆς
G. Σωκράτους	(Περικλέε- <i>os</i>)	Περικλέουδ
D. Σωκράτει	(Περικλέε <i>ī</i>)	(Περικλέει) Περικλει
A. Σωκράτη	(Περικλέε- <i>a</i>)	Περικλέα
V. Σώκρατες	(Περικλέες)	Περικλείς.

REM. 1. The contraction in the Dual, *τριήρεε* = *τριήρη* should be observed, *εε* being here contracted into *η*, and not as elsewhere into *αι*.

REM. 2. In adjectives in *ης*, *εες*, *εα* is commonly not contracted into *η* (as in *σαφέα* = *σαφή*), but, as in proper names in *κλης*, into *αι*; e. g. *ἀκλεής*, *ωϊήλου* *fame*, Masc. and Fem. Acc. Sing., and Neut. Nom., Acc., and Voc. Pl. *ἀκλεία* = *ἀκλείαι*; those in *ιης* and *υης* have both forms; e. g. *ὕγις*, *σουπῆ*, *ὄγιαι* and *ὄγιαι*, *ὑπερφυῖς*, *ἰμμενσε*, *ὑπερφύαι* and *ὑπερφυῖ*.

REM. 3. Proper names in *νης*, *κράτης*, *σθένης*, *γένης*, *φάνης*, and *μένης*, and also *Ἄρης* (Gen. *Ἄρεως* and *Ἄρεος*), are declined in the Acc. Sing. both according to the first and third declensions, and in the Pl. generally like the first declension, and are therefore called *Heleroclitics*; e. g. *Σωκράτεια* = *Σωκράτη*, and *Σωκράτην*. Yet with those in *κλης* the Acc. in *κλην* is not usual in good Attic prose; the Pl. follows the first declension: *Ἀριστοφάναι*, τοὺς *Δημοσθένας*, fr. *Ἀριστοφάνης*, *Δημοσθένης*, Gen. *νοῦς*.

REM. 4. The accent of the Gen. Pl. and Dual *τριήρων*, *τριήρων* (instead of *τριηρών*, *τριηροῖν*) is contrary to § 11, 2 (2) (β); *αὐτάρκης*, *independent*, and adjectives in *ήτης* have the same irregularity of accent in the Gen. Pl.; e. g. *αὐτάρκων*, *συνήθων*. (XXII.)

§ 43. (2) Words in *ως*, Gen. *ωος*, and in *ως* and *ω*, Gen. *οος* = *ους*.

In these words also, *ς* belongs to the stem. See § 42, 1.

(a) *ως*, Gen. *ωος*.

S. N. δ, ἡ θώς, <i>Jackal</i> .	Pl. θῶ- <i>es</i>	S. δ ἥρως, <i>Hero</i> .	Pl. ἥρω- <i>es</i>
G. θω- <i>ός</i>	θῶ-ων ¹	ἥρω- <i>ος</i>	ἥρώ-ων
D. θω- <i>ί</i>	θω-σί(ν)	ἥρω- <i>ι</i>	ἥρω-σι(ν)
A. θῶ- <i>a</i>	θῶ- <i>as</i>	ἥρω- <i>a</i> and ἥρω	ἥρω- <i>as</i> and ἥρωες
V. θώς	θῶ- <i>es</i>	ἥρω- <i>s</i>	ἥρω- <i>es</i>
D.N.A.V. θῶ- <i>ε</i> , G. and D. θῶ- <i>οιν</i> ¹		D. ἥρω- <i>ε</i> , ἥρώ- <i>οιν</i>	

¹ For the accent, see § 33, III., Exceptions.

(b) *ως* and *ω*, Gen. *οος* = *ους*.

Substantives with these endings are always feminine. The ending *ως* is retained in the common language only in the substantive *αἰδώς*. The Dual and Pl. are like substantives in *ος* of the second declension; thus, *αἰδοί*, *ἡχοί*, &c.

S. N.	ἡ αἰδώς (stem αἰδος), <i>Shame</i> .	ἡ ἡχώ (stem ἡχος), <i>Echo</i> .
G.	(αἰδό ος) αἰδοῦς	(ἡχώ-ος) ἡχοῦς
D.	(αἰδό-ι) αἰδοῖ	(ἡχώ-ι) ἡχοῖ
A.	(αἰδό-α) αἰδώ ¹	(ἡχώ-α) ἡχώ ¹
V.	(αἰδό-ι) αἰδοῖ	(ἡχώ-ι) ἡχοῖ (xxiii.)

§ 44. (3) *Words in ας, Gen. αος, and in ος, Gen. εος = ους.*

(a) *ας*, Gen. *αος*.

Only a few neuters belong to this class. The final *ς* belongs to the stem. See § 42, 1.

S. N.	τὸ σέλας, <i>Light</i> .	τὸ κρέας, <i>Flesh</i> .
G.	σέλα-ος	(κρέα-ος) κρέως
D.	σέλα-ι and σέλαι	(κρέα-ι) κρέαι
A.	σέλας	κρέας
P. N.	σέλα-α and σέλᾱ	(κρέα-α) κρέᾱ
G.	σελά-ων	(κρέα-ων) κρεῶν
D.	σέλα-σι(ν)	κρέασι(ν)
A.	σέλα-α and σέλᾱ	(κρέα-α) κρέᾱ
Dual.	σέλα-ε σελά-ων	(κρέα-ε) κρέᾱ (κρέα-ων) κρεῶν

REM. Only τὸ δέπας, *goblet*, is declined like σέλας; like κρέας, τὸ γῆρας, *old age*, and τὸ γέρας, *reward of honor*. Similar to the two last are τὸ τέρας, *wonder*, and τὸ κέρας, *horn* (the stems ending in τ), because after dropping τ they are contracted in the same manner; κρέας is declined in all numbers like κρέας; but besides the contract forms it has the regular forms in τ also; thus, κέρατος and κέρως, κέρατι and κέρα, κέρατα and κέρα, κερᾶτων and κερῶν, κέρασι(ν), κέρατε and κέρα, κερᾶτουν and κερῶν; but τέρας has both forms only in the plural, usually the contract ones, as τερά, τερῶν; otherwise, it is regular, as τέρατος, τέρατι. (xxiv.)

¹ Observe the irregular accent.

(b) *ος*, Gen. *εος* = *ους*.

Substantives of this class are likewise neuter, and the final *ς* belongs to the stem. See § 42, 1. In the Nom., the stem-vowel *ε* is changed into *ο*; i. e. *γένος* for *γένες*.

S. N.	τὸ γένος, <i>Genus</i> .	τὸ κλέος, <i>Glory</i> .
G.	(γένε-ος) γένους	(κλέε-ος) κλέους
D.	(γένε-ϊ) γένει	(κλέε-ϊ) κλέει
A.	γένος	κλέος
P. N.	(γένε-α) γένη	(κλέε-α) κλέᾱ
G.	γενέων and γενῶν	(κλέε-ων) κλεῶν
D.	γένε-σι(ν)	κλέε-σι(ν)
A.	(γένε-α) γένη	(κλέε-α) κλέᾱ
Dual.	(γένε-ε) γένη (γενέ-οιν) γενοῖν	(κλέε-ε) κλέῃ (κλεέ-οιν) κλεοῖν

REM. On the contraction in the Dual of *εε* into *η* (not into *αι*), see § 42, Rem. 1; *αι* in the plural preceded by a vowel is contracted into *αι*, not into *η*; e. g. *κλέαι* = *κλέᾱ*. Comp. *Περικλέᾱ* (§ 42, Rem. 2). (XXV.)

§ 45. III. Words in *ις, υς, ι, υ*.

(1) Words in *ις, υς* (Gen. *ϊος, υος*).

S. N.	ὁ κῆς, <i>corn-worm</i> .	ὁ, ἡ σῦς, <i>a boar, a sow</i> .	ὁ ἰχθύς, <i>fish</i> .
G.	κῆ-ός	σῦ-ός	ἰχθῦ-ος
D.	κῆ-ί	σῦ-ί	ἰχθῦ-ι
A.	κῆν	σῦν	ἰχθύν
V.	κῆ	σῦ	ἰχθύ
P. N.	κῆ-ες	σῦ-ες	ἰχθῦ-ες
G.	κῆ-ῶν	σῦ-ῶν	ἰχθῦ-ων
D.	κῆ-σι(ν)	σῦ-σι(ν)	ἰχθῦ-σι(ν)
A.	κῆ-ας	σῦς	ἰχθύς
V.	κῆ-ες	σῦ-ες	ἰχθῦ-ες
Dual.	κῆ-ε κῆ-οῖν	σῦ-ε σῦ-οῖν	ἰχθῦ ἰχθῦ-οιν (XXVI.)

§ 46. (2) Words in *ῖς, ῑ, ῡς, ῥ*.

The stem-vowels *ι* and *υ* remain only in the Nom., Acc., and Voc. Sing.; in the other cases they are changed into *ε*. — On the accent of masculines and feminines in *ως* and *ων* in the Gen. Sing. and Pl., compare § 30, Rem. 2.

S. N.	ἡ πόλις, <i>cūy</i> .	ὁ πῆχυς, <i>cubiū</i> .	τὸ σῖνάπι, <i>mustard</i> .	τὸ ἄστυ, <i>cūy</i> .
G.	πόλε-ως	πῆχε-ως	σινάπε-ος	ἄστε-ος
D.	πόλει	πῆχει	σινάπει	ἄστει
A.	πόλιν	πῆχυν	σίναπι	ἄστυ
V.	πόλι	πῆχυν	σίναπι	ἄστυ
P. N.	πολεῖς	πῆχεις	σινάπη	ἄσση
G.	πολε-ων	πῆχε-ων	σινάπε-ων	ἄστέ-ων
D.	πολε-σι(ν)	πῆχε-σι(ν)	σινάπε-σι(ν)	ἄσσε-σι(ν)
A.	πολεῖς	πῆχεις	σινάπη	ἄσση
V.	πολεῖς	πῆχεις	σινάπη	ἄσση
Dual.	πολε-ε	πῆχε-ε	σινάπε-ε	ἄσσε-ε
	πολέ-οιν	πηχέ-οιν	σινάπε-οιν	ἄστέ-οιν

REM. 1. Here belong adjectives in *ος, εα, ῥ* (§ 51 (1), and Rem. 2), which are declined like substantives, except that the Gen. of the masculine singular has the common form *έος* (not *ως*), and that the neuter plural always has the open or uncontracted form *εα*. Thus:

	Singular.		Sweet.		Plural.
N. γλυκός	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ	N. γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
G. γλυκέ-ος	γλυκεῖās	γλυκέ-ος	G. γλυκέων	γλυκειῶν	γλυκέων
D. γλυκεῖ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκεῖ	D. γλυκέσι(ν)	γλυκεῖαις	γλυκέσι(ν)
A. γλυκύν	γλυκεῖαν	γλυκύ	A. γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖās	γλυκέα
V. γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ	V. γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
Dual N. A. V.	γλυκέε	γλυκεῖā	γλυκέε		
G. and D.	γλυκέοιν	γλυκεῖαιν	γλυκέοιν		

On the contrary though adjectives in *ος, υ* have the Gen. Sing. in *εος*, they are in other respects declined like substantives, and have *η* (as *ἄσση*) inst. of *εα* in the Pl.; e. g. ὁ ἡ διπῆχυς, τὸ διπῆχυν, *two cubits long*, τὰ διπῆχην, τῶν διπῆχων, but τοῦ, τῆς διπῆχεος.

REM. 2. Some substantives in *ῖς*, and also adjectives in *ος, ις, ες*, as *ἱδρις*, *skilled in*, have the regular inflection in *ος*, &c.; so also the word ἡ ἑγγεῖλος, *eel*, in the singular.

	<i>Calf.</i>	<i>Eel.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	
S. N.	ὁ, ἡ πόρτις	ἡ ἔγγελυς	ὁ, ἡ οἶς	
G.	πόρτι-ος	ἐγγέλυ-ος	οἶός	
D.	πόρτι-ι πόρτῃ	ἐγγέλυ-ϊ	οἶί	
A.	πόρτιν	ἐγγελυν	οἶν	
V.	πόρτι	ἐγγελυ	οἶς	
P. N.	πόρτι-ες πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἶες	
G.	πορτί-ων	ἐγγέλε-ων	οἶῶν	
D.	πόρτι-σι(ν)	ἐγγέλε-σι(ν)	οἶσι(ν)	
A.	πόρτι-ας πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἶας and οἶς	
V.	πόρτι-ες πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἶες	
Dual.	πόρτι-ε πορτί-ων	ἐγγέλ-εε ἐγγελέ-ων	οἶε οἶοῖν	(XXVII.)

§ 47. *Irregular Nouns of the Third Declension.*

1. Ἀνὴρ, see § 36; γάλα, γόνυ, δόρυ, οὖς, § 39; χεῖρ, § 35, Rem. 2.

2. Γυνή (ἡ, *woman*), Gen. γυναικ-ός,¹ Dat. γυναικ-ί, Acc. γυναικ-α, Voc. γύναι; Pl. γυναῖκες, γυναικῶν, γυναιξί(ν), γυναικας.

3. Ζεὺς, Gen. Διός, Dat. Διί, Acc. Δία, Voc. Ζεῦ.

4. Θρίξ (ἡ, *hair*), Gen. τριχ-ός, Dat. Pl. θριξί(ν), see § 8, 10.

5. Κλεῖς (ἡ, *key*), Gen. κλειδ-ός, Dat. κλειδ-ί, Acc. κλεῖν; Nom. Pl. κλείδες, Acc. κλείς.

6. Κύνων² (ὁ, ἡ, *dog*), Gen. κυν-ός, Dat. κυνί, Acc. κύνα, Voc. κύον; Pl. κύνες, κυνῶν, κυσί(ν), κύνας.

7. Μάρτυς (ὁ, *witness*), Gen. μάρτυρος, Dat. μάρτυρι, Acc. μάρτυρα, Voc. μάρτυς; Dat. Pl. μάρτυσι(ν).

8. Ναῦς (ἡ, *navis*), Gen. νεώς, Dat. νηί, Acc. ναῦν (Voc. ναῦ); Dual: Gen. and Dat. νεοῖν (Nom. and Acc. are not in

¹ Observe the irregular accent of this word in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. and Pl., being like that of a monosyllable [§ 33, III. (b)].

² Observe that this is syncopated in the oblique cases of the Sing. and in all the Pl.

use); Pl. νῆες, νεῶν, ναυσί(ν), ναῦς. Comp. γρᾶς and βασιλείς, § 41.

9. ὕδωρ (τό, water), Gen. ὕδατος, &c. (XXVIII.)

§ 48. (a) *Adjectives of two Endings.*

		<i>Famous.</i>		<i>Favorable for Sailing.</i>	
		M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
S. N.		ἐνδοξος ¹	ἐνδοξον	εὐπλ(ο-ος)ους ²	εὐπλ(ο-ον)ουν
G.		ἐνδόξου		εὐπλου	
D.		ἐνδόξῳ		εὐπλῳ	
A.		ἐνδοξον		εὐπλουν	
V.		ἐνδοξε	ἐνδοξον	doubtful	
P. N.		ἐνδοξοι	ἐνδοξα	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα
G.		ἐνδόξων		εὐπλων	
D.		ἐνδόξοις		εὐπλοῖς	
A.		ἐνδόξους	ἐνδοξα	εὐπλους	εὐπλοα
V.		ἐνδοξοι	ἐνδοξα	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα
Dual.		ἐνδόξῳ		εὐπλῳ	
		ἐνδόξοιν		εὐπλοῖν	
		<i>Two-footed.</i>		<i>Pleasing.</i>	
S. N.		δίπους	δίπουν	εὐχαρις ³	εὐχαρι
G.		δίποδος		εὐχαρίτος	
D.		δίποδι		εὐχαρίτι	
A.		δίποδα or δίπουν	δίπουν	εὐχαρίτα or εὐχαριν	εὐχαρι
V.		δίπου	δίπουν	εὐχαρι	
P. N.		δίποδες	δίποδα	εὐχαρίτες	εὐχαρίτα
G.		διπόδων		εὐχαρίτων	
D.		δίποσι(ν)		εὐχαρίσι	
A.		δίποδας	δίποδα	εὐχαρίτας	εὐχαρίτα
V.		δίποδες	δίποδα	εὐχαρίτες	εὐχαρίτα
Dual.		δίποδε		εὐχαρίτε	
		διπόδοιν		εὐχαρίτοιιν	

¹ See § 28, Rem. 3.

² See § 29, Rem.

³ See § 38, Rem. 2.

(b) *Irregular Adjectives.**Mild.*

S. N.	πρῶς	πραεῖα	πρῶον
G.	πράου	πραεῖās	πράου
D.	πράφ	πραεῖα	πράφ
A.	πρῶον	πραεῖαν	πρῶον
V.	πρῶος, πρῶε	πραεῖα	πρῶον
P. N.	πρῶοι and πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραέα
G.	πραέων	πραεῖων	πραέων
D.	πραέσι(ν)	πραεῖαις	πραέσι(ν)
A.	πράους and πραεῖς	πραεῖās	πραέα
V.	πρῶοι and πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραέα
Dual.	πράω	πραεῖᾱ	πράω
	πρῶοιν	πραεῖαιν	πρῶοιν

REM. 1. The spaced forms (as πραεῖα) are from a dialectic form πρᾱῖς.

*Grant.**Much.*

S. N.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλῃς	μεγάλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
V.	μεγάλε¹	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ
P. N.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
	etc.					

REM. 2. The declension of μέγας and πολύς is irregular only in the Nom., Acc., and Voc. Sing. masculine and neuter; the other parts are regular, as if from μέγδλος and πολλός.

(c) *Declension of Participles.**Standing.**Leaving.*

S. N.	στάς	στάσα	στάν	λιπών	λιπούσα	λιπόν
G.	στάντος	στάσης	στάντος	λιπόντος	λιπούσης	λιπόντος
D.	στάντι	στάσῃ	στάντι	λιπόντι	λιπούσῃ	λιπόντι
A.	στάτα	στάσαν	στάν	λιπόντα	λιπούσαν	λιπόν
V.	στάς	στάσα	στάν	λιπών	λιπούσα	λιπόν
P. N.	στάντες	στάσαι	στάντα	λιπόντες	λιπούσαι	λιπόντα
G.	στάντων	στασῶν	στάντων	λιπόντων	λιπουσῶν	λιπόντων
D.	στάσι(ν)	στάσαις	στάσι(ν)	λιπούσι(ν)	λιπούσαις	λιπούσι(ν)
A.	στάντας	στάσᾱς	στάντα	λιπόντας	λιπούσᾱς	λιπόντα
V.	στάντες	στάσαι	στάντα	λιπόντες	λιπούσαι	λιπόντα
Dual.	στάντε	στάσᾱ	στάντε	λιπόντε	λιπούσᾱ	λιπόντε
	στάντοιιν	στάσαιιν	στάντοιιν	λιπόντοιιν	λιπούσαιιν	λιπόντοιιν

¹ This Voc., which occurs but once, is from the form μεγᾱλός.

<i>Having struck.</i>			<i>Announcing.</i>		
S. N.	τετυφός	-φυῖα -φός	ἄγγελών	-ούσα -ούν	
G.	τετυφότης	-φυῖᾱς -φότης	ἄγγελοῦντος	-ούσης	-οῦντος
D.	τετυφότει	-φυῖᾷ -φότει	ἄγγελοῦντι	-ούσῃ	-οῦντι
A.	τετυφότα	-φυῖαν -φός	ἄγγελοῦντα	-ούσαν	-οῦν
V.	τετυφώς	-φυῖα -φός	ἄγγελών	-ούσα -οῦν	
P. N.	τετυφότες	-φυῖαι -φότα	ἄγγελοῦντες	-ούσαι -οῦντα	
G.	τετυφότων	-φυῖων -φότων	ἄγγελοῦντων	-ουσῶν	-οῦντων
D.	τετυφόσι	-φυῖαις -φόσι	ἄγγελοῦσι	-ούσαις	-οῦσι
A.	τετυφότας	-φυῖᾱς -φότα	ἄγγελοῦντας	-ούσᾱς	-οῦντα
V.	τετυφότες	-φυῖαι -φότα	ἄγγελοῦντες	-ούσαι -οῦντα	
Dual.	τετυφότες	-φυῖᾱ -φότε	ἄγγελοῦντε	-ούσᾱ -οῦντε	
	τετυφότοι	-φυῖαι	ἄγγελοῦντοι	-ούσαι	-οῦντοι

<i>Standing.</i>		
S. N.	ἐστώς	ἐστῶσα ἐστώς
G.	ἐστῶτος	ἐστῶσης ἐστῶτος
D.	ἐστῶτι	ἐστῶσῃ ἐστῶτι
A.	ἐστῶτα	ἐστῶσαν ἐστῶς
V.	ἐστώς	ἐστῶσα ἐστῶς
P. N.	ἐστῶτες	ἐστῶσαι ἐστῶτα
G.	ἐστῶτων	ἐστῶσῶν ἐστῶτων
etc.		

<i>Showing.</i>			<i>Giving.</i>		
S. N.	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα δεικνύν	δούς	δοῦσα δόν	
G.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης δεικνύντος	δόντος	δούσης δόντος	
D.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ δεικνύντι	δόντι	δούσῃ δόντι	
A.	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν δεικνύν	δόντα	δοῦσαν δόν	
V.	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα δεικνύν	δούς	δοῦσα δόν	
P. N.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι δεικνύντα	δόντες	δοῦσαι δόντα	
G.	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν δεικνύντων	δόντων	δουσῶν δόντων	
etc.					

REM. 3. All participles in *as* are declined like *στάς*; all in *ων*, like *λιπών*, except futures of liquid verbs, which are declined like *ἀγγελῶν*; Perf. Act. participles, like *τετυφός*; syncopated Perf. participles like *ἐστώς*; those in *εις*, like *λειφθεῖς* (see § 40); all in *ύς* and *ούς*, like *δεικνύς* and *δούς* respectively. (XXIX.)

§ 49. *Comparison of Adjectives.*

1. Only adjectives and adverbs are compared in Greek, but not participles. The Superlative, as in Latin, very often denotes, not the highest, but only a *very high*, degree.

2. For the Comparative and Superlative the Greek has two forms :

- (a) Comparative, *τερος, τέρα, τερον*,
Superlative, *τατος, τάτη, τατον* ;
- (b) Comparative, *ϊων, ιον*,
Superlative, *ιστος, ίστη, ιστον*.

The first is much the most common form.

REM: Instead of the simple forms of the Comparative and Superlative, the Greek can prefix *μᾶλλον* (*magis*) and *μάλιστα* (*maxime*) to the Positive. This is necessary with all adjectives which for euphonic reasons are not compared.

§ 50. *A. First Form of Comparison.*

Comparative, *τερος, τέρα, τερον*.
Superlative, *τατος, τάτη, τατον*.

I. Adjectives in *ος, η (ā), ον*.

(a) Most adjectives of this class annex the above endings to the stem of the masculine, i. e. to *ο*. The *ο* remains unchanged when a syllable long by nature or by position (§ 9, 3) precedes, — a mute and liquid make a syllable long here ; but is lengthened into *ω*, when a short syllable precedes, in order to prevent the concurrence of too many short syllables ; e. g.

<i>κούφος-s, light,</i>	Com. <i>κουφ-ό-τερος,</i>	Sup. <i>κουφ-ό-τατος,</i>
<i>ισχυρός-s, strong,</i>	" <i>ισχυρ-ό-τερος,</i>	" <i>ισχυρ-ό-τατος,</i>
<i>λεπτός-s, thin,</i>	" <i>λεπτ-ό-τερος,</i>	" <i>λεπτ-ό-τατος,</i>
<i>πικρός-s, bitter,</i>	" <i>πικρ-ό-τερος,</i>	" <i>πικρ-ό-τατος,</i>
<i>σοφός-s, wise,</i>	" <i>σοφ-ώ-τερος,</i>	" <i>σοφ-ώ-τατος,</i>
<i>ἐχϋρός-s, firm,</i>	" <i>ἐχϋρ-ώ-τερος,</i>	" <i>ἐχϋρ-ώ-τατος,</i>
<i>ἀξίος-s, worthy,</i>	" <i>ἀξι-ώ-τερος,</i>	" <i>ἀξι-ώ-τατος.</i>

(b) Contracts in *eos* = *oûs* and *oos* = *ous* are contracted in the Comparative and Superlative also, — the former contracting *ε* and *ω* into *ω*, the latter assuming the syllable *εs*, and contracting it with the preceding *o*; e. g.

πορφύρ-εος	= πορφυρ-οûs
πορφυρ-εώ-τερος	= πορφυρ-ώ-τερος
πορφυρ-εώ-τατος	= πορφυρ-ώ-τατος
ἀπλ-όος	= ἀπλ-οûs
ἀπλο-έσ-τερος	= ἀπλ-ούσ-τερος
ἀπλο-έσ-τατος	= ἀπλ-ούσ-τατος
εὖν-οος	= εὖν-ους
εὖνο-έσ-τερος	= εὖν-ούσ-τερος
εὖνο-έσ-τατος	= εὖν-ούσ-τατος

(c) Four in *aios* — *γεραιός*, *old* (*senex*), *παλαιός*, *ancient* (*vetus*), *περαιός*, *on the other side*, *σχολαῖος*, *at leisure* — drop the characteristic ¹ *o*, and append *τερος* and *τατος*; e. g. *

γεραῖ-ς, Com. *γεραί-τερος*, Sup. *γεραί-τατος*.

REM. 1. *Φίλος*, *dear*, has usually *μᾶλλον φίλος* in the comparative, and *φιλάτατος*, more seldom *φιλαίτερος*, in the superlative.

(d) Eight in *os* — *εὐδῖος*, *calm*, *ἤσυχος* (*δ, ή*), *quiet*, *ἴσος*, *equal*, *μέσος*, *middle*, *ἔρθριος*, *early*, *ὄψιος*, *late*, *παραπλήσιος*, *similar*, and *πρώϊος*, *early* — drop the characteristic *o*, and assume *αι*, to which the endings are appended. The Comparative and Superlative of these are therefore like the preceding in *aios*; e. g.

μέσ-ος, Com. *μεσ-αί-τερος*, Sup. *μεσ-αί-τατος*.

(e) Two in *os* — *ἐρρῶμένος*, *strong*, and *ἄκρατος*, *unmixed* — drop the characteristic *o*, and assume *εs*; e. g. *ἐρρῶμεν-έs-τερος*, *ἐρρῶμεν-έs-τατος*, *ἀκρατ-έs-τερος*, *ἀκρατ-έs-τατος*.

(f) Four in *os* — *λάλος*, *talkative*, *μονοφάγος*, *eating alone*, *δψοφάγος*, *daintily*, and *πτωχός*, *poor* — drop the characteristic *o*, and assume *ιs*; e. g. *λάλ-ος*, Com. *λαλ-ιs-τερος*, Sup. *λαλ-ιs-τατος*.

¹ The final *ς* in adjectives is the sign of the Nom.

II. Adjectives in -ης, Gen. -ου, drop the characteristic η, and assume ις, as κλέπτ-ης, *thievish*, κλεπτ-ίς-τερος, κλεπτ-ίς-τατος. So also ψευδής, *εσ* of the third decl. (Gen. έός = ούς), *lying*, ψευδ-ίς-τερος, ψευδ-ίς-τατος. (XXX.)

III. Adjectives of the third Declension :

(1) Those in ις, εία, ύ, — ης, ες, — ας, αν, and μάκαρ, *happy*, append τερος and τατος immediately to the stem, which appears in the Neuter ; e. g.

γλυκός, <i>sweet</i> ,	N. ύ —	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
ἀληθής, <i>true</i> ,	" ές —	ἀληθές-τερος	ἀληθές-τατος
πένης, <i>poor</i> ,	" ες —	πενές-τερος	πενές-τατος
μέλας, <i>black</i> ,	" αν —	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
μάκαρ, <i>happy</i> ,	" αρ —	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος

REM. 2. The adjectives ήδύς, ταχύς, and πολύς have the other form of comparison in ίων and ων. See § 51, 1, and § 52, 6.

(2) Adjectives in ων, ον (Gen. ονος), assume ες ; e. g.

εὐδαιμών, Neut. εὐδαιμον, <i>happy</i> ,
Com. εὐδαιμον-ές-τερος,
Sup. εὐδαιμον-ές-τατος.

(3) Adjectives in ξ sometimes append ες to the stem, sometimes ις ; e. g.

ἀφῆλιξ, Gen. ἀφήλικ-ος, <i>growing old</i> ,	ἄρπαξ, Gen. ἄρπαγος, <i>ravenous</i> .
Com. ἀφῆλικ-ές-τερος,	Com. ἄρπαγ-ίς-τερος,
Sup. ἀφῆλικ-ές-τατος.	Sup. ἄρπαγ-ίς-τατος.

(4) Adjectives in εις, εν, whose stem ends in ντ, append τερος and τατος to the stem ; then έντ-τερος and έντ-τατος (acc. to § 8, 3 and 7) are changed into έςτερος and έςτατος ; e. g.

χαρίεις, Neut. χαρίεν, <i>pleasant</i> ,
Com. (χαρίεντ-τερος) = χαρίές-τερος,
Sup. (χαρίεντ-τατος) = χαρίές-τατος.

(5) Compounds of χάρις insert ω ; e. g.

ἐπίχαρις, ι, Gen. ἐπιχάριτ-ος, <i>pleasant</i> ,
Com. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τερος,
Sup. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τατος. (XXXI.)

§ 51. B. *Second Form of Comparison.*

Comparative, ἴων, N. ἴον or ων, N. ον.

Superlative, ἰστος, ἰστη, ἰστον.

REM. 1. On the declension of the Comparative, see § 35, Rem. 4.

This form of comparison includes :

(1) Two in *υς*, *υ* — ἡδύς, *sweet*, and ταχύς, *swift* — after dropping the characteristic *υ*. Ταχύς has in the Comparative θάττων (θάσσων) (§ 8, 10). Thus :

ἡδύς,	Com. ἡδ-ίων,	N. ἡδ-ἴον,	Sup. ἡδ-ιστος,
ταχύς,	" θάττων,	" θάττον,	" τάχιστος.

REM. 2. The others in *ύς*, as βαρύς, *heavy*, βαθύς, *deep*, βραχύς, *short*, δασύς, *thick*, εὐρύς, *wide*, ὀξύς, *sharp*, πρέσβυς, *old*, ὠκύς, *swift*, have the form in ὑτερος, ὑτατος [§ 50, III. (1)].

(2) Some which form the Comparative and Superlative from the stem of the corresponding neuter substantive ; and always :

καλός, <i>beautiful</i> (Subst. τὸ κάλλ-ος),	καλλ-ίων,	καλλ-ιστος,
αἰσχροός, <i>base</i> (" τὸ αἰσχος),	αἰσχ-ίων,	αἰσχ-ιστος;

further, besides the forms in τερος, τατος, also

ἀλγεινός, <i>painful</i> ,	ἀλγεινό-τερος,	ἀλγεινό-τατος,
(Subst. τὸ ἄλγος)	ἀλγ-ίων	ἀλγ-ιστος,

μακρός, *long*, μακρό-τερος, μακρό-τατος and (τὸ μῆκος) μήκ-ιστος. (XXXIII.)§ 52. *Abnormal Forms of Comparison.*

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1. ἀγαθός, <i>good</i> ,	ἀμείνων, N. ἄμεινον	ἄριστος, η, ον
	βελτίων	βέλτιστος
	κρείττων	κράτιστος
	λῦων	λῦστος
2. κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	κακίων	κάκιστος
	χειρῶν	χειρίστος
	ἥττων (<i>inferior</i>)	ἥκιστα (<i>adv.</i>)
3. μικρός, <i>small</i> ,	μικρότερος	μικρότατος
	ἐλάττων	ἐλάχιστος
4. ὀλίγος, <i>few</i> ,	μείων	ὀλίγιστος
5. μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	μείζων	μέγιστος
6. πολύς, <i>much</i> ,	πλείων [or πλέων], N. πλέον	πλείστος
7. ῥάδιος, <i>easy</i> ,	ῥάων	ῥάστος
8. πέπων, <i>ripe</i> ,	πεπαίτερος	πεπαίτατος
9. πῖον(ι), <i>fat</i> ,	πιότερος	πιότατος (XXXIII.)

CHAPTER V.

THE ADVERB.

§ 53. *Nature, Division, and Formation of the Adverb.*

1. Adverbs are indeclinable words, denoting the relation of *place, time, magnitude, degree, or manner*; e. g. *ἐκεῖ, there, νῦν, now, μάλα, very, καλῶς, beautifully, in a beautiful manner.*

2. Adverbs of *manner* are formed from adjectives by the ending *ως*. This ending is annexed to the pure stem of adjectives of the second decl.; and to the stem of those of the third decl. as it appears in the genitive. As adjectives in the Gen. Pl. are accented like the adverbs, we have the following rule for the formation of adverbs from adjectives :

The ending ων of the Gen. Pl. is changed into ως; e. g.

φιλ-ος, lovely,	G. Pl. φιλ-ων	Adv. φιλ-ως
καλ-ός, fair,	“ καλ-ῶν	“ καλ-ῶς
ἀπλ(ό-ος)ούς, simple,	“ ἀπλ(ό-ων)ῶν	“ ἀπλ(ό-ως)ῶς
πᾶς, all, παντός	“ πάντ-ων	“ πάντ-ως
σώφρων, prudent,	“ σωφρόν-ων	“ σωφρόν-ως
ταχύς, swift,	“ ταχέ-ων	“ ταχέ-ως
μέγας, great,	“ μεγάλ-ων	“ μεγάλ-ως
ἀληθής, true,	“ ἀληθ(έ-ων)ῶν	“ ἀληθ(έ-ως)ῶς
συνήθης, accustomed,	“ (συνηθέ-ων) συνήθων	“ (συνηθέ-ως) συνήθως.

REM. 1. On the accentuation of compounds in *ήως* and of the compound *αὐτάγκως*, comp. § 42, Rem. 4.

REM. 2. By appending the three endings *θεν, θι, and δε* (with pronouns *σε*), to substantives, pronouns, and adverbs, adverbs are formed to denote the three relations of place, *whence* (*θεν*), *where* (*θι*), and *whither* (*δε* [*σε*]); e. g. *οὐρανó-θεν, from Heaven, οὐρανó-θι, in Heaven, οὐρανó-δε, into or to Heaven; ἐκεῖ-σε, thither, ἄλλο-σε, to another place.* A few substantives have the ending *ς*; e. g. *Ἀθήνα-ς, to Athens, from Ἀθήναι, ὧν.*

3. Adverbs of place end in *ω*, as *ἄνω, above, κάτω, below, ἔξω, without, ἔσω, within.* There are besides many adverbs which evidently have a case-inflection, as *ἐξαπίνης, suddenly, αὐτοῦ, there, &c.* The Acc. Sing. and Pl. of adjectives is very frequently used adverbially, as *μέγα κλαίειν, to weep much.*

§ 54. *Comparison of Adverbs.*

1. Adverbs of manner (§ 53, 2) derived from adjectives, have generally no separate adverbial ending for the different forms of comparison, but, in the Comparative, use the neuter singular, and in the Superlative, the neuter plural of the corresponding adjective; e. g.

σοφῶς	(from σοφός), wisely	C. σοφώτερον	S. σοφώτατα
σαφῶς	(" σαφής), clearly	" σαφέστερον	" σαφέστατα
χαριέντως	(" χαρίεις), gracefully,	" χαριέστερον	" χαριέστατα
εὐδαιμόνως	(" εὐδαίμων), happily	" εὐδαιμονέστερον	" εὐδαιμονέστατα
αἰσχρῶς	(" αἰσχρός), shamefully	" αἰσχίον	" αἰσχιστα
ἡδέως	(" ἡδύς), pleasantly	" ἡδίον	" ἡδιστα
ταχέως	(" ταχύς), quickly	" θάπτον (§ 51, 1)	" τάχιστα

2. Adverbs of place in ω (§ 53, 3) retain this ending regularly also in Comparison; e. g.

ἄνω, above,	C. ἀνωτέρω	S. ἀνωτάτω
κάτω, below,	" κατωτέρω	" κατωτάτω.

In like manner, most other adverbs of place have the ending ω;
e. g.

πέρα, beyond	C. περαιτέρω	S. ———
τηλοῦ, far	" τηλοτέρω	" τηλοτάτω
ἐκάς, far	" ἐκαστέρω	" ἐκαστάτω
ἐγγύς, near	" ἐγγυτέρω	" ἐγγυτάτω

CHAPTER VI.

THE PRONOUN.

§ 55. *Nature and Division of Pronouns.*

Pronouns do not, like substantives, express the idea of an object, but only the *relation of an object to the speaker*, showing whether the object is the *speaker himself* (first person), or the *person or thing addressed* (second person), or

the person or thing *spoken of* (third person); e. g. *I* (the teacher) give to *you* (the scholar) *it* (the book). Pronouns are divided into five principal classes, — personal, demonstrative, relative, indefinite, and interrogative.

I. *Personal Pronouns.*

a. Substantive personal pronouns.

§ 56. (a) *The simple ἐγώ, ego, σὺ, tu, οὗ, sui.*

Singular.	
N. ἐγώ, <i>I</i>	σὺ, <i>thou</i>
G. μου (μου), ἐμοῦ, <i>of me</i>	σου (σου), <i>of thee</i>
D. μοί (μοι), ἐμοί, <i>to me</i>	σοί (σοι), <i>to thee</i>
A. μέ (με), ἐμέ, <i>me</i>	σέ (σε), <i>thee</i>
Plural.	
N. ἡμεῖς, <i>we</i>	ὑμεῖς, <i>ye</i>
G. ἡμῶν, <i>of us</i>	ὑμῶν, <i>of you</i>
D. ἡμῖν, <i>to us</i>	ὑμῖν, <i>to you</i>
A. ἡμᾶς, <i>us</i>	ὑμᾶς, <i>you</i>
Dual.	
N. A. νώ, <i>we or us two</i>	σφά, <i>you two</i>
G. D. νῶν, <i>of or to us two</i>	σφῶν, <i>of or to you two</i>
Singular.	
N. ———	———
G. οὗ (οῦ), <i>of himself, &c.</i>	
D. οἱ (οἶ), <i>to himself, &c.</i>	
A. ἑ (ἐ), <i>himself, &c.</i>	
Plural.	
N. σφεῖς, N. σφέα (σφεα), <i>they themselves</i>	
G. σφῶν, <i>of themselves</i>	
D. σφίσιν(ν) (σφισι), <i>to themselves</i>	
A. σφᾶς, N. σφέα (σφεα), <i>themselves</i>	
Dual.	
N. A. σφωέ, <i>them two</i>	
G. D. σφωῖν (σφωῖν), <i>of or to them two</i>	

REM. 1. The enclitic forms are put in parenthesis, without any mark of accentuation. Comp. § 14 (b). The same forms, however, sometimes retain the accent, hence μέ(με), &c. Σφέα, σφωέ, σφωῖν are poetic. (XXXIV.)

§ 57. (b) *The reflexive Pronouns*¹ ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ.

Singular.

G. ἐμαυτοῦ, ἡς, of myself	σεαυτοῦ, ἡς, or σεαυτῶ. ἡ, or σεαυτῶ ἡ, to thyself	ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς, or αὐτοῦ, ἡς, of himself, of herself	[self]
D. ἐμαυτῶ, ἡ, to myself	σεαυτῶ. ἡ, or σεαυτῶ ἡ, to thyself	ἐαυτῶ. ἡ, or αὐτῶ, ἡ, to himself, to herself,	[to itself]
A. ἐμαυτόν, ἡν, ό, myself	σεαυτόν, ἡν, ό, or σεαυτόν, ἡν, ό, thyself	ἐαυτόν, ἡν, ό, or αὐτόν, ἡν, ό, himself, herself,	[itself]

Plural.

G. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, of ourselves	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, of yourselves	ἐαυτῶν or αὐτῶν, or σφῶν αὐτῶν, of themselves	
D. ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, αἰς, to ourselves	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς αἰς, to yourselves	ἐαυτοῖς, αἰς, or αὐτοῖς, αἰς or σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, αἰς, to themselves	
A. ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, ἄς, ourselves	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, ἄς, yourselves	ἐαυτούς, ἄς, ἄ, or αὐτούς, ἄς, ἄ, or σφᾶς αὐτούς, ἄς σφεία αὐτά, themselves.	

§ 58. (c) *The reciprocal pronoun.*

The reciprocal pronoun expresses a mutual action of several persons to each other.

Plur. G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
D.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις
A.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἀλλήλα
Du. G. D.	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν	ἀλλήλου
A.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλᾱ	ἀλλήλω

§ 59. β. *Adjective personal pronouns, or possessive pronouns.*

ἐμός, ἡ, όν, meus, from ἐμοῦ; ἡμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, noster, from ἡμῶν; σός, ἡ, όν, tuus, from σοῦ; ὑμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, vester, from ὑμῶν; σφέτερος, τέρα, τερον, eius (of several).

REM. For the singular the Attic writers use the Gen. ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς, ὧν, in the reflexive signification, and αὐτοῦ, ἡς, ὧν, in the signification of the personal pronoun of the third person; e. g. τύπτει τὸν ἐαυτοῦ υἱόν or τὸν υἱόν τὸν ἐαυτοῦ, *he strikes his own (suum) son*, τύπτω αὐτοῦ τὸν υἱόν or τὸν υἱόν αὐτοῦ, *I strike his son* (i. e. the son of him, ejus). The position of the Greek article should be observed. (xxxv.)

¹ The reflexive pronouns are compounded of the personal pronouns and αὐτός; in the Sing. the elements of the compound are declined together, as ἐμαυτοῦ, &c.; in the Pl., first and second Pers., both elements are declined separately, as, ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, &c.; while the third Pers. Pl. is either declined together, as ἐαυτῶν (αὐτῶν), or separately, as σφῶν αὐτῶν, &c.

§ 60. II. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

Singular.

	<i>this.</i>		<i>this.</i>		<i>this.</i>
N.	ὁ ἡ τό	ὁδε ἥδε τόδε	οὗτος αὕτη τοῦτο		
G.	τοῦ τῆς τοῦ	τοῦδε τῆςδε τοῦδε	τούτου ταύτης τούτου		
D.	τῷ τῇ τῷ	τῷδε τῇδε τῷδε	τούτῳ ταύτῃ τούτῳ		
A.	τόν τήν τό	τόνδε τήνδε τόδε	τούτον ταύτην τοῦτο		

Plural.

N.	οἱ αἱ τά	οἷδε αἶδε τάδε	οὗτοι αὗται ταῦτα
G.	τῶν τῶν τῶν	τῶνδε τῶνδε τῶνδε	τούτων ταύτων τούτων
D.	τοῖς ταῖς τοῖς	τοῖςδε ταῖςδε τοῖςδε	τούτοις ταύταις τούτοις
A.	τούς τάς τά	τούςδε τάςδε τάδε	τούτους ταύτας ταῦτα

Dual.

N.A.	τώ τώ τώ	τώδε τώδε τώδε	τούτῳ τούτῳ τούτῳ
G.D.	τοῖν τοῖν τοῖν	τοῖνδε τοῖνδε τοῖνδε	τούτοιιν τούτοιιν τούτοιιν

Singular.

self, or he, she, it.

N.	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
G.	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D.	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A.	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό

Plural.

N.	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G.	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

Dual.

N. A.	αὐτό	αὐτά	αὐτό
G. D.	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

REM. 1. Where the article δ has the aspirate, *οὗτος* has it ; where the article has α or η , *οὗτος* has *αν* in the penult ; elsewhere *ου*.

REM. 2. As we regularly find *τά*, *ταῖν*, instead of *τά*, *ταῖν* (§ 25, Rem.), so also *τάδε*, *τούτῳ*, *τοῖνδε*, *τούτοιιν* instead of *τάδε*, *ταῦτα*, *ταῖνδε*, *ταύταιν*. See § 147 a, Rem. 4.

REM. 3. Like *οὗτος* are declined *τοσοῦτος*, *τοσαύτη*, *τοσοῦτο(ν)*, *ταῦτος*, *τοιαύτη*, *τοιοῦτο(ν)*, *ὡλὺς*, *τηλικούτος*, *τηλικαύτη*, *τηλικούτο(ν)*, so *great*,

so old; it is, however, to be noted, (a) that the neuter form in *ον* is more frequent than that in *ο*; (b) that in all forms of *οδτος*, which begin with *τ*, the *τ* is dropped.

S. N.	τοσούτος	τοσαύτη	τοσούτο(ν)
G.	τοσούτου	τοσαύτης	τοσούτου
D.	τοσούτῳ	τοσαύτῃ	τοσούτῳ
A.	τοσούτον	τοσαύτην	τοσούτο(ν)
P. N.	τοσούτοι	τοσαῦται	τοσαῦτα
G.	τοσούτων	τοσούτων	τοσούτων
D.	τοσούτοις	τοσαύταις	τοσούτοις
A.	τοσούτους	τοσαύτας	τοσαῦτα
Dual.	τοσούτῳ	τοσαῦτᾱ	τοσούτῳ
	τοσούτοιιν	τοσαῦταιιν	τοσούτοιιν

REM. 4. The pronoun *αὐτός*, ἢ *ὁ*, signifies either *self*, *ipse*, *ipsea*, *ipsum*, or is used for the *oblique* Cases of the personal pronoun of the third person, *he*, *she*, *it*; *is*, *ea*, *id*. With the article (*ὁ αὐτός*, ἡ *αὐτή*, τὸ *αὐτό*), it signifies *the same* (*idem*, *eadem*, *idem*). The article usually coalesces by Crasis (§ 6, 2) with *αὐτός*, and forms one word, *αὐτός*, *αὐτή*, *ταυτό*, usually *ταυτόν*, *ταύτοθι*, *ταύτῃ*, *ταύτῃ*, &c., but *τὸν αὐτόν*, *τῶν αὐτῶν*, &c.

REM. 5. Like *αὐτός* are declined *ἐκεῖνος*, *ἐκεῖνη*, *ἐκεῖνο*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *ἄλλος*, *ἄλλη*, *ἄλλο*, *alius*, *alia*, *aliud*, *v* being omitted in the Nom. and Acc. Sing. neuter.

§ 61. III. Relative Pronoun.

	Singular.			Plural.		
N.	ὅς, qui	ἥ, quae	ὃ, quod	οἱ	αἱ	ἃ
G.	οὗ	ῆς	οὗ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D.	ᾧ	ῇ	ᾧ	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
A.	ὃν	ῇν	ὃ	οὓς	ᾤς	ᾤ
Dual.						
N. A.	ὃ	ᾧ	ᾧ			
G. D.	οἷν	αἷν	οἷν			

§ 62. IV. Indefinite and Interrogative Pronouns.

The indefinite and interrogative pronouns have the same form, but are distinguished by the accent and position, the indefinite

being enclitic [§ 14 (c)], and placed after some word or words, while the interrogative is accented and placed before.

REM. 1. When the interrogative pronouns stand in an indirect question, they place before their stem the relative *ῥ*, which, however (except in *ὅστις*) is not inflected; e. g. *ὁποῖος, ὁπόσος, ὁπότερος, &c.*

Declension of *τις, τίς, and ὅστις.*

S. N.	<i>τις, some one</i>	N. <i>τι, some thing</i>	<i>τίς; quis? τί; quid?</i>
G.	<i>τινός or τοῦ</i>		<i>τίνος or τοῦ</i>
D.	<i>τινί or τῷ</i>		<i>τίνι or τῷ</i>
A.	<i>τινά</i>	N. <i>τὶ</i>	<i>τίνα τί</i>
P. N.	<i>τινές</i>	N. <i>τινά and ἅττα</i>	<i>τίνες τίνα</i>
G.	<i>τινῶν</i>		<i>τινῶν</i>
D.	<i>τισί(ν)</i>		<i>τίσι(ν)</i>
A.	<i>τινάς</i>	N. <i>τινά and ἅττα</i>	<i>τίνας τίνα</i>
Dual.	<i>τινέ τινοῖν</i>		<i>τίνε τίνουσιν</i>
S. N.	<i>ὅστις, whoever</i>	<i>ἥτις</i>	<i>ὅ τι</i>
G.	<i>οὗτινος or ὅτου M. N.</i>	<i>ἥστινος</i>	
D.	<i>ὅτῳι or ὅτῳ M. N.</i>	<i>ἥτῳι</i>	
A.	<i>ὅτινα</i>	<i>ἥτινα</i>	<i>ὅ τι</i>
P. N.	<i>οἵτινες</i>	<i>αἵτινες</i>	<i>ἅτινα or ἅττα</i>
G.	<i>ὁντινων (seldom ὄτων)</i>		
D.	<i>οἰστισι(ν) (seldom ὄταις)</i>	<i>αἰστισι(ν)</i>	
A.	<i>οὗστινας</i>	<i>αἵστινας</i>	<i>ἅτινα or ἅττα</i>
Dual.	<i>ὅτινε οἰντινοῖν</i>	<i>αἵτινε αἰντινοῖν</i>	

REM. 2. *Τίς, τι, τινός, τινί, &c.* are enclitic [§ 14, (c)]. The negative compounds of *τις*, viz. *οὔτις, οὔτι, μήτις, μήτι, no one, nothing*, are inflected like the simple *τις*; e. g. *οὔτινος, οὔτινες, &c.* Instead of *οὔτις, μήτις*, in prose *οὐδεὶς, μηδεὶς*, are used (§ 68, R. 1): yet *οὔτι* and *μήτι*, by no means, are found even in prose. (XXXVI.)

§ 63. *Correlative Pronouns.*

Correlative pronouns express a mutual relation (correlation) to each other, and represent this relation by a corresponding form.

a. Adjective Correlatives.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relative and Dependent Interrogative.
πόσος, η, ον; <i>how great? how much? quantus?</i>	ποσός, ή, όν, of a certain size, or number, aliquantus	τόσος, η ον (mostly poetic), so great, so much, tantus τοσούδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε [-ούτο(ν) τοσοῦτος, -αύτη,	ὅσος, η, ον and ὅπόσος, η, ον, ¹ as great, as much, quantus
ποῖος, ποιά, ποῖον; <i>of what kind? qualis?</i>	ποιός, á, όν, of a certain kind	τοῖος, τοιά, τοῖον (mostly poetic), of such a kind, talis τοῖούδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε [-ούτο(ν) τοιούτος, -αύτη,	οἷος, οἷά, οἷον and ὁποῖος, á, ον, of what kind, qualis
πῆλικος, η ον; <i>how great? how old?</i>	—	τῆλικος, η, ον (mostly poetic), so great, so old [-ώδε τῆλικόσδε, -ήδε, τῆλικοῦτος, -αύτη, -ούτο(ν)	ῆλικος, η, ον and ὀπῆλικος, η, ον, how great, how old

b. Adverbial Correlatives.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relative.	Indirect Interrogative.
ποῦ; <i>where?</i> ubi?	πού, somewhere, alicubi	— (hic, ibi)	οὔ, <i>where</i> , ubi	ὅπου, <i>where</i> , ubi
πόθεν; <i>whence?</i> unde?	ποθέν, from some place, alicunde	— (hinc, inde)	ὅθεν, <i>whence</i> , unde	ὁπόθεν, <i>whence</i> , unde
ποῖ; <i>whither?</i> quo?	ποί, to some place, aliquo	— (huc, eo)	οἶ, <i>whither</i> , quo	ὅποι, <i>whither</i> , quo
πότε; <i>when?</i> quando?	ποτέ, some time, aliquando	τότε, then, tum, tunc	ὅτε, <i>when</i> , quum	ὁπότε, <i>when</i> , quando
πῆνικά; <i>quo temporis puncto?</i> quotà horà?	—	τηνίκαδε, hoc ipso tempore τηνίκαυτα, hoc ipso tempore	ῆνικά, <i>when</i> , quo ipso tempore	ὁπνίκα, <i>when</i> , quo ipso tempore
πῶς; <i>how?</i> πῆ; <i>whither?</i> how?	πῶς, some how πῆ, to some place, thither	οὕτως, ὥδε, so τῆδε } <i>hither</i> ταύτῃ } <i>or here</i>	ὥς, <i>how</i> , ἥ, <i>where</i> , <i>whither</i>	ὅπως, <i>how</i> , ὅπῃ, <i>where</i> , <i>whither</i>

REM. The demonstrative forms which are wanting in the upper row are expressed by ἐνταῦθα (*here, there, hic, ibi*), ἐνθενδε, ἐντεῦθεν (*hence, thence, hinc, inde*), ἐνταυθοί (*hither, huc*).

¹ Forms beginning with ὁπ are the regular dependent interrogatives.

§ 64. *Lengthening of the Pronouns.*

1. The enclitic *γέ* is joined to the personal pronouns of the first and second person, to make the person emphatic. The pronoun *ἐγώ* then draws back its accent in the Nom. and Dat.; e. g. *ἐγώγωγε*, *ἐμοίγωγε*; but *ἐμοῦγε*, *ἐμέγε*, *σύγε*. Moreover, *γέ* can be appended to any other pronoun, but does not form one word with it; e. g. *οὗτος γε*.

2. The particles *δὴ* (most commonly *δήποτε*) and *οὖν*, are appended to relatives compounded of interrogatives and indefinites, as well as to *ὅσος*, to make the relative general, i. e. to extend it to everything embraced in the object denoted by the pronoun; e. g. *ὅστιςδὴ*, *ὅστις-δήποτε*, *ὅστισὺν*, *ἥτισὺν*, *ὅτιοῦν*, quicunque (Gen. *οὔτινοςοῦν* or *ὅτουοῦν*, *ἥτινοςοῦν*, Dat. *ῥτίμοῦν* or *ὀτμοῦν*, &c.); — *ὅποσοςδὴ*, *ὅποσοςοῦν*, *ὅσος-δήποτε*, quantuscunque (Gen. *ὅποσσοῦνδὴ*, *ὀποσσηδὴ*, *ὀποσσοῦν*, *ὀποση-σοῦν*, *ὀσοῦνδὴποτε*, *ὀσηδὴποτε*).

3. The suffix *δε* (a weakened *δὴ*) is appended to some demonstratives for the purpose of increasing their demonstrative force; e. g. *ὅδε*, *ἤδε*, *τόδε*; *τοιόςδε*; *τοσόςδε*; *τηλικόςδε*, from *τοῖος*, *τύσος*, *τηλίκος*, which change their accent after *δε* is appended.

4. The enclitic *περ* is appended to all relatives, to make the relative force still more emphatic; hence it denotes, *even who, which*; e. g. *ὅσπερ*, *ἥπερ*, *ὅπερ* (Gen. *οὖπερ*, &c.); *ὅσοςπερ*, *οἷοςπερ* (Gen. *ὄσοῦπερ*, *οἷοῦπερ*, &c.); *ὅθενπερ*, *ὅθενπερ*.

5. The inseparable demonstrative *ἵ* is appended to demonstrative pronouns and some demonstrative adverbs, always giving them a stronger demonstrative force. It takes the acute accent (which becomes grave in connected discourse) and absorbs every short vowel immediately preceding it, and also shortens the long vowels and diphthongs:

οὗτωσί, *this here* (i. e. *hicce*, *celui-ci*), *αὐτῇι*, *τουτί*,
Gen. *τουτοῦι*, *ταυτησί*, Dat. *τουτῷι*, *ταυτῇι*, Pl. *οὐτοῖι*, *αὐταῖι*, *ταυτί*;
ὀδί, *ἡδί*, *τοδί* from *ὅδε*; *οὐτωσί* from *οὗτως*;
ἐνθαδί from *ἐνθάδε*; *νυνί* from *νῦν*; *δευρί* from *δεῦρο*.

CHAPTER VII.

NUMERALS.

§ 65. *Nature and Division of Numerals.*

Numerals express the relation of *number* or *quantity*. According to their meaning they are divided into the following classes :

(a) *Cardinals*, which answer the question : “*How many?*” The first four numerals and the round numbers from 200 (διακόσιοι) to 10,000 (μύριοι), also compounds of μύριοι, are declined like adjectives; all others are indeclinable. The thousands are expressed by adverbial numerals prefixed to χίλιοι; e. g. τριςχίλιοι, 3000.

(b) *Ordinals*, which answer the question : “*Which one in the series?*” They are declined like adjectives in *ος, η, ον*, except δεύτερος, which has *ος, ᾱ, ον*.

(c) *Numeral Adverbs*, which answer the question : “*How many times?*” are formed, except the three first, from the Cardinals by appending *άκις*; e. g. πεντ-άκις, *five times* (§ 69).

(d) *Multiplicatives*, which answer the question : “*How many fold?*” They are all compounded of πλοῦς, and are adjectives of three endings, *οὖς, ῆ, οῦν*; e. g. διπλοῦς, *twofold*. For the declension of these, see § 29.

(e) *Proportionals*, which answer the question : “*How many times more?*” They are all compounds with the endings *πλάσιος, ἰᾶ, ιων*; e. g. διπλάσιος, *two-fold, double*.

(f) *Substantive-numerals*, which express the abstract idea of the number. They are all formed from the Cardinals with the ending *άς*, Gen. *άδος*; e. g. ἡ ἐνάς, *unity* (though usually ἡ μονάς, fr. μόνος, *alone*), ἡ δυάς, *duality*, ἡ τριάς, *triad*, &c.

§ 66. *Numeral Signs.*

1. The numeral signs are the twenty-four letters of the Greek alphabet, to which three obsolete letters are added, viz. after *ε*, Βαῶ or the digamma (Ϝ) or Στῖ (Ϛ) as the sign for 6; Κόππα (Ϟ) after *π*, as the sign for 90; Σαμπῖ (Ϸ) after *ω*, as the sign for 900.

2. The first eight letters (i. e. from α to θ) with Βαῦ or Στί , denote the units; the following eight (i. e. from ι to π) with Κόππα , the tens; the last eight (i. e. from ρ to ω) with Σαμπί , the hundreds.

3. Up to 999, the letters, as numeral signs, are distinguished by a mark placed *over* them; and when two or more letters stand together as numeral signs, only the last has this mark. With 1000 the alphabet begins again, but the letters are distinguished by a mark placed *under* them, thus, $\alpha' = 1$, $\alpha = 1000$, $\iota' = 10$, $\mu = 10,000$, $\epsilon\psi\mu\beta' = 5742$, $\rho\omega\xi\eta' = 1868$, $\rho' = 100$, $\rho = 100,000$.

§ 67. *Table of Cardinals and Ordinals.*

<i>Cardinals.</i>	<i>Ordinals.</i>
1 α' εἰς, μία, ἓν, one	πρῶτος, η, ον, primus, α, um
2 β' δύο, two	δεύτερος, ᾱ, ον, secundus, α, um
3 γ' τρεῖς, τρία, three	τρίτος, η, ον, tertius, α, um,
4 δ' τέτταρες, α, or τέσσαρες	τέταρτος, η, ον
5 ϵ' πέντε	πέμπτος, η, ον
6 ς' ἕξ	ἕκτος, η, ον
7 ζ' ἑπτά	ἑβδομος, η, ον
8 η' ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος, η, ον
9 θ' ἑννέα	ἐνατος, η, ον
10 ι' δέκα	δέκατος, η, ον
11 $\kappa\alpha'$ ἑνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος, η, ον
12 $\kappa\beta'$ δώδεκα	δωδέκατος, η, ον
13 $\kappa\gamma'$ τρεῖς (τρία) καὶ δέκα	τρίτος (η, ον) καὶ δέκατος, η, ον
14 $\kappa\delta'$ τέτταρες (α) καὶ δέκα	τέταρτος (η, ον) καὶ δέκατος, η, ον
15 $\kappa\epsilon'$ πεντεκαίδεκα	πέμπτος (η, ον) καὶ δέκατος, η, ον
16 $\kappa\varsigma'$ ἑκαταίδεκα	ἕκτος (η, ον) καὶ δέκατος, η, ον
17 $\kappa\zeta'$ ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑβδομος (η, ον) καὶ δέκατος, η, ον
18 $\kappa\eta'$ ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀγδοος (η, ον) καὶ δέκατος, η, ον
19 $\kappa\theta'$ ἑνεακαίδεκα	ἐνατος (η, ον) καὶ δέκατος, η, ον
20 κ' εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
21 $\kappa\alpha'$ εἴκοσι καὶ εἰς, μία, ἓν	εἰκοστός, ἡ, ὄν καὶ πρῶτος, η, ον
30 λ' τριάκοντα	τριάκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
40 μ' τετταράκοντα	τετταρακοστός, ἡ, ὄν
50 ν' πενήκοντα	πεντηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
60 ξ' ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
70 ζ' ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
80 η' ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
90 θ' ἑνενήκοντα	ἐννηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν

100 ρ' ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός, ἡ, ὄν
200 σ' διακόσιοι, ιαι, ια	διακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
300 τ' τριακόσιοι, ιαι, ια	τριακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
400 υ' τετρακόσιοι, ιαι, ια	τετρακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
500 φ' πεντάκοσιοι, ιαι, ια	πεντακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
600 χ' ἑξάκοσιοι, ιαι, ια	ἑξακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
700 ψ' ἑπτάκοσιοι, ιαι, ια	ἑπτακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
800 ω' ὀκτάκοσιοι, ιαι, ια	ὀκτακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
900 Ϡ' ἐνάκοσιοι, ιαι, ια	ἐνακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
1000 ρ χίλιοι, ιαι, ια	χιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
2000 β διςχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	διςχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
3000 γ τριςχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	τριςχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
4000 δ τετρακισχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	τετρακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
5000 ε πεντακισχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	πεντακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
6000 ς ἑξακισχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	ἑξακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
7000 ζ ἑπτακισχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	ἑπτακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
8000 η ὀκτακισχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	ὀκτακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
9000 θ ἑνακισχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	ἐνακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
10,000 ι μύριοι, ιαι, ια	μυριοστός, ἡ, ὄν
20,000 κ διςμύριοι, ιαι, ια	διςμυριοστός, ἡ, ὄν
100,000 ρ δεκακισμύριοι, ιαι, ια	δεκακισμυριοστός, ἡ, ὄν

REM. In compound numerals, either the smaller precedes the larger, and always with *καί*, or follows the larger, with *καί*, sometimes also without ; e. g.

25 : πέντε καὶ εἰκοσι(ν), or εἰκοσι καὶ πέντε, or also εἰκοσι πέντε,

345 : πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα καὶ τριακόσιοι, or τριακόσιοι καὶ τετταράκοντα καὶ πέντε.

The same holds of the ordinals ; e. g.

πέμπτος καὶ εικοστός, or εικοστός καὶ πέμπτος.

§ 68. Declension of the first four Numerals.

N. εἰς μία ἓν	Du. N. A. δύο	τρῆς	N. τρία	τέτταρες	N. τέτταρα
G. ενός μᾶς ενός	G. D. δυοῖν	τριῶν		τεττάρων	
D. ἐνὶ μιᾷ ἐνὶ		τρισι(ν)		τέτταρσι(ν)	
A. ἓνα μίαν ἓν		τρῆς	N. τρία	τέτταρας	N. τέτταρα

REM. 1. The Gen. and Dat. of *μία*, viz. *μᾶς*, *μιᾷ*, are irregularly accented, following the analogy of monosyllabic substantives of the third declension. See § 33, III. (b). Like *εἰς* are also declined *οὐδεὶς* and *μηδεὶς*, *ποῶς*, which also have the same irregular accentuation, thus : *οὐδεὶς*, *οὐδεμία*, *οὐδέν*, Gen. *οὐδερός*, *οὐδεμᾶς*, Dat. *οὐδενί*, *οὐδεμῇ*, &c., but in Pl. *οὐδένες*,

οὐδεμῖαι, οὐδένα, οὐδένα, οὐδεμῶν, οὐδέσι(ν), οὐδεμῖαι, οὐδένας, οὐδεμῖαι, οὐδένα.

REM. 2. Δύο is often used indeclinably also for all the Cases. The numeral *ἄμφω*, *both*, like *δύο*, has *ὧν* in the Gen. and Dat. (*ἀμφοῖν*); the Acc. is like the Nom. Like *δύο*, it is also sometimes used indeclinably. (XXXVII.)

§ 69. Numeral Adverbs.

1 ἅπαξ, <i>once</i>	19 ἑννεακαιδεκάκις
2 δῖς, <i>twice</i>	20 εἰκοσάκις
3 τρίς	21 εἰκοσάκις ἅπαξ
4 τετράκις	22 εἰκοσάκις δῖς
5 πεντάκις	30 τριακοντάκις
6 ἑξάκις	40 τετταρακοντάκις
7 ἑπτάκις	50 πεντηκοντάκις
8 ὀκτάκις	60 ἑξηκοντάκις
9 ἐνάκις	70 ἑβδομηκοντάκις
10 δεκάκις	80 ὀγδοηκοντάκις
11 ἐνδεκάκις	90 ἑνεντηκοντάκις
12 δωδεκάκις	100 ἑκατοντάκις
13 τρισκαιδεκάκις	200 διακοσιάκις
14 τετταρεςκαιδεκάκις	300 τριακοσιάκις
15 πεντεκαιδεκάκις	1000 χιλιάκις
16 ἑκκαιδεκάκις	2000 διςχιλιάκις
17 ἑπτακαιδεκάκις	10,000 μυριάκις
18 ὀκτωκαιδεκάκις	20,000 διςμυριάκις

CHAPTER VIII.

THE VERB.

§ 70. Nature of the Verb.

The verb expresses something which is affirmed of a subject: e. g. *the father writes, the rose blooms, the boy sleeps, God is loved.*

§ 71. *Classes of Verbs*

1. Active verbs, which express an action that the subject itself performs and manifests ; e. g. *γράφω, I write, θάλλω, I bloom.*

2. Middle or Reflexive verbs, which express an action that proceeds from the subject and again returns to it, i. e. an action which the subject performs on itself ; e g. *βουλεύομαι, I advise myself, I deliberate.*

3. Passive verbs, which represent the subject as receiving the action ; e. g. *στέργομαι, I am loved, τύπτομαι, I am smitten.*

§ 72. *Tenses.*

I. PRINCIPAL TENSES.

- (1) Present, *βουλεύω, I advise,*
- (2) Perfect, *βεβούλευκα, I have advised,*
- (3) Future, *βουλεύσω, I shall or will advise,*
- (4) Future Perfect (in Middle form), *βεβουλεύσομαι, I shall have advised myself, or I shall have been advised.*

II. HISTORICAL TENSES.

- (1) Imperfect, *εβούλευον, I advised,*
- (2) Pluperfect, *εβεβούλευκειν, I had advised,*
- (3) Aorist, *εβούλευσα, I advised (indefinite).*

REM. The Greek has two forms for the Perf. and Pluperf. Act., for the Fut. Pass., and two each for the Act., Pass., and Mid. Aor. ; these two forms may be distinguished as Primary and Secondary tenses. Yet only a very few verbs have both forms ; most having only the Primary or Secondary. Pure verbs, i. e. such as have a vowel before the ending *αι*, form only Primary tenses.

§ 73. *Moods.*

These are :

I. The Indicative, which denotes what is actual or real :
e. g. the rose *blooms, bloomed, will bloom.*

II. The Subjunctive, which denotes merely a supposition or conception of the mind. The Subjunctive of the historical tenses is called the Optative ; comp. the Subjunctive *φέρη, ferat, let him carry*, Optative *φέρου, ferret, he might carry.*

REM. How the Aorist can have both forms of the Subjunctive (i. e. Subjunctive and Optative), and the Future an Optative, will be seen in the Syntax, § 152.

III. The Imperative, which denotes a command ; e. g. *βούλευε, advise.*

§ 74. *Infinitive and Participle.*

(a) The Infinitive, which is the verbal substantive ; e. g. *βουλεύειν, to advise*, and *τὸ βουλεύειν, the advising.*

(b) The Participle, which is the verbal adjective ; e. g. *βουλεύων ἀνὴρ, an advising man*, i. e. *a counsellor.*

REM. The Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, and Imperative are called the *finite verb*, because the person is determined by the ending ; the Infinitive and the Participle, *indefinite*, because the person is not determined by the ending.

§ 75. *Number and Person.*

The personal-endings of the verb show whether the subject is the speaker himself (*I*, first person) ; or a person or thing addressed (*thou*, second person) ; or a person or thing spoken of (*he, she, it*, third person). They also show the number, Singular, Dual, and Plural ; e. g. *βουλεύω, I* (the

speaker) *advise*; *βουλεύεις*, *thou* (the person addressed) *advisest*; *βουλεύει*, *he, she, it* (the person or thing spoken of) *advises*.

§ 76. *Conjugation.* *

The Greek has two principal conjugations:

(a) The conjugation in *ω*, which includes most verbs, as *βουλεύω*, *I advise*.

(b) The older conjugation in *μι*, as *δί-δω-μι* (stem *δο*), *I give*.

§ 77. *Conjugation of the Regular Verb in ω, exhibited in the Pure Verb (72, R.) βουλεύω.*

PRELIMINARY REMARKS. As pure verbs, whose stem has a vowel before the ending *ω*, do not form the secondary tenses (§ 72, Rem.), these tenses are supplied in the Paradigm from other verbs, *τρίβ-ω*, *to rub*, *λείπ-ω*, *to leave*, stem *ΛΙΠ*, *φαίν-ω*, *to show*, stem *ΦΑΝ* so as to exhibit a full conjugation.

In learning the table of conjugation, it is to be observed:

(1) That the meaning in English is opposite the Greek forms. All the particular shades of meaning, however, which belong to the different Moods and Tenses in connected discourse, cannot be given in the table.

(2) The *spaced* forms, e. g. *βουλεύ-ετον*, *βουλεύ-ητον*, are to call attention to the difference between the principal tenses and the historical tenses in the Indicative, Subjunctive, and Optative.

(3) Similar forms, as well as those that differ only in accentuation, are distinguished by a star (*). The pupil should look for these, and compare them with each other; e. g. $\beta\omega\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, $\beta\omega\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\beta\omega\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\beta\omega\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$.

(4) The accentuation, which is treated more fully hereafter, should be learned with the form. The following general rule will suffice for beginners: *The accent of the verb is as far from the end as the final syllable will permit.* Forms which deviate from this rule are indicated by a cross (†).

(5) In order that the memory of the pupil may not be tasked by too many forms at once, it is best to commit the verb in parts, and in the order in which the exercises on the verb form follow each other.¹ He may at the same time translate the exercises from Greek into English, and from English into Greek. After all the forms have been thoroughly committed in this way, he may turn back to the tables and repeat all the forms together.

¹ Exercises XXXVIII. to XLI. inclusive.

Tenses.	Numbers and Persons.	THE	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of the Principal tenses.
Present. Tense-stem : βουλευ-	S. 1.	βουλεύ-ω, * I advise,	βουλεύ-ω, * I may advise,
	2.	βουλεύ-εις, thou adviseest,	βουλεύ-ῃς,
	3.	βουλεύ-ει, he, she, it advises,	βουλεύ-ῃ, *
	D. 2.	βουλεύ-ετον, * ye two advise,	βουλεύ-ητον, *
	3.	βουλεύ-ετον, they two advise,	βουλεύ-ητον, *
	P. 1.	βουλεύ-ομεν, we advise,	βουλεύ-ωμεν
	2.	βουλεύ-ετε, * you advise,	βουλεύ-ητε
	3.	βουλεύ-ουσι(ν), * they advise,	βουλεύ-ωσι(ν)
Imperfect Tense-stem : ἐ-βουλευ-	S. 1.	ἐ-βούλευ-ον, * I was advising,	
	2.	ἐ-βούλευ-ες	
	3.	ἐ-βούλευ-ε(ν)	
	D. 2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-ετον	
	3.	ἐ-βουλεύ-ετην	
	P. 1.	ἐ-βουλεύ-ομεν	
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-ετε	
	3.	ἐ-βούλευ-ον *	
Perfect I. Tense-stem : βε-βουλευ-κ	S. 1.	βε-βούλευ-κ-α, I have advised,	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ω, I may have a.
	2.	βε-βούλευ-κ-ας	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ῃς, &c., declined like the Subj. Pres.
	3.	βε-βούλευ-κ-ε(ν) *	
	D. 2.	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον *	
	3.	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον *	
	P. 1.	βε-βουλεύ-κ-αμεν	
	2.	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατε	
	3.	βε-βουλεύ-κ-ασιν(ν)	
Pluperfect I. Tense-stem : ἐ-βε-βουλευ-κ	S. 1.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειν, I had adv'd,	
	2.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εις	
	3.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ει	
	D. 2.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειτον	
	3.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειτην	
	P. 1.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εμεν	
	2.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειτε	
	3.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εσαν	
Perf. II. Plpf. II.		πέ-φη-να, ¹ I appear,	πε-φή-ω, I may appear,
		ἐ-πε-φή-νεν, ² I appeared,	
Aor. I. Tense-stem : ἐ-βουλευ-σ	S. 1.	ἐ-βούλευ-σ-α, I advised, (indef.)	βουλεύ-σ-ω, * I may advise,
	2.	ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ας	βουλεύ-σ-ῃς, &c., declined like the Subj. Pres.
	3.	ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ε(ν)	
	D. 2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατον	
	3.	ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατην	
	P. 1.	ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αμεν	
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατε	
	3.	ἐ-βούλευ-σ-αν	
Aor. II. ἐ-λιπ-	S. 1.	ἐ-λίπ-ον, I left,	λιπ-ω, &c., declined like the Subj. Pres.
	2.	ἐ-λίπ-ες, &c., decl. like Impf. Ind.	
Future. βουλευ-σ-	S. 1.	βουλεύ-σ-ω, * I shall advise,	
	2.	declined like the Indic. Pres.	

¹ The declension of the 2d Perf. is like that of the 1st Perf.

IVE.

MODES.

MODES.		Participials.	
Optative i. e. Subj. of Historical tenses.	Imperative.	Infin.	Particip.
	<i>βούλευ-ε, advise thou,</i> <i>βούλευ-έτω, let him a.</i> <i>βούλευ-ετον, *ye two a.</i> <i>βούλευ-έτων, let them</i> <i>both advise,</i> <i>βούλευ-ετε, *do ye ad.</i> <i>βούλευ-έτωσαν, usually</i>	<i>βούλευ-ειν, to</i> <i>advise,</i>	<i>βούλευ-ων</i> <i>βούλευ-ουσα</i> <i>βούλευ-ον†</i> <i>β. βούλευ-οντος,</i> <i>βούλευ-ούσης,</i> <i>advising,</i>
<i>βούλευ-οιμι, I might advise,</i> <i>βούλευ-οις</i> <i>βούλευ-οι</i> <i>βούλευ-οιτον</i> <i>βούλευ-οίτην</i> <i>βούλευ-οιμεν</i> <i>βούλευ-οιτε</i> <i>βούλευ-οιεν</i>			
	<i>[βε-βούλευ-κ-ε, *adv.]</i> <i>βε-βούλευ-κ-ετω</i> <i>βε-βούλευ-κ-ετον</i> <i>βε-βούλευ-κ-έτων</i> <i>βε-βούλευ-κ-ετε</i> <i>βε-βούλευ-κ-έτωσαν, usually</i>	<i>βε-βου-λεω</i> <i>βε-βουλε-κ-έναι,†</i> <i>to have</i> <i>adv'd,</i>	<i>βε-βουλεω-κ-ώς†</i> <i>βε-βουλεω-κ-υία†</i> <i>βε-βουλεω-κ-ός†</i> <i>β. -κ-όντος, -κ-υίας, having</i> <i>advised (see p.</i>
<i>βε-βούλευ-κ-οιμι, I mig. have a.</i> <i>βε-βούλευ-κ-οις, &c., declined</i> <i>like the Opt. Impf.</i>			
<i>πε-φήν-οιμι, I might appear,</i> <i>βουλεύ-σ-αιμι, I might advise,</i> <i>βουλεύ-σ-αις or -εας</i> <i>βουλεύ-σ-αι * or σ-ειε(ν)</i> <i>βουλεύ-σ-αιτον</i> <i>βουλεύ-σ-αίτην</i> <i>βουλεύ-σ-αιμεν</i> <i>βουλεύ-σ-αιτε</i> <i>βουλεύ-σ-αιεν or σ-ειαν</i>	<i>πέ-φην-ε, * appear th.</i> <i>βούλευ-σ-ον, * advise,</i> <i>βουλευ-σ-άτω</i> <i>βουλεύ-σ-ατον</i> <i>βουλευ-σ-άτων</i> <i>βουλεύ-σ-ατε</i> <i>βουλευ-σ-άτωσαν, usually</i>	<i>πε-φή-νε-ναι,†</i> <i>βουλεύ-σ-αι, *†</i> <i>to</i> <i>advise,</i>	<i>πε-φή-ν-ώς†</i> <i>βουλεύ-σ-ας</i> <i>βουλεύ-σ-ασα</i> <i>βουλεύ-σ-άν†</i> <i>β. βουλεύ-σ-αντος</i> <i>βουλευ-σ-άσης,</i> <i>having advised,</i>
<i>λιπ-οιμι, &c., declined like the</i> <i>Opt. Impf.</i>	<i>λιπ-ε, &c., declined</i> <i>like the Imp. Pres.</i>	<i>λιπ-είν,†</i>	<i>λιπ-ών, ούσα, όν†</i> <i>β. όντος, ούσης,</i>
<i>βουλεύ-σ-οιμι, I would advise,</i> <i>declined like the Opt. Impf.</i>		<i>βουλεύ-σ-ειν, &c., like Pr. Pt.</i>	

* The declension of the 2d Pluperf. is like that of the 1st Pluperf.

Tenses.	Numbers and Persons.	THE	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of the Principal tenses.
Present. Tense- stem : βουλευ-	S. 1.	βουλεύ-ομαι, <i>I deliberate</i> , or	βουλεύ-ωμαι, <i>I may delib-</i>
	2.	βουλεύ-η* [am advised,	βουλεύ-η* [erate,
	3.	βουλεύ-εται	βουλεύ-ηται
	D. 1.	βουλευ-όμεθον	βουλευ-όμεθον
	2.	βουλεύ-εσθον*	βουλεύ-ησθον*
	3.	βουλεύ-εσθον*	βουλεύ-ησθον*
	P. 1.	βουλευ-όμεθα	βουλευ-όμεθα
	2.	βουλεύ-εσθε*	βουλεύ-ησθε
	3.	βουλεύ-ονται	βουλεύ-ωνται
Imperfect Tense- stem : ἐ-βουλευ-	S. 1.	ἐ-βουλευ-όμην, <i>I was deliber-</i>	
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-ου [ating,	
	3.	ἐ-βουλεύ-ετο	
	D. 1.	ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθον	
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-εσθον	
	3.	ἐ-βουλευ-έσθην	
	P. 1.	ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθα	
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-εσθε	
	3.	ἐ-βουλεύ-οντο	
Perfect. Tense- stem : βε- βουλευ-	S. 1.	βε-βούλευ-μαι, <i>I have deliber-</i>	βε-βουλευ-μένος ὦ, <i>I may</i>
	2.	βε-βούλευ-σαι [ated,	have deliberated,
	3.	βε-βούλευ-ται	βε-βουλευ-μένος ἦς
	D. 1.	βε-βουλεύ-μεθον	βε-βουλευ-μένος ἦ
	2.	βε-βούλευ-σθον*	βε-βουλευ-μένος ἦτον*
	3.	βε-βούλευ-σθον*	βε-βουλευ-μένος ἦτον*
	P. 1.	βε-βουλεύ-μεθα	βε-βουλευ-μένοι ὦμεν
	2.	βε-βούλευ-σθε*	βε-βουλευ-μένοι ἦτε
	3.	βε-βούλευ-νται	βε-βουλευ-μένοι ὦσι(ν)
Pluperfect. Tense- stem : ἐ-βε- βουλευ-	S. 1.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μην, <i>I had deliber-</i>	
	2.	ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σο [erated,	
	3.	ἐ-βε-βούλευ-το	
	D. 1.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθον	
	2.	ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σθον	
	3.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-σθην	
	P. 1.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθα	
	2.	ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σθε	
	3.	ἐ-βε-βούλευ-ντο	
Aorist I. Tense- stem : ἐ- βουλευ-σ-	S. 1.	ἐ-βουλευ-σάμην, <i>I deliberated</i>	βουλεύ-σ-ωμαι, <i>I may de-</i>
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ω [(indefinite),	βουλεύ-σ-η* [liberate,
	3.	ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατο	&c., declined like Pres. Subj.
	D. 1.	ἐ-βουλευ-σάμεθον	
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ασθον	
	3.	ἐ-βουλευ-σάσθην	
	P. 1.	ἐ-βουλευ-σάμεθα	
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ασθε	
	3.	ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αντο	
Aorist II.	S. 1.	ἐ-λίπ-όμην, <i>I remained</i> , de- clined like Ind. Imperf.	λίπ-ωμαι, <i>I may remain</i> , declined like Pres. Subj.
	S. 1.	βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I shall deliber-</i> <i>ate</i> , declined like Pres. Ind.	
Future.	S. 1.	βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I shall deliber-</i> <i>ate</i> , declined like Pres. Ind.	
Future Perf.	S. 1.	βε-βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I shall have</i> <i>deliberated</i> , decl. like Pres. Ind.	

MOODS.		Participials.	
Optative i. e. Subj. of the Hist. tenses.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
	βουλευέ-ου, <i>deliberate</i> βουλευέ-σθω [ἴθου, βουλευέ-εσθον* βουλευέ-σθων* βουλευέ-εσθε* βουλευέ-σθωσαν, usually βουλευέ-σθων*	βουλευέ-εσθαι, to <i>deliberate</i> ,	βουλευέ-μενος βουλευέ-μενη βουλευέ-μενον, <i>deliberating</i> ,
βουλευέ-οιμην, <i>I might do</i> βουλευέ-οιο [liberate, βουλευέ-οιτο βουλευέ-οιμεθον βουλευέ-οισθον βουλευέ-οισθην βουλευέ-οιμεθα βουλευέ-οισθε βουλευέ-οιντο			
	βε-βούλευ-σο, <i>deliberate</i> βε-βούλευέ-σθω [ἴθου, βε-βούλευέ-σθον* βε-βούλευέ-σθων* βε-βούλευέ-σθε* βε-βούλευέ-σθωσαν, usually βε-βούλευέ-σθων*	βε-βούλευέ-σθαι,† to have <i>de-</i> liberated,	βε-βουλευέ-μενος† βε-βουλευέ-μενη βε-βουλευέ-με- νον,† <i>having</i> deliberated,
βε-βουλευέ-μενος εἴην, <i>I might have deliberated</i> , βε-βουλευέ-μενος εἴης βε-βουλευέ-μενος εἴη βε-βουλευέ-μένω εἴητον βε-βουλευέ-μένω εἴητην βε-βουλευέ-μένοι εἴημεν βε-βουλευέ-μένοι εἴητε βε-βουλευέ-μένοι εἴησαν (εἴεν)			
βουλευέ-σ-αίμην, <i>I might</i> βουλευέ-σ-αιο [deliberate, βουλευέ-σ-αιτο βουλευέ-σ-αίμεθον βουλευέ-σ-αίσθον βουλευέ-σ-αίσθην βουλευέ-σ-αίμεθα βουλευέ-σ-αίσθε βουλευέ-σ-αίντο	βουλευέ-σ-αι,* <i>deliberate</i> βουλευέ-σ-άσθω [ἴθου, βουλευέ-σ-ασθον βουλευέ-σ-άσθων* βουλευέ-σ-ασθε βουλευέ-σ-άσθωσαν, usually βουλευέ-σ-άσθων*	βουλευέ-σ-ασθαι, to <i>deliberate</i> ,	βουλευέ-σ-άμενος βουλευέ-σ-αμένη βουλευέ-σ-άμενον <i>having deliberated</i> ,
λιπέ-οιμην, <i>I might remain</i> , like Opt. Impf.	λιπέ-οι,† <i>declined</i> like Pres. Imp.	λιπέ-εσθαι†	λιπέ-όμενος, -ομένη, -όμενον
βουλευέ-σ-οιμην, <i>I m. have</i> <i>deliberated</i> , like Opt. Impf.		βουλευέ-σ-εσθαι	βουλευέ-σ-όμενος, η, ον
βε-βουλευέ-σ-οιμην, <i>I sh'd</i> <i>deliberate</i> , like Opt. Impf.		βε-βουλευέ-σ-εσθαι	βε-βουλευέ-σ-όμενος, η, ον

PAS

THE

Tenses.	Numbers and Persons.	THE	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of the Principal tenses.
Aor. I. Tense-stem: ϵ - $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ .	S. 1.	ϵ - $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - $\eta\eta$, <i>I was advised,</i>	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - ω ,† <i>I might have</i>
	2.	ϵ - $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - $\eta\varsigma$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - $\eta\varsigma$ † [<i>been advised,</i>
	3.	ϵ - $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - η	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - η †
	D. 2.	ϵ - $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - $\eta\theta\omicron\nu$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - $\eta\theta\omicron\nu$ *
	3.	ϵ - $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - $\eta\tau\eta\nu$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - $\eta\tau\omicron\nu$ *
	P. 1.	ϵ - $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - $\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - $\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$
	2.	ϵ - $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - $\eta\tau\epsilon$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - $\eta\tau\epsilon$ *
	3.	ϵ - $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - $\eta\varsigma\alpha\nu$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - $\omega\varsigma\iota(\nu)$
	S. 1.	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - η - σ - $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, <i>I shall be adv.</i>	
Future I.	2.	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - θ - η - σ - η , &c., declined like the Ind. Pres. Mid.	
Aor. II.	S. 1.	ϵ - $\tau\omicron\iota\beta$ - $\eta\eta$, <i>I was rubbed,</i>	$\tau\omicron\iota\beta$ - ω ,† <i>I may h. b. r'd d,</i>
	2.	ϵ - $\tau\omicron\iota\beta$ - $\eta\varsigma$, &c., declined like the first Aor. Ind. Pass.	$\tau\omicron\iota\beta$ - $\eta\varsigma$,† &c., declined like the first Aor. Subj. Pass.
Fut. II.	S. 1.	$\tau\omicron\iota\beta$ - η - σ - $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, <i>I shall be rubbed,</i>	
	2.	$\tau\omicron\iota\beta$ - η - σ - η , &c., declined like the first Fut. Ind. Pass.	
Verbal Adjectives: $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - $\tau\omicron\beta\varsigma$,† η ,† ω ,† <i>advised,</i>			

§ 78. *Stem, Augment, and Reduplication.*

1. Every verb may be divided into the *stem*, and the *syllables of formation*, which denote the relations¹ of the action expressed by the verb. In most verbs in ω the stem is found by cutting off the ending of the first Pers. Indic. Pres.; e. g. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - ω , $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma$ - ω , $\tau\omicron\iota\beta$ - ω , the stems being $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma$, $\tau\omicron\iota\beta$.

2. The syllables of formation are either annexed as endings to the stem, and are then called Inflection-endings, as $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - ω , $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - $\sigma\omega$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - $\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; or are prefixed to the stem, and called Augment and Reduplication, as ϵ - $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\nu$, *I was advising*, $\beta\epsilon$ - $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha$, *I have advised*, Comp. *τε-tigi*.

3. The Augment, which denotes *past time* and hence belongs to all the historical tenses (Imperf., Aor., and Pluperf.), but only in the Indic., consists in prefixing ϵ to the stem of verbs beginning with a consonant, as ϵ - $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, *I advised*; but in verbs beginning with a vowel, in lengthening the first stem-vowel,

¹ For the relations referred to, see §§ 71 - 75.

SIVE.

MOODS.		Participials.	
Optative i. e. Subj. of Historical tenses.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
βουλευ-θ-ειην, <i>I might be advised,</i> βουλευ-θ-ειης [vised, βουλευ-θ-ειη βουλευ-θ-ειητων βουλευ-θ-ειήτην βουλευ-θ-ειημεν et είμεν } § 130, βουλευ-θ-ειητε et είτε } R. 1 βουλευ-θ-είεν	βουλεύ-θ-ητι, ¹ <i>be thou advised,</i> βουλευ-θ-ήτω [adv'd, βουλεύ-θ-ητων* βουλευ-θ-ήτων βουλεύ-θ-ητε* βουλευ-θ-ήτωσαν	βουλευ-θ-ῆναι† to be advised, βουλευ-θ-έν† Genitive : βουλευ-θ-έντος βουλευ-θ-εισ ης, <i>having been advised,</i>	βουλευ-θ-εις† βουλευ-θ-ῶσα† βουλευ-θ-έν† Genitive : βουλευ-θ-έντος βουλευ-θ-εισ ης, <i>having been advised,</i>
βουλευ-θ-η-σ-αίμην, <i>I should be advised, &c.,</i> declined like the Impf. Opt. Mid.		βουλευ-θῆ-σε-σθαι	βουλευ-θ-η-σ-όμενος, η, ον
τριβ-ειην, <i>I might be rubbed, &c.,</i> declined like the first Aor. Opt. Pass.	τριβ-ηθι,ήτω, &c., decl. like first Aor. Imp. P.	τριβ-ῆναι†	τριβ-εις,† &c., declined like 1st Aor. Part. Pass.
τριβ-η-σ-αίμην, <i>I should be rubbed, &c.,</i> declined like the first Fut. Opt. Pass.		τριβῆ-σεσθαι	τριβ-η-σ-όμενος, η, ον

βουλευ-τέος,† τέα, τέον,† to be advised.

α and ε into η (and in several ε into ει), ι and υ into ῑ and ῡ, and ο into ω.

4. Reduplication, which denotes the completion of the action, and hence belongs to the Perf., Pluperf., and Fut. Perf., consists in repeating the first stem-consonant with ε, when the stem begins with a consonant; but when the stem begins with a vowel, it is the same as the Augment; e. g. βε-βούλευκα, *I have advised*, ἱκέτευκα, *I have supplicated*, from ἱκετεύ-ω. The Reduplication remains through all the Moods, Inf. and Participles. For a fuller view of the Augment and Reduplication, see §§ 85 – 90.

§ 79. Tense-sign, Tense-ending, and Tense-stem.

1. The tense-sign is that consonant which stands next after the stem of the verb. Thus, in βε-βούλευ-κα, κ is the tense-sign, in βουλεύ-σω, σ, in ἐ-βουλεύ-θην, θ; besides the tense-sign σ, the

¹ On the ending θητι instead of θηθι, see § 8, Rem. 7.

first Fut. Pass. has the ending of the first Aor. Pass. *θη*, as *βουλευ-θή-σ-μαι*. Only the Primary tenses have a tense-sign.

2. The stem of the verb, together with the tense-sign and the augment or reduplication, is called the *tense-stem*. Thus, in *βουλεύ-ω*, *βουλευσ* is the tense-stem of the first Fut. Act., and in *ἐβούλευσ-α*, *ἐβουλευσ* the tense-stem of the first Aor. Act. The tense-stem of the Pres. and Impf., and also of the secondary tenses, has no tense-sign. Thus, in *βουλεύ-ω*, *βουλευ* is the tense-stem of the Pres., in *ἐβούλευ-ον*, *ἐβουλευ* that of the Impf., in *ἔλιπ-ον*, *ἔλιπ* that of the second Aor. Act. See Paradigm, § 77.

§ 80. *Personal-endings and Mood-vowels.*

The personal-ending has a different form in the different persons and numbers ; and the mood-vowel, a different form in the different moods ; e. g.

1 Pers. Sing. Ind. Pres. M.	<i>βουλεύ-ο-μαι</i>	Subj. <i>βουλεύ-ω-μαι</i>
3 " " " Fut. "	<i>βουλεύ-σ-ε-ται</i>	Opt. <i>βουλεύ-σ-οι-το</i>
1 " Pl. " Pres. "	<i>βουλευ-ό-μεθα</i>	Subj. <i>βουλευ-ώ-μεθα</i>
2 " " " " "	<i>βουλεύ-ε-σθε</i>	" <i>βουλεύ-η-σθε</i>
1 " Sing. " A. I. "	<i>ἐβουλευ-σ-ά-μην</i>	" <i>βουλεύ-σ-ω-μαι</i>
3 " " " " "	<i>ἐβουλευ-σ-α-το</i>	Opt. <i>βουλεύ-σ-αι-το</i> .

REM. 1. In the above forms, *βουλευ* is the verb-stem, and *βουλευ*, *βουλευσ*, and *ἐβουλευσ* are the tense-stems, namely, of the Pres., Fut., and first Aor. Mid., the endings *μαι*, *ται*, &c. are the personal-endings, and the vowels *ο*, *ω*, *ε*, *οι*, *η*, *α*, *αι* are the mood-vowels.

REM. 2. The first Person Dual has no separate form in the Active voice and in the Pass. Aorists, but is expressed by the form of the first Person Plural.

§ 81. *Remarks on the Personal-endings and Mood-vowels.*

1. The personal-endings are appended directly to the mood-vowel, and are often so closely united with it, that the two do not appear as separate parts, but are united in one ; e. g. *βουλεύ-η*, instead of *βουλεύ-ε-αι*, — the *ε* and *α* coalescing and forming *η*, and *ι* being subscribed. The Perf. and Plupf. Mid.

or Pass. append the personal-endings to the tense-stem without a mood-vowel, as $\beta\epsilon\text{-}\beta\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\beta\epsilon\text{-}\beta\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\alpha\iota$, &c.

2. The difference between the principal and historical tenses is here important. The principal tenses Pres., Perf., and Fut. form the second and third person Dual with the same ending $\omicron\nu$, as $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$ $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$, $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$ $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$; but the historical tenses form the *second* person Dual with the ending $\omicron\nu$, the *third* with the ending $\eta\nu$; e. g.

$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$.

3. The principal tenses form the third person plural *active* with the ending $\sigma\iota(\nu)$ [arising from $\nu\tau\iota$, $\nu\sigma\iota$], the third person plural *middle* with $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$; the historical tenses have the ending ν in the Act., and in the middle $\nu\tau\omicron$; e. g.

($\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\sigma\iota$ ¹) $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\sigma\iota(\nu)$ $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\beta\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu$
 $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\tau\omicron$.

4. The principal tenses in the singular middle end in $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\tau\alpha\iota$; the historical, in $\mu\eta\nu$, $\sigma\omicron$, $\tau\omicron$; e. g.

$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$
 $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\alpha\iota$ ² = $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$ $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\omicron$ ² = $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu$
 $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\omicron$.

5. The personal endings of the subjunctive of the principal tenses are the same as those of the indicative of the same tenses; and the endings of the optative the same as those of the indicative of the historical tenses; e. g.

2 and 3 Du. Ind. Pr.	$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$	Subj. $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$
	$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	" $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta\text{-}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$
3 Pl. " "	$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\sigma\iota(\nu)$	" $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\sigma\iota(\nu)$
	$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\tau\alpha\iota$	" $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\tau\alpha\iota$
1 S. " "	$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$	" $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$
2 " " "	$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$	" $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$
3 " " "	$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$	" $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$

¹ In $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\sigma\iota$, the σ rejects the ν , and as a compensation \omicron is lengthened into $\omicron\nu$.

² In $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\alpha\iota$, σ is dropped, and ϵ and α contracted into η , and ι is subscribed. In $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\omicron$, σ is dropped, and ϵ and \omicron contracted into $\omicron\nu$.

2 and 3 Du. Ind. Impf.	ἐβουλεύετον, ἐτήν	Opt. βουλεύοιτον, οἶτην
	ἐβουλεύεσθον, ἐσθήν	“ βουλεύοισθον, οἶσθην
3 Pl. “ “	ἐβούλευον	“ βουλεύοιεν
	ἐβουλεύοντο	“ βουλεύοιντο
1 S. “ “	ἐβουλεύμην	“ βουλεύοιμην
2 “ “ “	(ἐβουλεύεσο) ἐβουλεύου	“ (βουλεύοισο) βουλεύοιο
3 “ “ “	ἐβουλεύετο	“ βουλεύοιτο.

REM. 1. On the movable *ν*, see § 7, 1 (b).

6. The mood-vowel of the subjunctive of the principal tenses differs from that of the indicative, merely in being lengthened : *ο* into *ω*, *ε* and *α* into *η*, and *αι* into *η* ; e. g.

Ind. βουλεύομεν	Subj. βουλεύωμεν,
“ βουλεύεσθε	“ βουλεύησθε.

7. The mood-vowel of the optative is *ι* together with the preceding mood-vowel of the first Pers. Pl. Indic. Thus :

1 Pl. Ind. Imperf. Act. <i>ο</i>	Opt. <i>οι</i> ἐβούλευομεν	βουλεύοιμεν
“ “ “ Aor. I. Act. <i>α</i>	“ <i>αι</i> ἐβούλευαμεν	βουλεύοιαμεν
“ “ “ Fut. Act. <i>ο</i>	“ <i>οι</i> βουλεύσομεν	βουλεύοισμεν.

REM. 2. The Subj. Perf. takes the mood-vowel of the Pres. Subj., and the Opt. Plupf., that of the Imperf. Opt. Comp. the Paradigm, § 77.

REM. 3. When the preceding paradigm has been thoroughly learned, the pupil may first resolve the verbs occurring in the Greek exercises into their elements, i. e. into the personal-ending, mood-vowel, &c., observing the following order : βουλεύσω is (1) of the first Pers., (2) Sing., (3) Ind., (4) Fut., (5) Act., (6) from the verb βουλεύω, *to advise* ; then he may so translate into Greek the verbs in the English exercises, as to exhibit the elements of which the form of the Greek verb must be composed ; these elements may be arranged in the following order : (1) Verb-stem, (2) Augment or Reduplication, (3) Tense-sign, (4) Tense-stem, (5) Mood-vowel, (6) Tense-stem with Mood-vowel, (7) Personal-ending, (8) Tense-stem with Mood-vowel and Personal-ending. E. g. What would be the form in Greek of the phrase, *he advised himself*, using the Aor. of the Pres., βουλεύω, *to advise* ? Answer : The verb-stem is βουλευ-, augment ἐ, thus ἐβουλεν ; the tense-sign of the first Aor. Mid. is σ, thus tense-stem is ἐ-βουλεν-σ ; the mood-vowel of the first Aor. Ind. Mid. is α, thus ἐ-βουλεν-σ-α ; the personal-ending of the third Pers. Sing. of an historical tense of the Mid. is το, thus ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-α-το.

§ 82. *Remarks on the Paradigm.*

1. In the first Pers. Sing. Plup. Act., Attic writers use besides the form in *ew* a form in *η* (arising from the Ionic ending *ea*); e. g. *ἔβουλεύκ-η* besides *ἔβουλεύ-κειν*. The mood-vowel *ει* in the third Pers. Pl. is commonly shortened into *ε*; *ἔβουλεύ-κ-ε-σαν*, instead of *ἔβουλεύ-κ-ει-σαν*.

2. In the second Pers. Sing. Indic. Pres. and Fut. Mid. or Pass., the Attic writers besides the form in *η* use another in *ει*; e. g. *βουλεύ-η* and *βουλεύ-ει*, *βουλεύσ-η* and *ει*, *βουλεύσ-η* and *ει*, *βουλευ-θήσ-η* and *ει*, *τραβήσ-η* and *ει*. This last form in *ει* is exclusively used in the following forms of the three verbs, viz.

<i>βούλομαι</i> , <i>I wish</i> ,	<i>βούλει</i> , <i>thou wishest</i> (but Subj. <i>βούλη</i>),
<i>οἶμαι</i> , <i>I think</i> ,	<i>οἶει</i> , <i>thou thinkest</i> (but Subj. <i>οἶη</i>),
<i>ὄψομαι</i> , <i>I shall see</i> ,	<i>ὄψει</i> , <i>thou wilt see</i> (§ 126, 5).

3. The abbreviated forms of the third Pers. Pl. Imp. Act. have in all tenses, except the Perf., the same form as the Gen. Pl. of participles of the same tenses. The pupil should seek out these forms.

§ 83. *Remarks on the Formation of the Attic Future.*

1. When, in stems of two or more syllables, one of the short vowels *a*, *e*, *i* precedes the Fut. endings *σω*, *σομαι*, many verbs have the contract¹ Future in *ῶ*, *οῦμαι*. This is called the *Attic Future*; e. g. *ἐλάω* (usually *ἐλαύνω*), *to drive*, *ἐλά-σ-ω*, Att. Fut. *ἐλῶ*, *ῆς*, *ῆ*, *ἄτον*, *ῶμεν*, *ᾶτε*, *ῶσι(ν)*; *τελέω*, *to finish*, *τελέ-σ-ω*, Att. Fut. *τελῶ*, *εἰς*, *εἶ*, *εἶτον*, *οὔμεν*, *εἶτε*, *οὔσι(ν)*; *τελέ-σ-ομαι*, Att. Fut. *τελοῦμαι*, *ῆ(εἶ)*, *εἶται*, *ῆς*; *κομίζω*, *to carry*, Att. Fut. *κομιῶ*, *εἰς*, *εἶ*, *εἶτον*, *ιούμεν*, *εἶτε*, *ιούσι(ν)*; F. M. *κομοῦμαι*, *ῆ(εἶ)*, *εἶται*, *ιούμεθα*, &c. like contract verbs in *άω* and *έω* (§ 96).

2. This form of the Fut. is found only in the Ind., Inf., and Part., never in the Opt., thus *τελῶ*, *τελεῖν*, *τελῶν*; but *τελέσοιμι*. The verbs which have this form are: (a) *ἐλάω* (*ἐλαύνω*), *to drive*, *τελέω*, *to finish*, *καλέω*, *to call*; — (b) all in *ίζω* (char. *δ*); — (c) a few in *άζω*; — (d) of verbs in *μι*, all in *άννυμι* and *ἀμφιέννυμι*, *to clothe* (*ἀμφιέσω*, *ἀμφῶ*), *κορέννυμι*, *to satisfy* (*κορέσω*, *κορῶ*). Exceptions to this form of the Fut. rarely occur in Attic Greek.

¹ This contraction results from dropping *σ* and contracting the vowels which are thus brought together.

§ 84. *Accentuation of the Verb.*

1. GENERAL RULE. *The accent is as far from the end of the word as the nature of the final syllable permits*; e. g. βούλευε, παῦε, τύπτε, βούλευσον, παῦσον, τύψον, βουλεύωμεν, βουλεύοιμι; but βουλεύεις, βουλεύειν.

REM. 1. The diphthong αἰ at the end of a word is considered short in respect to accent, as βουλεύομαι. The Opt. ending αἰ, however, is considered long, as βουλεύσαι, third Pers. Sing. Opt. first Aor. Active. The Opt. ending οἰ is also long, as ἐκλείποι.

2. The same rule holds in composition; e. g. φέρε πρόσφερε, φεύγε ἔκφευγε, λείπε ἀπόλειπε, σχώ κατάσχω, κατάσχωμεν κατάσχοιμι. To this there are three limitations: (1) The accent does not go back beyond the vowel of the word prefixed, which before composition had the accent, except when that vowel has disappeared by Elision; e. g. ἀπόδος, ἐπίσχε, ἐπίθε (not ἀποδος, ἐπισχες, ἐπιθες); but πάρειμι (inst. of παράειμι); (2) nor beyond the first compound; e. g. συνέκδος, παρένθε (not σύνεκδος, πάρενθε); (3) nor beyond an existing augment; e. g. προσείχον like εἶχον, παρέσχον like ἔσχον, ἐξήγον like ἦγον, ἐξῆν like ἦν (not πρόσσειχον, πάρεσχον, ἐξήγον, ἐξῆν); so also προσήκον, ἀπείργον, like ἦκον εἶργον; so too ἀφίκται, ἀφίκτο, like ἵκται, ἵκτο.

Exceptions to General Rule.

3. The following forms have the accent on the *ultimate*:

(a) The Inf. second Aor. Act., the circumflex; the Masc. and Neut. Sing. Part. of the same tense, the acute; e. g. λιπεῖν (from λιπέειν), λιπών, ὄν, and the five imperatives (II. Aor. Act.) εἰπέ, ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, ἰδέ, λαβέ.

(b) The Imper. second Aor. Mid., the circumflex; e. g. λαβοῦ (from λαβέου).

REM. 2. The exceptions stated to the general rule hold in composition also; thus ἐκλιπεῖν, ἐκλιπών, συλλαβοῦ; except (α) the five imperatives named in 3 (a), hence ἀπειπε, ἀπελθε, ἐξευρε, εἰσιδε, ἀπόλαβε; (β) verbs in μι compounded with a monosyllabic preposition have the circumflex on the ultimate, in the second Aor. Imper. Mid., as προδοῦ, ἐνθοῦ, ἀφοῦ; but with a dissyllabic preposition, the accent is drawn back, as ἀπόδου, κατάθου, ἀπόδον; but in the Dual and Pl. of the second Aor. Mid., the accent is in all cases drawn back; e. g. ἐκβάλεσθε, ἀπολάβεσθε, πρόδοσθε, ἐνθεσθε, ἀφεςθε, κατάθεσθε.

(c) All participles in *s* (Gen. *τος*), the acute; e. g. *βεβουλευκός* (Gen. *όςτος*), *πεφηνός* (Gen. *όςτος*), *βουλευθείς* (Gen. *έντος*), *τριβείς* (Gen. *έντος*), *ιστάς* (Gen. *άντος*), *τιθείς* (Gen. *έντος*), *διδούς* (Gen. *άντος*), *δεικνύς* (Gen. *ύντος*), *διαστάς*, *έκθείς*, *προδούς* (Gen. *άντος*, *έντος*, *όντος*).

EXCEPTION: The first Aor. Act. Part., which is always paroxytone; e. g. *παιδεύσας* Gen. *παιδεύσαντος*. On the accent of the Neut. Part., see Rem. 5.

(d) The Sing. of the first and second Aor. Subj. Pass., the circumflex; e. g. *βουλευθῶ*, *τριβῶ* (from *έω*).

4. The following forms are accented on the penult:

(a) The Inf. Perf. Mid. or Pass., first Aor. Act. and second Aor. Mid.; also all infinitives in *ναι*; e. g. *βεβουλευῖσθαι*, *τετριμῖσθαι*, *πεφιλῖσθαι*, *μεμισθῶσθαι*; — *βουλευσαι*, *τιμῆσαι*, *μισθῶσαι*; — *λιπίσθαι*, *έκθέσθαι*; — *βεβουλευκέναι*, *πεφηνέναι*.

REM. 3. The accent is acute or circumflex according to length of penult.

(b) The Perf. Mid. or Pass. Part.; e. g. *βεβουλευμένος*, *μένη*, *μένον*; *τετριμμένος*, *πεφιλῆμένος*, *τετριμμένος*.

(c) The Dual and Pl. Subj. and the shortened forms of the third Pers. Pl. Opt. first and second Aor. Pass., the circumflex; e. g. *βουλευθόμεν*, *τριβόμεν*, *βουλευθεῖεν*, *τριβεῖεν*.

REM. 4. The three similar forms, viz. the Inf. first Aor. Act., Imper. first Aor. Mid. and the third Pers. Sing. Opt. first Aor. Act., when they consist of three or more syllables, with a penult long by nature, are distinguished from one another by the *accent*, in the following manner:

Inf. 1 A. Act. *βουλευσαι*, Imper. 1 A. Mid. *βούλευσαι*, Opt. Aor. 1 Ac. *βουλεύσαι*,
ποιῆσαι *ποίησαι* *ποιήσαι*.

But when the penult is short by nature, or long only by position, the Inf. first Aor. Act. is the same as the third Pers. Sing. Opt. first Aor. Act.; e. g. *άνσαι*, *φύλαξαι*; but Imper. first Aor. Mid., *άνσαι*, *φύλαξαι*. If, moreover, the form is a dissyllable, all three forms are the same, as *τᾶξαι*; but if the dissyllable has a long penult, only the first Aor. Act. Inf. and the first Aor. Mid. Imper. are the same, as *παύσαι* (but Opt. *παύσαι*).

REM. 5. The Neut. Part., when the nature of the syllable permits, accents the same syllable as in the Nom. Masc.; e. g. *παιδεύων*, *παιδεῶν*, *τιμῆων*, *τιμῶν*, *φιλῶν*, *φιλοῦν*, *λιπῶν*, *λιπῶν*. (XXXVIII. — XLI.)

§ 85. *Fuller Consideration of the Augment and Reduplication.*

The augment belongs to all the historical tenses (Impf., Plup., and Aor.), but is retained only in the Indicative (§ 78, 3 and 4). There are two augments, the *syllabic* and *temporal*.

(a) Syllabic Augment.

1. The *syllabic* augment is *ε* prefixed, in the Impf. and Aor., to the stem of verbs beginning with a consonant, but to the reduplication in the Pluperf. The verb is thus increased by one syllable; e. g. βουλεύω, Impf. ἐ-βούλευον, Aor. ἐ-βούλευσα, Plup. ἐ-βε-βουλεύειν.

2. If the stem begins with *ρ*, *ρ* is doubled when the augment is prefixed (§ 8, 8); e. g. ρίπτω, to throw, Impf. ἔρριπτον, Aor. ἔρριψα, Perf. ἔρριψα, Plup. ἐρρίψειν.

REM. 1. Βούλομαι, to will, δύναμαι, to be able, and μέλλω, to intend, in the Attic writers, particularly the later, take *η*, instead of *ε*, for the augment; Impf. ἐβουλόμην and ἡβουλόμην; Aor. ἐβουλήθην and ἡβουλήθην; Impf. ἐδυνάμην and ἡδυνάμην, Aor. ἐδυνήθην and ἡδυνήθην (but always ἐδυνάσθην); Impf. ἔμελλον and ἡμελλον (Aor. ἡμέλλησα very rare).

REM. 2. The Attic writers often omit the augment *ε* in the Plup. of compounds, when the preposition ends with a vowel; also in simples, when a vowel which is not to be elided, precedes; e. g. ἀναβεβήκει, καταδεδραμῆκεσαν.

§ 86. (b) Temporal Augment.

The *temporal* augment belongs to verbs whose stems begin with a vowel, and consists in lengthening the first stem-vowel; in this way the quantity of the syllable is increased;¹

α	becomes η, as ἄγω	Impf. ἤγον	Perf. ἤχα	Plup. ἤχειν
α	" η, " ἄδω	" ἦδον	Aor. ἦσα (Inf. ἦσαι)	
ε	" η, " ἐλπίζω	" ἤλπιζον	Perf. ἤλπικα	" ἤλπικειν
ι	" ι, " ἱκετεύω	" ἰκέτεον	" ἰκέτεuka	" ἰκετεύειν
ο	" ω, " ὀμιλέω	" ὦμιλουν	" ὦμιληκα	" ὦμιλῆκειν

¹ The augment is called *syllabic*, because it adds a syllable to the word; *temporal*, because it increases the time or quantity of the syllable.

υ becomes υ̣,	as	ὑβρίζω	Impf.	ὑβρίζον	Perf.	ὑβρίκα	Plup.	ὑβρίκειν
αι	“	η, αἰρέω	“	ἥρουν	“	ἥρηκα	“	ἥρήκειν
αυ	“	ηυ, αὐλέω	“	ἠύλουν	“	ἠύληκα	“	ἠύλήκειν
οι	“	φ, ὀκτιζω	“	ὀκτιζον	“	ὀκτικα	“	ὀκτίκειν.

§ 87. Remarks on the Augment.

1. The following vowels and diphthongs are not changed by the augment: (a) always ι, υ, η, ω, ου, as ἵπτω, *to press*, Aor. ἵπασα, ἵπνω, *to put to sleep*, ἵπνωσα, ἦκα, *to be present*, ἦκον, προσῆκον (§ 84, 2), ἀφέλω, *to benefit*, ἀφέλεον, οὐτάζω, *to wound*, οὐταζον; (b) ει, as εἴκω, *to yield*, εἴκον, ὑπείκον, εἴξα, ὑπείξα; except εἰκάω, *to liken*, which in Attic, together with εἵκαζον, εἵκασα, εἵκασμαι, has also, though seldom, ἦκαζον, ἦκασα, ἦκασμαι; (c) usually ευ, as εὕρισκω, *to find*, εὕρισκον, seldom ἤρισκον, εὐχομαι, *to supplicate*, εὐχόμεν, seldom ἠχόμεν, but Perf. ἠδγμαι (not εδγμαι); (d) almost always αυ (sometimes οι) followed by a vowel, as αὔαινω, *to dry*, αὔαινον and also ἠαυαύομεν, οἰακίζω, *to steer*, οἰάκιζον (οἶομαι, *to think*, φόμην, &c. does not belong here, as the ο following οι is not a part of the stem); (e) sometimes οι followed by a consonant, as οἰκουρέω, *to guard the house*, οἰκούρησα. On ἀναλίσκω, see § 122, 17.

2. Ten verbs, beginning with ε, have ει instead of η, for the augment: 1. εἰάω, *to permit*, Impf. εἶων, Aor. εἶασα; 2. ἐλίσσω, *to wind*; 3. ἐλκω, *to draw*; 4. Aor. εἶλον, *to take*, (stem 'ΕΛ) of αἰρέω; 5. ἐργάζομαι, *to work*; 6. ἐστιάω, *to entertain*; 7. ἔπομαι, *to follow*; 8. ἔρπω, ἐρπύζω, *to creep*; 9. ἔχω, *to have*; 10. ἐθερίζω, *to accustom*.

REM. 1. The verbs from 1 to 6 originally began with F (digamma), 7, 8, 9, with σ, 10 with σF. After dropping this consonant, εε was contracted into ει, as ἐφεργαζόμεν, ἐεργαζόμεν. ἐεργαζόμεν, ἐεεργον, ἐεερον, ἐεεπον; ἐεεθέριζον, ἐέθιζον, ἐέθιζον. The forms given in numbers 3–5 below are also to be explained by the dropping of F.

3. The following verbs take the syllabic, instead of the temporal, augment (see Rem. 1):

ἀγνύμι, *to break*, Aor. ἔαξα, &c. (§ 140, 1).

ἀλίσκομαι, *captor*, Perf. ἐάλωκα and ἦλωκα, *captus sum* (§ 122, 16).

ώθέω, *to push*, ἐώθουν, &c. (124, 4).

ὠνέομαι, *to buy*, Impf. ἐωνόμην, Perf. ἐώνημαι. So also the poetic second Perf. ἔωλπα (fr. ἔλπομαι, *to hope*), and ἔωργα (fr. ἔργω, *to work*); ἔωκα, ΕΙΚΩ, *to be like*, is from ἰεῖοικα (stem ἰκ-).

4. The verb *ἐορτάζω*, to celebrate a feast, takes the augment in the second syllable, Impf. *ἐώρταζον*. So second Plupf. *ἐώλπειν*, *ἐώργειν*, *ἐόρκειν*.

REM. 2. The forms here presented show that the F or j which have disappeared, is resolved into ε and, with the ο following, is changed into ω: *ἐ-ῥόρταζον*, *ἐ-ῥόρταζον*, *ἐ-ῥόρταζον*, *ἐ-ῥόλπευ*, *ἐ-ῥόλπευ*, *ἐ-ῥόλπευ*, &c.

5. The three following verbs take the temporal and syllabic augment at the same time:

ὁράω, to see, Impf. *ἑώραν*, Perf. *ἑώρακα*, *ἑώραμαι*.

ἀνοίγω (*οίγω*), to open, Impf. *ἀνέργον*, Aor. *ἀνέφξα* (Inf. *ανοῖξαι*), &c. (§ 140, 5).

ἀλίσκομαι, to be taken, Aor. *ἔδλων* (Inf. *δλῶναι*, ᾶ) and *ἦλων*.

§ 88. Reduplication.

1. Reduplication (§ 78, 4) occurs only when the stem of the verb begins with a single consonant or a mute and liquid; but verbs beginning with ρ, βλ, γλ, γν, take the augment ε in the Perf. instead of the reduplication;¹ e. g.

<i>λύω</i> , to loose,	Perf. <i>λέ-λυκα</i>	Plup. <i>ἐ-λε-λύκειν</i>
<i>θύω</i> , to sacrifice,	" <i>τέ-θυκα</i> (§ 8, 10)	" <i>ἐ-τε-θύκειν</i>
<i>φύτεύω</i> , to plant,	" <i>πε-φύτευκα</i> (§ 8, 10)	" <i>ἐ-πε-φύτευκειν</i>
<i>χορεύω</i> , to dance,	" <i>κε-χόρευκα</i> (§ 8, 10)	" <i>ἐ-κε-χορεύκειν</i>
<i>γράφω</i> , to write,	" <i>γέ-γραφα</i>	" <i>ἐ-γε-γράφειν</i>
<i>κλίνω</i> , to bend,	" <i>κέ-κλικα</i>	" <i>ἐ-κε-κλίκειν</i>
<i>κρίνω</i> , to judge,	" <i>κέ-κρικα</i>	" <i>ἐ-κε-κρίκειν</i>
<i>πνέω</i> , to breathe,	" <i>πέ-πνευκα</i>	" <i>ἐ-πε-πνεύκειν</i>
<i>θλάω</i> , to bruise,	" <i>τέ-θλακα</i> (§ 8, 10)	" <i>ἐ-τε-θλάκειν</i>
<i>ῥίπτω</i> , to throw,	" <i>ῥῥίψα</i>	" <i>ῥῥίφειν</i>
<i>βλακεύω</i> , to be slothful,	" <i>ἐ-βλάκευκα</i>	" <i>ἐ-βλακεύκειν</i>
<i>γλύφω</i> , to carve,	" <i>ἔ-γλυφα</i>	" <i>ἐ-γλύφειν</i>
<i>γνωρίζω</i> , to make known,	" <i>ἐ-γνώρικα</i>	" <i>ἐ-γνώρικειν</i> .

REM. 1. *βλάπτω*, to injure, *βλασφημέω*, to speak ill of, *βλαστάνω*, to sprout, take the reduplication: *βέβλαφα*, *βεβλάσφημηκα*, *βεβλάστηκα*, and *ἐβλάστηκα*.

¹ Such verbs are an exception to the general rule of reduplication on account of the difficulty of reduplicating the letters with which they begin.

2. Besides the verbs mentioned above beginning with *ρ, βλ, γλ, γν*, those beginning with a vowel (§ 86, b), a double consonant, two single consonants, not a mute and a liquid, or three consonants, take only the augment; e. g.

ζηλώω, to emulate,	Perf. ἐ-ζήλωκα	Plup. ἐ-ζηλώκειν
ξενώω, to entertain	" ἐ-ξένωκα	" ἐ-ξενώκειν
ψάλλω, to sing,	" ἔ-ψαλκα	" ἐ-ψάλκειν
σπείρω, to sow,	" ἔ-σπαρκα	" ἐ-σπάρκειν
κτίζω, to build,	" ἔ-κτικα	" ἐ-κτίκειν
πτύσσω, to fold,	" ἔ-πτυχα	" ἐ-πτύχων
στρατηγέω, to lead an army,	" ἐ-στρατήγηκα	" ἐ-στρατηγήκειν.

REM. 2. Μιμνήσκω (stem MNA), to remind, and κτάνομαι, to acquire, take the reduplication, although their stem begins with two consonants, which are not a mute and a liquid: μέ-μνημαι, κέ-κτημαι, ἐ-με-μνήμην, ἐ-κε-κτήμην. Perfects formed by Metathesis or Syncope are an apparent exception, as δέδμηκα, πέπταμαι, &c. (§ 117, 1. 2).

3. Four verbs beginning with a liquid take *ει* as reduplication:

λαμβάνω, to take,	Perf. εἴληφα	Plup. εἴλήφειν
λαγχάνω, to obtain,	" εἴληχα	" εἴλήχεν
λέγω, συλλέγω, to collect,	" συνείλοχα, συνείλεγμαι	" συνειλόχουν
μείρομαι, to obtain,	" εἴμαρται (aspirated), it is fated.	

REM. 3. Διαλέγομαι, to converse, has Perf. διελέγμαι, though the simple λέγω, in the sense of to say, always takes the regular reduplication, λέλεγμαι, dictus sum (Perf. Act. wanting). On εἴρηκα, see § 126, 2, under φημί.

§ 89. Attic Reduplication.

1. Several verbs, beginning with *α, ε, ο*, repeat, in the Perf. and Plup. before the temporal augment, the first two letters of the stem. This is called the Attic Reduplication. The Plup. then very rarely takes an additional augment; ἡκ-ηκόειν, however, has the regular augment besides the Attic reduplication.

2. Verbs which in Attic take this reduplication are:

(a) Those whose second stem-syllable is short by nature

ἀρώ, ὦ, to plough,	ἐλάω (ἐλαύνω), to drive,
(ἀρ-ήροκα) ἀρ-ήρομαι	ἐλ-ήλακα ἐλ-ήλαμαι
(ἀρ-ηρόκειν) ἀρ-ηρόμην	ἐλ-ηλάκειν ἐλ-ηλάμην.

So also: ἀλέω, *to grind*, ἀλ-ήλεσμαι, ἐμέω, *to vomit*, ἐμ-ήμεσμαι, § 98, b; ὄμ-νυμι, § 138; ὄλ-λυμι, § 138; ἐλέγχω, *to convince*, ἐλ-ήλεγμαι, ὀρύττω, *to dig*, ὀρ-ώρυχα, ὀρώρυγμαι, and ὥρυγμαι.

(b) Those which in the second stem-syllable have a vowel long by nature, and shorten it after prefixing the reduplication (except ἐρείδω):

ἀλείφω, <i>to anoint</i> ,	ἀγείρω, <i>to collect</i> ,
ἀλ-ήλιφα ἀλ-ήλιμμαι	ἀγ-ήγερκα ἀγ-ήγερμαι
ἀλ-ηλίφειν ἀλ-ηλίμην	ἀγ-ηγέρκειν ἀγ-ηγέρμην.

So ἐγείρω, *to awaken*, second Perf. Act. ἐγρήγορα (for euphony inst. of ἐγήγορα), second Plup. Act. ἐγρηγόρειν, ἐγ-ήγερμαι, ἐγ-ηγέρμην; also ἀκούω, *to hear*, ἀκ-ήκοα, ἡκ-ηκόειν; ἐρίδω, *to strive*, ἐρ-ήρεια, ἐρ-ηρείκειν, ἐρ-ήρεσμαι, ἐρ-ηρείσμη; ἔρχομαι, § 126, 2, ἐλήλυθα, stem ΕΛΥΘ.

REM. Ἄγω, *to lead*, forms the second Aor. Act. and Mid. with a similar reduplication: ἡγ-αγον, Inf. ἀγαγεῖν; Mid. ἡγ-αγόμην, Inf. ἀγαγέσθαι.

§ 90. Augment and Reduplication in Compound Words.

1. Verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment and reduplication between the preposition and the verb.

Prepositions which end with a vowel, except περί and πρό, suffer Elision [§ 6, (3)]; πρό frequently combines with the augment ε by means of Crasis (§ 6, 2); and becomes προῦ; ἐκ before the syllabic augment becomes ἐξ (§ 7, 3); ἐν and σύν resume their ν which had been assimilated, or changed (§ 8, 5), or dropped (§ 8, Rem. 5); e. g.

	Impf.	Perf.	Plup.
ἀπο-βάλλω, <i>to throw from</i> ,	ἀπ-έβαλλον	ἀπο-βέβληκα	ἀπ-εβεβλήκειν
περι-βάλλω, <i>to throw around</i> ,	περι-έβαλλον	περι-βέβληκα	περι-εβεβλήκειν
προ-βάλλω, <i>to throw before</i> ,	προ-έβαλλον	προ-βέβληκα	προ-εβεβλήκειν
	προῦβαλλον		προῦβεβλήκειν
ἐκ-βάλλω, <i>to throw out</i> ,	ἐξ-έβαλλον	ἐκ-βέβληκα	ἐξ-εβεβλήκειν
συν-λέγω, <i>to collect</i> ,	συν-έλεγον	συν-είλοχα	συν-ειλόχην
συν-ρίπτω, <i>to throw together</i> ,	συν-έριπτον	συν-έριφα	συν-ερίφην
ἐγ-γίγνομαι, <i>to be in</i> ,	ἐν-εγίγνομην	ἐγ-γέγονα	ἐν-εγεγόνην
ἐμ-βάλλω, <i>to throw in</i> ,	ἐν-έβαλλον	ἐμ-βέβληκα	ἐν-εβεβλήκειν
συν-σκευάζω, <i>to pack up</i> ,	συν-εσκεύαζον	συν-εσκεύακα	συν-εσκευόμην
συν-καλέω, <i>to call together</i> ,	συν-εκάλεον	συν-κέκληκα	συν-εκεκλήμην.

2. Verbs compounded with *δυσ* take the augment and reduplication, (a) at the beginning, when the stem of the simple verb begins with a consonant, or with *η* or *ω*; (b) but in the middle, when it begins with a vowel, except *η* or *ω*; e. g.

δυσ-τυχέω, to be unfortunate, *ἐ-δυστύχουν* *δε-δυστύχηκα* *ἐ-δε-δυστυχήκειν*
δυσ-ωπέω, to make ashamed, *ἐ-δυσώπουν* *δε-δυσ-ώπηκα* *ἐ-δε-δυσ-ωπήκειν*
δυσ-αρεστέω, to be displeased, *δυσ-ηρέστουν* *δυσ-ηρέστηκα* *δυσ-ηρεστήκειν*.

But verbs compounded with *εὖ* commonly omit the augment at the beginning, *εὐεργετέω* usually in the middle also; e. g.

εὐ-τυχέω, to be fortunate, Impf. *ἡδ-τύχεον*, but commonly *εὐ-τύχεον*
εὐ-ωχέομαι, to feast well, “ *εὐ-ωχέομην*
εὐ-εργετέω, to do good, “ *εὐ-ηργέτεον*, but commonly *εὐ-εργέτεον*
εὐ-ηργέτηκα, *εὐ-εργέτηκα*.

3. Verbs derived from compound substantives or adjectives, and all other compounds take the augment and reduplication at the beginning.

μυθολογέω (fr. *μυθολόγος*), to relate, *ἐμυθολόγουν* *με-μυθολόγηκα*
οικοδομέω (fr. *οικοδόμος*), to build, *ἑκοδόμουν* *ἑκοδόμηκα*
ἐμπεδώω (fr. *ἔμπεδος*), to make firm, *ἑμπέδοον* *ἑμπέδωκα*.

So *προφητεύω* (fr. *προφήτης*), Impf. *ἐπροφήτεουν*; *ἐναντιόομαι* (fr. *ἐναντίος*), to oppose, Impf. *ἑναντιόομην*.

§ 91. Remarks.

1. Some verbs compounded with prepositions, take the augmentation both at the beginning of the simple verb and before the preposition:

ἀνορθόω, to raise up, Impf. *ἡνόρθουν*, Perf. *ἡνόρθωκα*, Aor. *ἡνόρθωσα*
ἐνοχλέω, to molest, “ *ἡνώχλεον*, “ *ἡνώχληκα*, “ *ἡνώχλησα*
ἀνέχομαι (not *ἀνέχω*), to endure, Impf. *ἡνειχόμην*, “ *ἡνεσχόμην*.

2. The analogy of these verbs is followed by three others, which are not compounded with prepositions, but are derived from other compound words, viz.

διατρέφω (from *διατράφω*, food), (a) to feed, (b) to be a judge, Impf. *ἐδιή-
 τασον* and *διήτασον*, Aor. *ἐδιήτησα* and *διήτησα*; Perf. *δεδιήτηκα*;
 Perf. Mid. *δεδιήτημαι*.

διακονέω (from διάκονος, *servant*), to *serve*, Impf. ἐδουκόνεον and δουκόνεον, Perf. δεδουκόνηκα.

ἀμφισβητέω (from ΑΜΦΙΣΒΗΤΗΣ), to *dispute*, Impf. ἡμφεσβήτεον and ἡμφισβήτεον.

3. Exceptions to § 90, 1. Several verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment before the preposition, as the compound has nearly the same signification as the simple verb; e. g.

ἀμφιέννυμι, to *clothe*, Aor. ἡμφίεσα, Perf. Mid. ἡμφίεσμαι

ἐπίσταμαι, to *know*, Impf. ἡπιστάμην

ἀφίημι, to *send forth*, " ἀφίεον and ἡφίεον

καθίζω, to *cause to sit*, " ἐκάθιζον (old Att. also καθίζον), Aor. ἐκάθισα

καθέζομαι, to *sit*, " ἐκαθεζόμην and καθεζόμην

κάθημαι, to *sit*, " ἐκαθήμην and καθήμην

καθεύδω, to *sleep*, " ἐκάθευδον, seldom καθηύδον.

FORMATION OF TENSES OF VERBS IN Ω.

§ 92. *Division of Verbs in ω according to the Characteristic.*

1. The final letter of the stem, after dropping the ending ω, is called the characteristic, as according to this verbs are divided into different classes.

2. There are two principal classes of verbs in ω :

I. Pure verbs, whose characteristic is a vowel :

A. Uncontracted, whose characteristic is a vowel, except α, ε, ο; e. g. βουλεύ-ω, to *advise*, λύ-ω, to *loose*;

B. Contracts, whose characteristic is either α, ε, or ο; e. g. τιμά-ω, to *honor*, φιλέ-ω, to *love*, μισθ-έ-ω, to *let*.

II. Impure verbs, whose characteristic is a consonant :

A. Mute verbs, whose characteristic is one of the nine mutes (§ 4, 2, b); e. g. λείπ-ω, to *leave*, πλέκ-ω, to *twine*, πείθ-ω, to *persuade*;

B. Liquid verbs, whose characteristic is one of the four liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ; e. g. στέλλ-ω, to *send*, νέμ-ω, to *divide*, φαίν-ω, to *show*, φθείρ-ω, to *destroy*.

3. Certain tenses are so connected together by being formed from a common stem that they may be said to be derived from one another. There are three principal groups:

I. Tenses which can strengthen the pure stem. These are the Present and Imperfect Act. Mid. or Pass.

(Pure stem ΤΥΠ) τύπ-τ-ω τύπ-τ-ομαι
 ἔ-τυπ-τ-ον ἔ-τυπ-τ-όμην.

II. Tenses which have a tense-sign. These are Primary Tenses:

(a) First Perf. and first Plupf. Act., as (πέ-φραδ-κα) πε-φρα-κα, ἐ-πεφρά-κειν; from these are formed the Perf. and Plupf. Mid. or Pass., but without a tense-sign (πέφραδ-μαι) πέ-φρασμαι; from the Perf. Mid. or Pass. is formed the Fut. Perf. by adding σομαι, as τέ-τυμ-μαι (inst. of τέτυπμαι), ἐτετύμην, τετύφομαι.

(b) Fut. and first Aor. Act. and Mid., as

 τύψω τύψομαι,
 ἔ-τυψα ἐ-τυψάμην.

(c) First Aor. and first Fut. Pass., as ἐ-τύφ-θην, τυφ-θήσομαι. Verbal Adjectives in τίς, τέος, usually follow the formation of the first Aor. Pass.

III. Tenses which are formed from the pure stem without a tense-sign, though in certain cases there is a change in the stem-vowel. These are the Secondary Tenses:

(a) Second Perf. and second Plupf. Act., as λέ-λοιπ-α, ἐλε-λοιπ-ειν from λείπω (stem λειπ).

(b) Second Aor. Act. and Mid., as ἔ-λάβ-ον, ἐ-λαθ-όμην from λήβω (stem λαβ).

(c) Second Aor. and second Fut. Pass., as ἐ-τύπ-ην, τυπ-ήσομαι.

§ 93. I. Formation of the Tenses of Pure Verbs.

1. Pure verbs append the tense-endings to the unchanged characteristic; e. g. βουλεύ-σω, βε-βούλευ-κα. They do not form the Secondary tenses, only the Primary — the Perf. with κ (κα), the Fut. and Aor. with σ and θ (σω, σα, θην,θήσομαι).

2. The short characteristic-vowel of the Pres. and Impf. is lengthened in the other tenses. Uncontracted verbs will be first considered.

Υ becomes ι, e. g. μην-ίω, μηνι-σώ, ἐ-μήνι-σα;
 ὤ " ὤ, " κωλύ-ω, κωλύ-σώ, κε-κάλυ-μαι.

κωλύ-ω, to hinder.

ACTIVE.

Pres. κωλύ-ω, Perf. κε-κάλυ-κα, Fut. κωλύ-σω, Aor. ἐ-κάλυ-σα.

MIDDLE.

Pres. κωλύ-ομαι, Perf. κε-κάλυμαι, Fut. κωλύ-σομαι, Aor. ἐ-κωλύ-σάμην.

PASSIVE.

Aor. ἐ-κάλυ-θην, Fut. κωλύ-θήσομαι.

§ 94. *Pure Verbs which, contrary to the rule, retain the short Characteristic-vowel in forming the Tenses.*

1. Several pure verbs, contrary to the rule (§ 93, 2), retain the short characteristic-vowel, either in all the tenses, or at least in some. Most of these verbs assume a σ in the Perf. and Plupf. Mid. or Pass., in the first Aor. and first Fut. Pass., and also in the verbal adjectives. This is indicated by "*Pass. with σ*" (see § 95). Thus:

ἄνϛω, to complete, Aor. ἤνυσα, ἀνύσαι, Pass. with σ.

ἀρϛώ, to draw water, Fut. ἀρύσω, Aor. ἤρυσσα, ἤρυσάμην, Pass. with σ.

μύω (ϛ), to close, e. g. the eyes, Fut. μύσω, Aor. ἔμυσα; but Perf. μέμυκα, I am shut, am silent.

πτύω (ϛ), to spit, Fut. πτύσω; Aor. ἔπτυσα. Pass with σ.

REM. 1. Χρίω, both in the sense of *to sting* and *to anoint*, has ι long: Fut. χρίσω; Aor. ἐχρίσα, Inf. χρίσαι; Aor. Mid. ἐχρίσάμην; Pf. Mid. or Pass. ἐχρίσμαι (§ 95), κεχρίσθαι; Aor. Pass. ἐχρίσθην, Verb. Adj. χριστός.

2. The following dissyllables in ὤω lengthen the short characteristic-vowel in the Fut. Act. and Mid., Fut. Perf. and Aor. Act. and Mid., and δύω also in the Perf. and Plupf. Act., but resume the short vowel in the Perf. and Plupf. Act. (except δύω), also in the Mid. or Pass., and in the Aor. and Fut. Pass.:

δύω, to wrap up,	Fut. δόσω	Aor. ἐδόσα	Perf. δέδυκα	Aor. Pass. ἐδόθην
θύω, to sacrifice,	" θόσω	" ἐθύσα	" τέθυκα	" ἐτύθην
λύω, to loose,	" λόσω	" ἐλύσα	" λέλυκα	" ἐλύθην

REM. 2. If ι or υ is *double-timed*, i. e. sometimes long and sometimes short, it is to be considered short in prose, though it is commonly long in the Attic poets; thus, μέν, πένε, λένε, &c., not μένε, πένε, λένε.

§ 95. *Formation of the Aor. and Fut. Pass., and Perf. and Plup. Mid. or Pass. with σ.*

1. Pure verbs which retain the short characteristic-vowel of the stem in forming the tenses, assume *σ* in the first Aor. and first Fut. Pass., Perf. and Plupf. Mid. or Pass., and in verbal adjectives before the tense-endings *θην, μαι, &c.*, when these endings do not already begin with *σ* (comp. § 94, 1).

2. Besides these verbs, several others also, which either have a long characteristic-vowel in the stem, or lengthen it in forming the tenses, take the same formation; e. g.

ἀκούω, to hear; ἐναύω, to kindle; κελεύω, to command; the depo-
nents δια- and παρακελεύομαι, to incite; ψαύω, to touch; θραύω, to break
in pieces; κρούω, to strike upon; σείω, to shake; λείω, to stone; ξύω,
to scrape; παίω, to strike; παλαίω, to wrestle; πρίω, to saw; πταίω, to
stumble; ὕω, to rain; παύω, to stop, has Perf. Mid. or Pass. πέπαιμαι,
but Aor. Pass. ἐπαύσθην.

κελεύω, to command.

PERFECT MIDDLE OR PASSIVE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.
S. 1.	κε-κέλευ-σμαι		
2.	κε-κέλευ-σαι	κε-κέλευ-σο	κε-κελεύ-σθαι
3.	κε-κέλευ-σται	κε-κελεύ-σθω	
D. 1.	κε-κελεύ-σμεθον		Participle.
2.	κε-κέλευ-σθον	κε-κέλευ-σθον	κε-κελευ-σ-μένος
3.	κε-κέλευ-σθον	κε-κελεύ-σθων	
P. 1.	κε-κελεύ-σμεθα		Subjunctive.
2.	κε-κέλευ-σθε	κε-κέλευ-σθε	κε-κελευ-σ-μένος ὦ
3.	κε-κελευ-σ-μένοι εἰσὶ ¹	κε-κελεύ-σθωσαν ὅτ κε-κελεύ-σθων]	

PLUPERFECT.

S. 1.	ἐ-κε-κελεύ-σ-μην	D. ἐ-κε-κελεύ-σ-μεθον	P. ἐ-κε-κελεύ-σ-μεθα
2.	ἐ-κε-κέλευ-σο	ἐ-κε-κέλευ-σθον	ἐ-κε-κέλευ-σθε
3.	ἐ-κε-κέλευ-στο	ἐ-κε-κελεύ-σθην	κε-κελευ-σ-μένοι ἦσαν ¹

Opt. κε-κελευ-σ-μένος εἴην.

Aor. Pass. ἐ-κελεύ-σθην

Fut. Pass. κελευ-σ-θήσομαι.

REM. *Δύω, θύω, λύω*, contrary to the rule, do not assume *σ*, although they retain the short characteristic-vowel (§ 94, 2). (XII.)

¹ See § 106, Rem. 5.

§ 96. *Contract Pure Verbs.*

1. Contract pure verbs are such as have for their characteristic α , ϵ , or \omicron (§ 92), and contract these with the mode-vowel following. Contraction takes place only in the Pres. and Impf. Act. and Mid. or Pass., because in these two tenses only is the characteristic-vowel followed by another vowel. In contraction the movable ν is omitted in the third Pers. Sing. Impf. Act.

2. The following are the contractions which occur here :

$\alpha + \epsilon$ becomes $\bar{\alpha}$	$\epsilon + \epsilon = \epsilon\epsilon$	$\alpha + \omicron = \omicron\upsilon$
$\alpha + \eta = \bar{\alpha}$	$\epsilon + \epsilon\epsilon = \epsilon\epsilon$	$\omicron + \epsilon = \omicron\upsilon$
$\alpha + \eta = \varphi$	$\epsilon + \eta = \eta$	$\omicron + \omicron\upsilon = \omicron\upsilon$
$\alpha + \epsilon\epsilon = \varphi$	$\epsilon + \eta = \eta$	$\omicron + \omega = \omega$
$\alpha + \omicron = \omega$	$\epsilon + \omicron = \omicron\upsilon$	$\omicron + \eta = \omega$
$\alpha + \omega = \omega$	$\epsilon + \omicron\upsilon = \omicron\upsilon$	$\omicron + \eta = \omega$
$\alpha + \omicron\upsilon = \omega$	$\epsilon + \omega = \omega$	$\omicron + \alpha = \alpha\iota$
$\alpha + \alpha\iota = \varphi$	$\epsilon + \alpha\iota = \alpha\iota$	$\omicron + \epsilon\iota = \alpha\iota$

These laws can be stated in another form as follows :

- I. In verbs in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, α rejects the ϵ element (ϵ , η , $\epsilon\epsilon$) and has ι subscript when either of these elements has ι ; α is dropped before the \omicron element (\omicron , ω , $\alpha\iota$, $\omicron\upsilon$), and if either has ι , it is subscripted under ω , as $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\epsilon\varsigma$; $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\eta\tau\epsilon$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\eta\tau\epsilon$; $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$; $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\omicron\mu\epsilon\upsilon$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\omicron\mu\epsilon\upsilon$.
- II. In verbs in $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, ϵ is dropped before all long vowels and diphthongs; $\epsilon\epsilon$ becomes $\epsilon\epsilon$, and $\epsilon\omicron$, $\omicron\upsilon$, as $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\iota$; $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$, $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$; $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\eta$, $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta$.
- III. In verbs in $\acute{\omicron}\omega$, short vowels are contracted into $\omicron\upsilon$; \omicron before $\omicron\upsilon$ or ω is dropped; followed by an element containing an ι , the two become $\alpha\iota$; followed by η , they become ω , as $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\omicron\epsilon$, $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\omicron\upsilon$; $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\omicron\mu\epsilon\upsilon$, $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\omicron\upsilon\mu\epsilon\upsilon$; $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\eta\varsigma$, $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota\varsigma$; $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\eta\tau\omicron\upsilon$, $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\omega\tau\omicron\upsilon$.

REM. 1. The Inf. $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota\upsilon$ is properly written without an ι subscript, as it regularly comes from $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota\epsilon\upsilon$; comp. $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota\upsilon$ from $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha\epsilon\upsilon$.

3. The tenses of contract verbs are formed like those of uncontracted pure verbs (§ 93), i. e. the short characteristic-vowel is usually lengthened, in forming the tenses, viz.

$\acute{\alpha}$ into η , as $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\eta$, to honor, $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\text{-}\sigma\omega$.

$\acute{\alpha}$ into $\bar{\alpha}$, as $\acute{\epsilon}\bar{\alpha}\text{-}\omega$, to permit, Fut. $\acute{\epsilon}\bar{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\omega$. This lengthening into $\bar{\alpha}$ occurs, when ϵ , ι , or ρ precedes α (comp. § 26, 1), as

ἐλά-ω, ἐλά-σω, εἶλασα, &c.; ἐστιά-ω, to entertain, ἐστιά-σω; φωρά-ω, to catch a thief, φωρά-σω (but ἐγγυά-ω, to give as a pledge, ἐγγυή-σω; βοά-ω, to cry out, βοή-σομαι). To these verbs belong the following: ἀκροά-ομαι, to hear, ἀκροά-σομαι, where ρ precedes the ο (comp. § 26, 2, Rem.).

ε into η, as φιλέ-ω, to love, Fut. φιλή-σω;

ο into ω, as μισθό-ω, to let out, Fut. μισθώ-σω.

REM. 2. The verbs χρᾶω, to give an oracle, χρᾶομαι, to use, and τιτρώω, to bore, although a ρ precedes, have η; e. g. χρήσω, I will give an oracle, χρήσομαι, I will use, τρήσω, I will bore; also ἀπύχρη, see § 97, 3. For the accent of contract forms, see § 11, 4 (2).

§ 96. *Contract Verbs which, contrary to the rule, retain the short Characteristic-vowel in forming the Tenses.*

1. As several uncontracted pure verbs retain the short characteristic-vowel (§ 94) contrary to the rule in forming the tenses, so also several contract verbs. Most of these verbs assume σ in the Perf. Mid. or Pass. and in the first Aor. Pass., and the tenses derived from them. This is indicated by "Pass. with σ" (§ 95):

(a) εω.

θλάω, to bruise, θλάσω, &c.

κλάω, to break, κλάσω, &c.

γελάω, to laugh, Fut. γελάσομαι.

σπάω, to draw, &c.

ἐλάω (usu. ἐλαίνω), to drive, Fut. ἐλάσω.

ἐράω, to love, Fut. ἐρασθήσομαι.

δαμάω (usually δαμάζω), to subdue.

περάω, to transport, to sell, Fut. περάσω.

χαλάω, to loosen, χαλάσω.

(b) έω.

ἀλέω, to grind, Fut. ἀλέσω, ἀλῶ.

ἀρκέω, to suffice, Fut. ἀρκέσω.

ἀκέομαι, to heal, Fut. ἀκέσομαι.

ἐμέω, to vomit, Fut. ἐμέσω, &c.

τελέω, to accomplish, Fut. τελῶ (§ 83).

αἰδέομαι, to respect, Fut. αἰδέσομαι.

ζέω, to boil (intrans.). Pass. with σ.

ξέω, to scrape. " " "

τρέω, to tremble. " " "

χέω, to pour. aor. ἔχεα, § 116, 2.

(c) őω.

ἀρόω, to plough, Fut. ἀρόσω.

REM. The following in έω have in some tenses the long, in others the short vowel:

ἐπαινέω, to praise, Fut. ἐπαινήσομαι.

αἰρέω, to take.

δέω, to bind (lengthened before σ).

ποθέω, to desire, Fut. ποθήσω.

πονέω, to labour, Fut. πονήσω, &c.

καλέω, to call, Fut. καλέσω (§ 83).

PARADIGMS OF

ACTIVE.				
Moods.	Numbers and Persons.	PRESENT.		
		Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
Indicative.	S. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ, to hon-	φιλ(έ ω)ῶ, to love,	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ, to let,
	2.	τιμ(ά-εις)ᾶς [or,	φιλ(έ εις)εἷς	μισθ(ό-εις)οἷς
	3.	τιμ(ά-ει)ᾷ	φιλ(έ ει)εἶ	μισθ(ό ει)οἶ
	D. 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	P. 1.	τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό ου)οῦ-σι(ν)
Subjunctive.	S. 1	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ	φιλ(έ ω)ῶ	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ
	2.	τιμ(ά-ης)ᾷς	φιλ(έ-ης)ᾷς	μισθ(ό-ης)οἷς
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ	φιλ(έ ῆ)ᾷ	μισθ(ό-η)οἶ
	D. 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ η)ᾷ τον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-η)ᾷ τον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ τον
	P. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ ω)ῶ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά η)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-η)ᾷ-τε	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)
Imperative.	S. 2.	τίμ(α ε)α	φίλ(ε-ε)ει	μίσθ(ο ε)ου
	3.	τιμ(α-έ)ά-τω	φιλ(ε-έ)εἰ-τω	μισθ(ο ε)οῦ-τω
	D. 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ τον	μισθ(ό ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(α-έ)ά των	φιλ(ε ε)εἶ-των	μισθ(ο ε)οῦ-των
	P. 2.	τιμ(ά ε)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εἶ-τε	μισθ(ό ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	τιμ(α ε)ά-τωσαν or τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-ντων	φιλ(ε-έ)εἰ-τωσαν or φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-ντων	μισθ(ο-ε)οῦ-τωσαν or μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-ντων
Infinitive		τιμ(ά-ειν)ᾶν	φιλ(έ-ειν)εῖν	μισθ(ό-ειν)οῦν
Participle.	Nom.	τιμ(ά-ων)ῶν	φιλ(έ-ων)ῶν	μισθ(ό-ων)ῶν
		τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ-σα	φιλ(έ ου)οῦ-σα	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ-σα
		τιμ(ά-ον)ῶν	φιλ(έ ον)οῦν	μισθ(ό-ον)οῦν
	Gen.	τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-ντος	φιλ(έ ο)οῦ-ντος	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-ντος
		τιμ(α-ού)ῶ-σης	φιλ(ε-ού)οῦ-σης	μισθ(ο-ού)οῦ-σης

CONTRACT VERBS.

MIDDLE.		
PRESENT.		
Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-ται τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθον τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθα τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-νται	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μαι φιλ(έ-η)ῇ φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-ται φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθον φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθα φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθε φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-νται	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μαι μισθ(ό-η)οῖ μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-ται μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μεθον μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μεθα μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθε μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-νται
τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-μαι τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-ται τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθον τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθα τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθε τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-νται	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μαι φιλ(έ-η)ῇ φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-ται φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθον φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-σθον φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-σθον φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθα φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-σθε φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-νται	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μαι μισθ(ό-η)οῖ μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-ται μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθον μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθον μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθον μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθα μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθε μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-νται
τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθω τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθων τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθωσαν or τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθων	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθω φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθων φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθε φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθωσαν or φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθων	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθω μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθων μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθε μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθωσαν or μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθων
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθαι	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθαι	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθαι
τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενος τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένη τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενον τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένου τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένης	φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μενος φιλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μένη φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μενον φιλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μένου φιλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μένης	μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μενος μισθ(ο-ο)οῦ-μένη μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μενον μισθ(ο-ο)οῦ-μένου μισθ(ο-ο)οῦ-μένης

Like the Indicative.

ACTIVE.				
Moods.	Numbers and Persons.	IMPERFECT.		
		Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
<i>Indicative.</i>	S. 1.	ἐτίμ(α ον)ων	ἐφιλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμίσθ(ο-ον)ουν
	2.	ἐτίμ(α-ες)ας	ἐφιλ(ε-ες)εις	ἐμίσθ(ο-ες)ους
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-ε)α	ἐφιλ(ε-ε)ει	ἐμίσθ(ο-ε)ου
	D. 1.	ἐτίμ(ά ε)ᾶ-τον	ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-τον	ἐμίσθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	2.	ἐτίμ(α-έ)ᾶ-την	ἐφιλ(ε-ε)εἰ-την	ἐμίσθ(ο-έ)οῦ-την
	P. 1.	ἐτίμ(ά ο)ῶ-μεν	ἐφιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	ἐμίσθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	ἐτίμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-τε	ἐμίσθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-ον)ων	ἐφιλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμίσθ(ο-ον)ουν
<i>Optative.</i>	S. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μι } Not used.	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-μι } Seldom.	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-μι } Seldom.
	2.	τιμ(ά-οις)οῖς }	φιλ(έ-οις)οῖς }	μισθ(ό-οις)οῖς }
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ }	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ }	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ }
	D. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-τον	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-τον	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-τον
	2.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-την	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-την	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-την
	P. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-μεν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-τε	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-τε	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-εν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-εν
<i>Attic Optative.</i>	S. 1.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ην	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-ην	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-ην
	2.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ης	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-ης	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-ης
	3.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-η	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-η	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-η
	D. 2.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ή-τον	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-ή-τον	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-ή-τον
	3.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ή-την	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-ή-την	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-ή-την
	P. 1.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ή-μεν	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-ή-μεν	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-ή-μεν
<i>Indicative.</i>	Perf.	τετίμηκα πεφώρακα	πεφίληκα	μεμίσθωκα
	Plup.	ἔτετιμήκειν ἔπεφωράκειν	ἔπεφίληκειν	ἔμεμισθόκειν
	Fut.	τιμήσω, φωράσω	φιλήσω	μισθώσω
	Aor.	ἐτίμησα, ἐφώρασα	ἐφίλησα	ἐμίσθωσα
	F. Pf.			
PAS				
Aorist, ἐτιμήθην, ἐφωράθην ἐφιλήθην ἐμισθόθην				
Verbal Adjectives: τιμη-τέος, τέα, τέον, φωρᾶ-τέος, τέα, τέον,				

MIDDLE.		
IMPERFECT.		
Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
ἐτιμ(α-δ)ώ-μην ἐτιμ(ά-ου)ᾶ ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-το ἐτιμ(α-δ)ώ-μεθον ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον ἐτιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-σθην ἐτιμ(α-δ)ώ-μεθα ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε ἐτιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-ντο	ἐφιλ(ε δ)ού-μην ἐφιλ(έ-ου)ού ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-το ἐφιλ(ε-δ)ού-μεθον ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον ἐφιλ(ε-δ)εῖ-σθην ἐφιλ(ε-δ)ού-μεθα ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθε ἐφιλ(έ-ο)ού-ντο	ἐμισθ(ο-δ)ού-μην ἐμισθ(ό-ου)ού ἐμισθ(ό-ε)ού-το ἐμισθ(ο-δ)ού-μεθον ἐμισθ(ό-ε)ού-σθον ἐμισθ(ο-ε)ού-σθην ἐμισθ(ο-δ)ού-μεθα ἐμισθ(ό-ε)ού-σθε ἐμισθ(ό-ο)ού-ντο
τιμ(α-οι)φ-μην τιμ(ά-οι)φ-ο τιμ(ά-οι)φ-το τιμ(α-οι)φ-μεθον τιμ(ά-οι)φ-σθον τιμ(α οι)φ-σθην τιμ(α-οι)φ-μεθα τιμ(ά-οι)φ-σθε τιμ(ά-οι)φ-ντο	φιλ(ε-οι)οί-μην φιλ(έ-οι)οί-ο φιλ(έ-οι)οί-το φιλ(ε-οι)οί-μεθον φιλ(έ-οι)οί-σθον φιλ(ε οι)οί-σθην φιλ(ε-οι)οί-μεθα φιλ(έ-οι)οί-σθε φιλ(έ-οι)οί-ντο	μισθ(ο-οι)οί-μην μισθ(ό-οι)οί-ο μισθ(ό-οι)οί-το μισθ(ο-οι)οί-μεθον μισθ(ό-οι)οί-σθον μισθ(ο-οι)οί-σθην μισθ(ο-οι)οί-μεθα μισθ(ό-οι)οί-σθε μισθ(ό οι)οί-ντο
τετίμημαι πεφάρᾱμαι ἐτετιμήμην ἐπεφωράμην τιμήσομαι, φωράσομαι ἐτιμησάμην, ἐφωρᾷσάμην τετιμήσομαι, πεφωράσομαι	πεφίλημαι ἐπεφίλημην φιλήσομαι ἐφίλησάμην πεφίλησομαι	μεμίσθωμαι ἐμεμισθώμην μισθώσομαι ἐμισθωσάμην μεμισθώσομαι

SIVE.

Future, τιμηθήσομαι, φωραθήσομαι | φιληθήσομαι | μισθωθήσομαι
 φιλη-τεος, τέα. τεον μισθω-τέος, τέα. τέον.

§ 98. *Forms of Verbs not*

ACTIVE.			
Tenses.	Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
Present	σπ(ά-ω)ῶ, <i>to draw</i> ,	τελ(έ-ω)ῶ, <i>to accom-</i>	ἀρ(ό-ω)ῶ, <i>to plough</i> ,
Imperfect	ἔσπ(α-ον)ων	ἐτέλ(ε-ον)ουν [<i>plish</i>],	ἤρ(ο-ον)ουν
Perfect	ἔσπᾱκα	τετέλεκα	ἀρ-ήροκα [§ 89 (a)]
Pluperfect	ἔσπᾱκειν	ἐτετελέκειν	ἀρ-ηρόκειν
Future	σπᾶσω	τελῶ	ἀρόσω
Aorist	ἔσπᾱσα	ἐτέλεσα	ἤροσα
PAS			
Aorist	ἐσπά-σ-θην	ἐτελέ-σ-θην	ἤρόθην
Verbal adjectives: σπα-σ-τέος, τέα, τέον,			

REM. 1. On the formation of the Perf. and Aor. with σ, see § 95. — The further inflection of ἔσπα-σ-μαι, ἐσπά-σ-μην, τετέλε-σ-μαι, ἐτετελέ-σ-μην is like that of κεκέλευ-σ-μαι, ἐκεκελεύ-σ-μην (§ 95).

REM. 2. On the Attic Fut. (τελέσω = τελῶ, τελείς, &c., τελέσομαι = τελοῦμαι, τελῇ(εἰ), &c.), see § 83.

REM. 3. Some contract verbs assume σ in the Pass., although they lengthen the characteristic-vowel in forming the tenses: νέω, *to swim* (νένη-

§ 99. *Remarks on the Conjugation*

1. Verbs in έω with a monosyllabic stem, as πλέω, *to sail*, πνέω, *to breathe*, θέω, *to run*, are contracted *only when ε or ει follow the characteristic vowel ε*; e. g.

Act. Pr. Ind. πλέω, πλείς, πλεῖ, πλέομεν, πλείτε. πλέουσι(ν).

Subj. πλέω, πλέης, πλέη, πλέωμεν, πλέητε, πλέωσι(ν).

Imp. πλεῖ; Inf. πλείν; Part. πλέων, πλέουσα, πλέον.

Impf. Ind. ἔπλεον, ἔπλεις, ἔπλει, ἐπλέομεν, ἐπλείτε, ἔπλεον.

Opt. πλέοιμι, πλέοις, πλέοι, &c.

Mid. Pr. Ind. πλέομαι, πλέη, πλείται, πλεόμεθον, πλείσθον, &c.

Inf. πλείσθαι; Part. πλεόμενος; Impf. ἐπλεόμην.

2. The verb δέω, *to bind*, is commonly contracted in all the forms, particularly in compounds; e. g. τὸ δοῦν, τοῦ δοῦντος, διαδοῦμαι, κατέδουν; but not δεῖ, *it is necessary*, and δέομαι, *to need*, as τὸ δέον, δέομαι, δέει (inst. of δέη), δέισθαι.

lengthening characteristic.

MIDDLE.		
Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
σπ(ά-ο)ῶμαι ἐσπ(α-ό)ῶ-μην ἔσπα-σ-μαι ἐσπᾶ-σ-μην σπάσσομαι ἐσπᾶσάμην	τελ(έ-ο)οῦμαι ἐτελ(ε-ό)οῦ-μην τετελέ-σ-μαι ἐτετελέ-σ-μην τελοῦμαι ἐτελεσάμην	ἀρ(ό-ο)οῦμαι ἤρ(ο-ό)οῦ-μην ἀρ-ήρομαι ἀρ-ηρόμην ἀρόσομαι ἤροσάμην
S I V E.		
Future, σπα-σ-θήσομαι τελε-σ-θήσομαι ἀροθήσομαι		
τελε-σ-τέος, έα, έον, ἀρο-τέος, έα, έον.		

μαι, but ἐνήθην); *νέω*, to *heav up*, *νένημαι* (more seldom *νένησμαι*), *ἐνήσθην* and *ἐνήθην*; *πλέω* (§ 116, 3), *φρέω* (only in composition, as *ἐκφρέω*), to *pass through*, *χάω*, to *heav*, *κέχω-σμαι*, *ἐχώσθην*, and *χράω*, to *give an oracle* (§ 98, Rem. 2). — *Χράσομαι*, to *use*, Perf. *κέχρημαι*, I *have used*, but Aor. *ἐχρήσθην*, I *used*. On the contrary, *έλάω*, *αἰρέω*, *δέω* and *ἀρώ*, do not assume σ, although the characteristic-vowel in the Perf. Mid. or Pass. (except in *έπαυέω* and *αἰρέω*), and in the Aor. Pass., remains short. Comp. § 98.

of Contract Verbs.

3. Several verbs deviate from the general rules of contraction: αε and αει (αη, αη) are contracted into η and η (instead of into α and α): ζ(ά-ω)ῶ, to *live*, ζῆς, ἦ. ἦτον, ἦτε, Inf. ζῆν, Imp. ζῆ, Imp. ἔζων, ης, η. ἦτον, ἦτην, ἦτε; πειν(ά-ω)ῶ, to *hunger*, Inf. πεινῆν, &c.; διψ(ά-ω)ῶ, to *thirst*, Inf. διψῆν; κυ(ά-ω)ῶ, to *scrape*, Inf. κυῆν; σμ(ά-ω)ῶ, to *smear*, Inf. σμην; ψ(ά-ω)ῶ, to *rub*, Inf. ψῆν; χρ(ά-ο)ῶμαι, to *use*, χρῆ. χρῆται, *χρήσθαι*; so ἀποχρῶμαι, to *have enough*, to *abuse*, ἀποχρησθαι; ἀπόχρη (abridged from ἀποχρηῆ), it *suffices*, Inf. ἀποχρην, Part. ἀποχρῶν, ὦσα, ὦν, Impf. ἀπέχρη, Fut. ἀποχρήσει, Aor. ἀπεχρησε(ν); χρ(ά-ω)ῶ, to *give an oracle*, χρῆς, χρῆ, Inf. χρῆν.

4. In the Sing. of verbs in έω and ὦω, the Attic Opt. in οίην is much more in use than the common form; and in verbs in άω it is used almost exclusively; but in the Dual and Pl. of all three, the common form is more in use; the third person Plural has the regular and shorter form, as τιμῶεν. (XLIV. — XLV.)

II. FORMATION OF THE TENSES OF IMPURE VERBS.

§ 100. *Pur* ^{istic} *Stem*. — *Theme*.

1. Impure verbs, those which have a consonant for their characteristic, differ from pure verbs — (a) partly in forming secondary Tenses (§ 92, 3. III.); (b) partly in the changes in the stem, in forming the tenses.

First a strengthening of the stem :

(a) either by consonants, as *τύπ-ω*, stem *τυπ*; *κράζ-ω*, st. *κρεγ*, *φράζ-ω*, st. *φραδ*; *σφάλ-ω*, st. *σφαλ*.

(b) or by lengthening the stem-vowel, as *φεύγ-ω*, st. *φυγ*; *τίκ-ω*, st. *τακ*; *φθείρ-ω*, st. *φθερ*.

Second a change in the stem-vowel. The vowel thus changed is called the *variable vowel*, as *κλείπ-ω*, *ἐ-κλάπ-ην*, *κέ-κλοψ-α* (comp. English *fly*, *flew*, *flown*, *sing*, *sang*, *sung*). Secondary tenses and some first Perfects (§ 102, 3) can take the variable vowel.

2. Verbs which thus change the stem in forming the tenses have two different stems, the pure and impure. The Pres. and Impf. contain the impure, the Secondary tenses, when such are formed, especially the second Aor., the pure; the other tenses the pure or impure stem; e. g.

Pres. *τύπ-ω*, to strike, Aor. II. Pass. *ἐ-τύπ-ην* Fut. A. *τύψω* (*τύπ-ω*)
 " *σφάζ-ω*, to slay, " " " *ἐ-σφάγ-ην* " *σφάξω* (*σφάγ-ω*)
 " *λείπ-ω*, to leave, " " Act. *ἔ-λιπ-ον* " *λείψω* (*λείπ-ω*)
 " *φείρ-ω*, to destroy, " " Pass. *ἐ-φθερ-ην* " *φθερ-ω*.

3. Where a form of a verb cannot be derived from a Present in use, another Present is assumed, mostly for the mere purpose of formation; this is called The *Theme* (*θέμα*), and is printed without accent or in capitals, to distinguish it from the Pres. in actual use; thus, e. g. *φεύγω* is the Pres. in use, *φυγω* or *ΦΥΓΩ* the Pres. or Theme assumed merely to form the second Aor. *ἔ-φυγ-ον*.

REM. In the endings beginning with *σθ* the *σ* after the stem-consonant is dropped, and the Mute (smooth or medial) on account of the *θ* following is changed into the corresponding aspirate; e. g.

λείπει-σθων (fr. λείπ-ω) becomes (λείπει-θων) λείψθων (§ 8, 1).
 πεπλέκ-σθαι (" πλέκ-ω) " (πεπλέκ-θαι) πεπλέχθαι (§ 8, 1).
 λελέγ-σθαι (" λέγ-ω) " (λελέγ-θαι) λελεχθαι (§ 8, 1).
 ἐστάλ-σθαι (" στέλ-ω) " ἐττάλθαι.

REM. 2. The Third person Pl. Pres. and Impf., which, in pure verbs, properly ends in *νται* and *ντο*, in mute and liquid, cannot have these endings, on account of the accumulation of so many consonants; hence this form is usually supplied by the plural of the Pres. and Impf. of the third person Pl. Pres. and Impf. of *εἶναι* (*εἰσι*, *κελεύω*, § 95); sometimes, however, the *ν* is dropped, and its place supplied by an *α*, which is aspirated after a Kappa- and Pi-mute, but after a Tau-mute is unaspirated; e. g.

τρέβ-ω, to frighten, <i>τέτρυμαι</i>	3 P. Pl. <i>τετρίφᾱται</i> (inst. of <i>τέτρυβνται</i>)
πλέκ-ω, to twist, <i>πέπλεγμαι</i>	" <i>πεπλέχᾱται</i> (" <i>πέπλεκνται</i>)
τάττω, to arrange, <i>τέταγμαι</i>	" <i>τετάχᾱται</i> (" <i>τέταγνται</i>)
χωρίζ-ω, to separate, <i>κεχωρίσμαι</i>	" <i>κεχωρίδᾱται</i> (" <i>κεχωρίδνται</i>)
φθείρω, to destroy, <i>ἔφθαρμαι</i>	" <i>ἐφθάρᾱται</i> (" <i>ἔφθαρνται</i>)

A. MUTE VERBS.

ει
φ

§ 101. Formation of Tenses.

1. Mute verbs have one of the nine Mutes [§ 4, 2, (b)] for a characteristic. Many of them assume a strengthening consonant in forming the tenses;

(a) *τ* is appended to the characteristic Pi-mute, as *τύπτω* (*τυπ*), *βλάπτω* (*βλαπ*), *ρίπτω* (*ριπ*);

(b) by appending the sibilant *j* to the Kappa-mute and to *δ*: *κ*, *γ*, and *χ* with *j* being changed into *σσ* (Att. *ττ*), *δ* with *j* into *ζ* [§ 8, 12, (a), (b)], as *φρίσσω* (i. e. *φρικ-jω*), *τάσσω* (i. e. *ταγ-jω*), *τάρασσω* (i. e. *ταραγ-jω*).

2. The stem thus strengthened, and consequently *impure*, belongs only to the Pres. and Impf.; in all the other tenses the strengthening letter is dropped, and the pure stem reappears, as *τύπτω*, *ἐτύπτον*, F. (*τύπσω*) *τύψω*; *φράζω*, *ἔφραζον*, F. (*φραδ-σω*) *φράσω*.

3. Besides the stems (§ 100, 2), these verbs have two characteristics, the pure and impure. Thus, e. g. in *τύπτω*, *τυπ* is the pure, *τυπτ* the impure stem; *π* the pure, *πτ* the impure characteristic, viz.:

- (a) pure characteristic π, β, φ, impure char. πτ, as *τύπτ-ω*, to strike (π, τυπ), *βλάπτ-ω*, to injure (β, βλαβ), *ρίπτ-ω*, to throw (φ, ριφ).
- (b) pure characteristic κ, γ, χ, impure char. σσ (Att. ττ), as *πλέκ-ω*, to twist, *θήγγ-ω*, to whet, *τεύχ-ω*, to prepare; *φρίσσ-ω*, to bristle (κ, φρικ), *τάσσ-ω*, to arrange (γ, ταγ), *βήσσ-ω*, to cough (χ, βηχ).
- (c) pure characteristic δ, as *ψεύδ-ω*, to deceive. impure char. δ, as *φράζ-ω*, to say, (δ, φραδ).

4. Several mute verbs with a monosyllabic stem lengthen the stem-vowel in forming the tenses, others change the stem-vowel ε into ο and α (variable vowel, § 100, 1). For a fuller view of this, see §§ 108, 109.

5. The first Perf. and Plupf. Act. have the aspirated endings δ and εἰν when the characteristic is a Pi or Kappa mute, as (*τέ-τριβ-ά*) *τέτρῑψα* fr. *τριβ-ω*, (*πέ-πλεκ-ά*) *πέπλεχα* fr. *πλέκ-ω* (§ 8, 2); but the ending -κα and -κειν when the characteristic is a Tau-mute; yet the Tau-mute is dropped before κ, as (*ῥνῡτ-κα*) *ῥνῡκα* fr. *ἀνύτ-ω*, to accomplish, (*πέ-φραδ-κα*) *πέφρακα* fr. *φράζ-ω* (φραδ), to say.

6. In verbs with a Tau-mute as a characteristic, α, ι, υ are short before endings with the tense-sign σ and κ, as *φράζω*, *φράσω*, *ῥφράσα*, *πέφρακα*; *πλάσσω*, to form, *ἔπλᾱσα*; *νομίζω*, to think, *ἐνόμισα*, *κλύζω*, to wash, *ἔκλυσα*, &c.; so short vowels remain short, as *ἀρμόζω*, to fit, *ῥρμοκα*.

REM. 1. On the changes in the Mutes after appending the endings beginning with σ, θ, μ, or τ, and before the aspirated endings δ, εἰν, see § 8, 1-6; and on the lengthening of ε into α before σ of verbs in ἐνδω or ἐνθα, e. g. *σπένδ-ω*, to make a libation, Fut. (*σπένδ-σω*) *σπεισω*, Aor. *ἔσπεισα*, Perf. M. or P. *ἔσπεισμαι*, see § 8, 7; on the Att. Fut. of verbs in ἵζω, as *κόμιζω*, F. *κομῶ*, ιείς, &c., see § 83.

REM. 2. In the Perf. Mid. or Pass. of the two verbs in μπ, — *πέμπ-ω*, to send, and *κάμπ-τω*, to bend, — a μ is dropped before endings beginning with μ; thus *πέ-πεμ-μαι* (inst. of *πέ-πεμπ-μαι*, *πέ-πεμμ-μαι*), *κέ-καμ-μαι* (inst. of *κέ-καμπ-μαι*, *κέ-καμμ-μαι*). See § 103. So also when two γ's stand before μ, one of them is dropped; e. g. *σφίγγ-ω*, to bind, *ἔσφυγ-μαι* (ins. of *ἔσφυγγ-μαι*) *ἐξελέγχω*, to convict, *ἐξελέληγμαι* (inst. of *ἐξελέληγγμαι*, *ἐξελέλεγγμαι*). See § 105.

PARADIGMS OF MUTE VERBS.

§ 102. A. *Verbs, whose Characteristic is a Pi-mute*
(β, π, φ).

(a) Pure Characteristic, β, π, φ (Fut. φω).

τρέβω, to rub.

ACTIVE.

Pres. Ind. τρέβ-ω; Subj. τρέβ-ω; Imp. τρέβ-ε; Inf. τρέβ-ειν; Part. τρέβ-ων.

Impf. Ind. ἔ-τρέβ-ον; Opt. τρέβ-οιμι.

Perf. I. Ind. (τέ-τρέβ-ά) τέ-τρέβ-α (§ 8, 2); Subj. τε-τρέφ-ω; Imp. τέ-τρέφ-ε; Inf. τε-τρέφ-έναι; Part. τε-τρέφ-ώς.

Plup. I. Ind. (ἐ-τε-τρέβ-ειν) ἐ-τε-τρέφ-ειν; Opt. τε-τρέφ-οιμι.

Fut. Ind. (τρέβ-σω) τρέψω (§ 8, 6); Opt. τρέψοιμι; Inf. τρέψειν; Part. τρέψων.

Aor. I. Ind. ἔ-τρεψα; Subj. τρέψω; Opt. τρέψαιμι; Imp. τρέψον; Inf. τρέψαι; Part. τρέψας.

MIDDLE.

Pres. Ind. τρέβ-ομαι; Subj. τρέβ-ωμαι; Imp. τρέβ-ου; Inf. τρέβ-εσθαι; Part. τρέβ-όμενος.

Impf. Ind. ἐ-τρέβ-όμην; Opt. τρέβ-οίμην.

Perf.	Ind. (τέ-τρεβ-μαι)	Imperative.	Infinitive.
S. 1.	τέ-τρεμ-μαι (§ 8, 4)	(τέ-τρεβ-σο)	(τε-τρέβ-[σ]θαι) (§ 100,
2.	τέ-τρεψαι (§ 8, 6)	τέ-τρεψο	τε-τρέφ-θαι [R. 1)
3.	τέ-τρεπ-ται (§ 8, 1)	τε-τρέφ-θω	

D. 1.	τε-τρέμ-μεθον	Participle.
2.	τέ-τρεφ-θον (§ 8, 1, et τέ-τρεφ-θον	τε-τρεμ-μένος, η, ον.
3.	τέ-τρεφ-θον [§ 100, R. 1) τε-τρέφ-θων	

P. 1.	τε-τρέμ-μεθα	Subjunctive.
2.	τέ-τρεφ-θε	τέ-τρεφ-θε
3.	τε-τρεμ-μένοι εισί(ν)	τε-τρεφ-θωσαν
	οἱ τε-τρέφ-ῃται	οἱ τε-τρέφ-θων

Plup.	S. 1. ἐ-τε-τρέμ-μην	D. ἐ-τε-τρέμ-μεθον	P. ἐ-τε-τρέμ-μεθα
Ind.	2. ἐ-τέ-τρεψο	ἐ-τέ-τρεφ-θον	ἐ-τέ-τρεφ-θε
	3. ἐ-τέ-τρεπ-το	ἐ-τε-τρέφ-θην	τε-τρεμ-μένοι ἦσαν
Opt.	τε-τρεμ-μένος εἴην		

Fut.	Ind. τρίψομαι; Opt. τριψοίμην; Inf. τρίψεσθαι; Part. τριψόμενος.
Aor. I.	Ind. ἐτριψάμην; Subj. τρίψωμαι; Opt. τριψαίμην; Imp. τρίψαι; Inf. τρίψασθαι; Part. τριψάμενος.
F. Pf.	Ind. τε-τρίψομαι; Opt. τε-τριψοίμην; Inf. τε-τρίψεσθαι; Part. τε-τριψόμενος.

PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	Ind. (ἐ-τρίβ-θην) ἐ-τρίφ-θην; Subj. τριφ-θῶ; Opt. τριφ-θείην; Imp. τρίφ-θῃ; Inf. τριφ-θῆναι; Part. τριφ-θείς.
Fut. I.	Ind. τριφ-θήσομαι; Opt. τριφ-θησοίμην; Inf. τριφ-θήσεσθαι; Part. τριφ-θησόμενος.
Aor. II.	Ind. ἐ-τριβ-ην; Subj. τριβ-ῶ; Opt. τριβ-είην; Imp. τριβ-ηθι, ἦτω, &c.; Inf. τριβ-ῆναι; Part. τριβ-είς.
Fut. II.	Ind. τριβ-ήσομαι; Opt. τριβ-ησοίμην; Inf. τριβ-ήσεσθαι; Part. τριβ-ησόμενος.

Verbal adjective: (τριβ-τός, § 8, 1) τριπ-τός, ἦ, ὄν,
τριπ-τέος, ἔα, ἔον.

τρέπ-ω, to turn.

ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	PASSIVE.
Pres. τρέπ-ω	τρέπ-ομαι	
Perf. I. τέ-τραψ-α [§ 109, 1 (b)]	τέ-τραμ-μαι [§ 109, 1 (d)]	
Fut. τρέψω	τρέψομαι	Aor. I. ἐ-τρέφ-θην
Aor. I. ἐ-τρεψα	ἐ-τρεψάμην	Fut. I. τρεφ-θήσομαι
Aor. II. ἐ-τράπ-ον [§ 109, 1 (b)]	ἐ-τραπ-όμην	Aor. II. ἐ-τράπ-ην
		Fut. II. τραπ-ήσομαι.

Verbal adjective: τραπ-τός, ἦ, ὄν,
τραπ-τέος, τέα, τέον.

REM. Aor. ἐτρέπ-ον in Homer, ἐτρεψα in Prose, ἐτραπόμην and ἐτράπην, to turn one's self, ἐτρεψάμην (eis phugēn), to put to flight, ἐτρέφ-θην, was put to flight.

§ 103. (b) *Impure Characteristic*, πτ in Pres. and Impf. (Fut. -ψω).

κόπτ-ω, to cut.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	PASSIVE.
Pres.	κόπτ-ω	κόπτ-ομαι	
Perf. I.	κέ-κοψ-α	κέ-κομ-μαι, like τέ-τριμμαι	
Perf. II.	κέ-κοπ-α (Hom.)		Aor. I. ἐ-κόψ-θην
Fut.	κόψω	κόψ-ομαι	Fut. I. κοφ-θήσομαι
Aor. I.	ἐ-κοψα	ἐ-κοψάμην	Aor. II. ἐ-κόπ-ην
Fut. Perf.		κε-κόψομαι	Fut. II. κοπή-σομαι.

Verbal adjective: κοπ-τός, ή, όν, κοπ-τέος, τέα, τέον.

So κάμπ-τ-ω, to bend, F. κάμψω, A. ἐ-κάμψα, Perf. M. or P. κέ-καμ-μαι (inst. of κέ-καμν-μαι), § 101, Rem. 2.

Ind. S. 1.	Imperative.	Infinitive.
2. κέκαμμαι	κέκαμψο	κεκάμφθαι.
3. κέκαμψαι	κεκάμφθω	
D. 1.		Participle.
2. κέκαμμεθον (§ 8, 1, et	κέκαμφθον	κεκαμμένος, η, ον.
3. κέκαμφθον [§ 100, R. 1	κεκάμφθων	
P. 1.		Subjunctive.
2. κέκαμμεθα	κέκαμφθε	κεκαμμένος ω.
3. κεκαμμένοι εισί(ν)	κεκάμφθωσαν or κεκάμφθων.]	

Verbal adjective: καμπτός, ή, όν, κυμπέος, τέα, τέον. (XLVII.)

§ 104. B. *Verbs, whose Characteristic is a Kappa-mute* (γ, κ, χ).

(a) *Pure Characteristic*, γ, κ, χ. (b) *Impure Characteristic* in the Pres. and Impf., ττ (σσ), more seldom ζ.

τλέκ-ω, to weave, F. ξω.

ταττ-ω (τασσ-ω), to arrange, F. ξω.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	πλέκ-ω	πλέκ-ομαι	τάττ-ω	τάττ-ομαι
Perf.	(πέ-πλεκ-ά)	(πέ-πλεκ-μαι)	(τέ-ταγ-ά)	
	πέ-πλεχ-α (§ 8, 2)	πέ-πλεγ-μαι (§ 8, 4, B)	τέ-ταχ-α	τέ-ταγ-μαι
Fut.	πλέξω (§ 8, 6)	πλέξομαι	τάξω	τάξομαι
Aor.	ἐ-πλεξα	ἐ-πλεξάμην	ἔ-ταξα	ἔ-ταξάμην
F. Pf.		πε-πλέξομαι		τε-τάξομαι.

PASSIVE.

A. I. ἐ-πλέρ-θην A. II. ἐ-πλάκην A. I. ἐ-τάχ-θην; A. II. ἐ-τάγ-ην.
(§ 8, 1); (§ 109, b).

F. I. πλεχ-θήσομαι; F. II. πλακ-ήσομαι. F. I. ταχ-θήσομαι; F. II. ταγ-ήσομαι

Verbal adjective: πλεκτός, ἡ, όν; πλεκ-τέος, τέα, τέων; τακτός, τακτέος.

§ 105. *Inflection of the Perfect Middle or Passive.*

τάττω, to arrange, and σφίγγω (§ 101, Rem. 2), to bind.

Ind. S. 1.	τέταγμαι (§ 8, 4)	ἔσφιγμαι	Imperative.	
2.	τέταξαι (§ 8, 6)	ἔσφιγξαι	τέταξο	ἔσφιγξο
3.	τέτακται (§ 8, 1)	ἔσφιγκται	τετάχθω	ἐσφίγχθω
D. 1.	τετάγμεθον (§ 8, 1, et ἐσφίγμεθον			
2.	τέταχθον (§ 100, R. 1)	ἔσφιγχθον	τέταχθον	ἔσφιγχθον
3.	τέταχθον	ἔσφιγχθον	τετάχθων	ἐσφίγχθων
P. 1.	τετάγμεθα	ἐσφίγμεθα		
2.	τέταχθε	ἔσφιγχθε	τέταχθε	ἔσφιγχθε
3.	τεταγμένοι εἰσίν(ν) or τετάχται	ἐσφιγμένοι εἰσίν(ν)	τετάχθωσαν	ἐσφίγθωσαν
Inf.	τετάχθαι	ἐσφίγχθαι	Part. τεταγμένος	ἐσφιγμένος.

§ 106. C. *Verbs, whose Characteristic is a Tau-mute*
(δ, τ, θ).

(a) Pure Characteristic, δ, τ, θ. (b) Impure Characteristic in the Pres.
and Impf., ζ (more seldom σσ).

	πειθ-ω, to persuade, Fut. σω.		φράζω, to say, Fut. σω.
	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE. MIDDLE.
Pres.	πειθ-ω	πειθ-ομαι	φράζ-ω φράζ-ομαι
Perf. I.	πέ-πει-κα (§ 105, 5), I have persuaded,	πέ-πεισ-μαι (§ 8, 4)	πέ-φρά-κα ἐ-φραζ-όμεν
Perf. II.	πί-ποιθ-α (§ 109, 2), I trust,		πί-φρασ-μαι
Fut.	πείσω (§ 8, 6)	πείσομαι	φράσ-ω φρά-σομαι
Aor. I.	ἔ-πει-σα		ἔ-φρά-σα ἐ-φρα-σάμεν
F. Perf.			πε-φρά-σομαι

PASSIVE.

Aor. I. ἐ-πείσ-θην (§ 8, 3)	ἐ-φράσ-θην
Fut. I. πείσ-θήσομαι	φρασ-θήσομαι
Verbal adjective: πείσ-τίον; φρασ-τίος, τέα, τίον.	

Inflection of the Perfect Middle or Passive.

Ind. S. 1. πέ-πεισ-μαι (§ 8, 4)	Imperative.	Infinitive.
2. πέ-πει-σαι (§ 8, 3)	πέ-πει-σο	πε-πεί-σθαι.
3. πέ-πεισ-ται (§ 8, 6)	πε-πεί-σθω	
D. 1. πε-πείσ-μεθον		Participle.
2. πέ-πει-σθον (§ 100, R. 1)	πέ-πει-σθον	πε-πείσ-μένος, η, ον
3. πέ-πει-σθον [et § 8, 3)	πε-πεί-σθων	
P. 1. πε-πείσ-μεθα		
2. πέ-πει-σθε	πέ-πει-σθε	
3. πε-πείσ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)	πε-πεί-σθωσαν or πε-πεί-σθων	

REM. Σώζω, *to save*, has in Perf. Mid. or Pass. σέσω-σμαι, but A. *pass.* ἐσώθην. (XLVIII.)

§ 107. *Remarks on the Characteristic of Mute Verbs.*

1. Τίκτω (from τι-τέκ-ω), *to bear*, has an impure characteristic κτ, F. τέξομαι, A. II. Act. ἔτεκον, Perf. II. τέτοκα (§ 109, 1).

2. The following verbs in σσω (ττω) have for the pure characteristic a Tau-mute, not a Kappa-mute: ἀρμωττω (more seldom ἀρμώζω), *to fit*, F. ὅσω; βλίσττω, *to cut*, F. ἴσω; βράσσω, *to shake*, F. ἄσω; ἐρέσσω, *to row*, F. ἔσω; πάσσω, *to scatter*, F. ἄσω, A. P. ἐπάσθην; πλάσσω, *to form*, F. ἄσω; πρίσσω, *to pound*, F. ἴσω, and some others in *poetry*.

3. The following verbs in ζω, which for the most part express a *call* or *sound* (onomatopoeitics), have for their pure characteristic not δ, but a Kappa-mute, usually γ: αἰάζω, *to groan*, F. αἰάξω; ἀλαλάζω, *to shout*; γρύζω, *to grunt*, F. γρύξω; κοίζω, *to squeak, to grunt* (like swine), F. κοίξω; κράζω, *to scream*, A. ἑκράγον; κρώζω, *to caw*; μαστίζω, *to whip*; δδάζω, *to bite*; οἰμώζω, *to lament*, F. οἰμώξομαι; δλολύζω, *to cry out*; ῥυστάζω, *to drag to and fro*; στάζω and σταλάζω, *to trickle*; στενάζω, *to sigh*; στηρίζω, *to make firm*; στιζίω, *to prick*; συρίζω (oftener συρίπτω), *to whistle*, F. συρίζομαι; σφάζω (oftener σφάπτω), *to kill*; σφύζω, *to throb*; τρίζω, *to churr* (τρίτρη); φλύζω, *to bubble*, and some poetic.

4. The following in ζω vary between the two modes of formation: βασιτάζω, *to bear*, F. άσω, &c., Aor. I. P. έβαστάχθην; παίζω, *to sport*, F. παιζούμαι and παίξομαι, A. έπαισα, Pf. M. or P. πέπαισμαι, Verb. Adj. παιστέος.

5. The following three in ζω have for a pure characteristic γγ: κλάζω, *to sound, to clang*, Pf. κέ-κλαγγ-α, F. κλάγξω, A. έκλαγξα; πλάζω (mostly poetic), *to cause to wander*, F. πλάγξω, &c., A. P. έπλάγχθην; σαλπίζω, *to blow a trumpet*, Fut. ίγξω, &c.

§ 108. Lengthening of the Stem-vowel.

Some mute verbs with a monosyllabic stem lengthen the stem-vowel: e. g.,

ᾱ in the Aor. and Fut. II. Pass. becomes η in the other tenses, as τήκω, *to melt*, τήξω, Pf. II. τέτηκα, *I am melted*; Aor. II. P. έτᾶκην; σήπω, *to make rotten*, Pf. II. σέσηπα, *I am rotten*, Aor. II. P. έσᾶπην; but πλήττω, *to strike*, when simple, retains η in the Aor. and Fut. II. Pass., έπλήγην, πληγήσομαι; yet as a compound has έξε-πλήγην, κατε-πλήγην;

ι in the second Aorist becomes ει in the other tenses, but in the Pf. II. οι, as λείπω, *to leave*, &c., Aor. II. έλιπον, Pf. II. λέλοιπα.

ι in the Aor. and Fut. II. Pass. becomes ῑ in the other tenses, as ρίπτω (Imper. ρίπτε), ρῆριψα (ρίψαι), έρρίφην; comp. τρίβω (§ 102);

υ in Aor. II. Act. becomes ευ in the other tenses, as φεύγω, *to flee*, φεύξομαι, Pf. II. πέφευγα; Aor. II. έφύγον.

υ in Aor. and Fut. II. Pass. becomes ῡ in the other tenses, as ψύχω, *to cool* (Imp. ψύχε), έψυξα (ψύξαι), έψύχμαι, έψύχθαι; έψύχην.

§ 109. Variation of the Stem-vowel.

1. Most mute verbs with a monosyllabic stem and a stem-vowel e take the *variable vowel* (§ 101, 4):

(a) in the Aor. II. and Fut. II. P. the *variable a*; in the Perf. II. and Plupf. II. Act. the *variable o*:

στρέφ-ω, <i>to turn</i> ,	έ-στράφ-ην	τέ-τροφ-α
τρέφ-ω, <i>to nourish</i> ,	έ-τράφ-ην	τέ-τροφ-α;

(b) in the Aor. II. and Fut. II. Pass., Perf. I. and Plupf. I. Act.:

κλέπ-τω, to steal,	ἐ-κλᾶπ-ην	κέ-κλοφα
τρέπ-ω, to turn,	ἐ-τράδπ-ην	τέ-τροφα (like Pf. II. of
	ἐ-τραπ-όμην (§ 102)	τρέφω);

(c) in the Perf. I. and Plupf. I. Act.:

λέγω, to say,	ἐ-λέγ-ην	εἶλοχα in compos.
πέμπ-ω, to send,	ἐ-πέμφ-θην	πέπομφα;

(d) the three following have the *variable* α in the Perf. and Plupf. M. or P.:

στρέφ-ω, to turn,	ἔ-στραμ-μαι
τρέπ-ω, to turn,	τέ-τραμ-μαι
τρέφ-ω, to nourish,	τέ-θραμ-μαι

REM. 1. Τρώγ-ω, to gnaw, F. τρώξομαι, has Aor. II. Act. ἔ-τράγ-ον.

REM. 2. In the Aor. II. P. some verbs with a stem-vowel ε do not take the *variable* vowel, since the ending ην prevents this tense from being mistaken¹ for the Impf. Act.; e. g. λέγ-ω, as above under (c), βλέπ-ω, to see, ἔ-βλεπ-ον, ἐ-βλέπ-ην; λείπ-ω, to peel, ἐ-λέπ-ην; φλέγ-ω, to burn, ἐ-φλέγ-ην (more seldom ἐφλέχθην).

2. The diphthong ει which comes from the lengthening of the stem-vowel ι (§ 108) becomes αι in the Perf. II. and Plupf. II., as

λείπ-ω, to leave,	Aor. II. Act. ἔ-λιπ-ον,	Perf. II. λέλοιπ-α.
πείθ-ω, to persuade, stem πιθ		πέποιθ-α (I trust).

§ 110. Remarks on the Secondary Tenses.

1. The Secondary Tenses differ from the Primary, partly in wanting the tense-sign, and consequently in appending the personal-endings, *ον, όμην, ην, ήσομαι, α, and εω*, to the pure characteristic of the verb, as ἔ-λιπ-ον, Aor. II., but ἐ-παίδεν-σ-α, Aor. I.; partly in being formed from the unchanged pure stem, except Perf. II. (see No. 2); as λείπω ἔ-λιπ-ον, φεύγω ἔ-φύγ-ον; and partly in having the *variable* vowel, as τρέπω, to turn; ἐτράπ-ην, I turned myself, but ἐ-τράφ-θην, I was turned, see § 102.

2. The second Perf. lengthens the short vowel of the pure stem, viz. ᾱ into η, and after ρ and vowels into ᾶ (see cases given in § 109); e. g.

κράζω, to cry out,	Aor. II. A. ἔ-κράγ-ον	Perf. II. κέ-κράγ-α
τῆκ-ω, to melt,	“ “ P. ἐ-τᾶκ-ην	“ “ τέ-τηκ-α
φεύγ-ω, to flee,	“ “ A. ἔ-φύγ-ον	“ “ πέ-φευγ-α

¹ But for the *variable* vowel α the second Aor. ἐτραπον might be mistaken for the Impf. ἐτρεπον, πλέκ-ω, to braid, ἐ-πλάκ-ην and ἐ-πλέκ-ην.

Verbs whose second Aor. Act. would not be distinguished from the pf., or only by the quantity of the stem-vowel, have no second Aor. Act. d Mid., but only the second Aor. Pass., because this has a different ending from the Impf.; e. g.

ῥάφω Impf. ἔγραψον A. I. ἔγραψα A. II. A. wanting A. II. P. ἔγραψην.

B. LIQUID VERBS.

§ 111. *Formation of the Tenses.*

1. Liquid verbs have one of the liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ, for a characteristic. Only a few, as *μεν-ω*, *νέμ-ω*, have the pure stem in the Pres.; the others strengthen the pure stem by appending the sibilant *j* to the characteristic λ, ν, ρ (§ 8, 12).

(a) λ with *j* by assimilation becomes λλ, as σφάλ-*j*ω = σφαλλ-*ω*.

(b) with ν*j* and ρ*j* the *j* as *t* is transferred to the preceding syllable and unites with *i* and *ū* to form *t* and *ū*, with *a* and *e* to form *at* and *et*; e. g. κριν*j*ω = κρίνω, σὺρ*j*ω = σῶρω, φάν*j*ω = φαίνω, κτείν*j*ω = κτείνω. This strengthened stem remains only in the Pres. and Impf.

2. Liquid verbs with an impure characteristic do not, like mute verbs, derive the pure stem from the second Aor., but from the Fut., as only a few verbs of this class form a second Aor. Act. and Mid.

3. In the Fut. Act. and Mid. and first Aor. Act. and Mid., liquid verbs reject the tense-sign σ, because the concurrence of a liquid with σ was unpleasant to the Greek ear.

4. The Fut. Act. and Mid. appends to the pure stem the endings *ō*, *οῦμαι*, which, after dropping σ, come by contraction from *έσω*, *έσομαι*. The inflection of these endings is the same as that of contracts in *έω* in the Pres. Act. and Mid. (§ 96). The Fut. Perf. is wanting in liquid verbs.

5. The Aor. I. Act. and Mid., as a compensation for the dropping of σ, lengthen the preceding stem-vowel *ā* into η, *e* into ε, *i* into ι, *ū* into ū. Thus:

I. Class with *ā* in the Future.

Pres.	Fut.	Aor.
σφάλλ- <i>ω</i> , to deceive,	σφᾶλ- <i>ō</i>	ἔ-σφηλ- <i>a</i>
τεκμαίρ- <i>ω</i> , to limit,	τεκμᾶρ- <i>ō</i>	ἔ-τεμαρ- <i>a</i>
φαίν- <i>ω</i> , to show,	φᾶν- <i>ō</i>	ἔ-φαν- <i>a</i>

6.
in
φαι
ντ

ι
a
i
ε
.

II. Class with *ε* in the Future.

μένω, to remain,	μεν-ῶ	ἔ-μεν-α
ἀγγέλλω, to announce,	ἀγγελ-ῶ	ἡγγειλ-α
νέμω, to divide,	νεμ-ῶ	ἔ-νειμ-α
κτείνω, to kill,	κτεν-ῶ	ἔ-κτειν-α
ἱμείρω, to long for,	ἱμερ-ῶ	ἱμειρ-α.

III. Class with *ϊ* in the Future.

τὶλλω, to pluck,	τῖλ-ῶ	ἔ-τῖλ-α
κρίνω, to separate,	κρίν-ῶ	ἔ-κρίν-α.

IV. Class with *ῡ* in the Future.

σῦρ-ω, to draw,	σῦρ-ῶ	ἔ-σῦρ-α
ἀμύνω, to ward off,	ἀμῦν-ῶ	ἡμύν-α.

6. The Perf. Act. has the tense-sign *κα*, as ἔ-σφαλ-κα. Stems in *ν* change the *ν* into *γ* before *κα* (§ 8, 5), as πέ-φαγ-κα, fr. φαίνω, F. φαν-ῶ. Yet except this one Perf. (πέφαγκα), only later writers use this form. Comp. § 115, 2.

7. In the Perf. and Plupf. Mid. or Pass. verbs in αίνω and ἰνω retain *ν* before *σ* in the second Pers. Sing. (comp. § 8, R. 5), as πέ-φαν-σαι, ἐ-πέ-φαν σο, ὤξυν-σαι, ὤξυν-σο; but before the ending beginning with *μ*, it is usually changed into *σ*, sometimes assimilated to the *μ*, only seldom rejected and the preceding vowel lengthened:

φαίνω, πέ-φασ-μαι; so	ὀξύνω, ὤξυμ-μαι; τραχύνω, τετράχῡ-
ἰφαίνω, σημαίνω, πε-	so αἰσχύνω; ξη-μαι with τε-τρά-
ραίνω, ἡδύνω, λεπτύνω,	ραίνω has ἐξή-χυσ-μαι and τε-
θηλύνω, μολύνω παιαίνω,	ραμ-μαι and ἐξή-τράχυμ-μαι.
λυραίνομαι, μααίνω.	ρασ-μαι.

8. Monosyllabic stems with a stem-vowel *ε* have the *variable α* in the Perf. and Plupf. I. Act., Perf. Mid. or Pass., Aor. I. and Fut. I. P. and all second Aorists; in Perf. II. Act., which is formed by only a few verbs, the *variable ο*; but those with a stem-vowel *α* lengthen into *η*:

φθείρω	ἔ-φθαρ-κα	ἔ φθαρ-μαι	ἐ-φθάρ-ην	ἔ-φθορ-α poetic.
κτείνω (see § 115, 4)				ἔ-κτον-α
στελλω	ἔ-σταλ-κα	ἔ-σταλ-μαι	ἐ-στάλ-ην	
φαίνω, to show,				πέ-φην-α, I appear.

§ 112. *Paradigms of Liquid Verbs.*ἀγγέλλω, *to announce.*

ACTIVE.

Pres. ἀγγέλλ-ω; Perf. I. ἤγγελ-κα; Perf. II. ἔφθορα, *perdidi*, fr. φθείρω.

Fut. Ind. S. 1.	ἀγγελ-ῶ	Opt.	ἀγγελοίμ	or	ἀγγελοίην
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖς		ἀγγελοῖς	"	ἀγγελοίης
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖ		ἀγγελοί	"	ἀγγελοίη
D. 2.	ἀγγελ-εῖτον		ἀγγελοίτον	"	ἀγγελοίητον
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖτον		ἀγγελοίτην	"	ἀγγελοίητην
P. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεν		ἀγγελοίμεν	"	ἀγγελοίημεν
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖτε		ἀγγελοίτε	"	ἀγγελοίητε
3.	ἀγγελ-οῦσι(ν)		ἀγγελοῖεν	"	ἀγγελοίεν
	Inf. ἀγγελεῖν		Part. ἀγγελῶν, οὔσα, οὖν		

Aor. I. Ind. ἤγγελ-α; Subj. ἀγγεῖλω; Opt. ἀγγεῖλαμι; Imp. ἄγγειλον; Inf. ἀγγεῖλαι; Part. ἀγγεῖλας.

Aor. II. [Ind. ἤγγελ-ον; Subj. ἀγγέλω; Opt. ἀγγέλοιμι; Imp. ἄγγελε; Inf. ἀγγελεῖν; Part. ἀγγελών, -οὔσα, ὄν.]

MIDDLE.

Pres. Ind. ἀγγέλλ-ομαι; Subj. ἀγγέλλωμαι; Imp. ἀγγέλλου, &c.

Pf. Ind. S. 1.	ἤγγελ-μαι	Imperative.	Infinitive.
2.	ἤγγελ-σαι	ἤγγελ-σο	ἤγγέλ-θαι.
3.	ἤγγελ-ται	ἤγγέλ-θω	
D. 1.	ἤγγέλ-μεθον		Participle.
2.	ἤγγελ-θον (§ 100,	ἤγγελ-θον	ἤγγελ-μένος.
3.	ἤγγελ-θον [R. 1)	ἤγγέλ-θων	
P. 1.	ἤγγέλ-μεθα		Subjunctive.
2.	ἤγγελ-θε	ἤγγελ-θε	ἤγγελ-μένος ὦ.
3.	ἤγγελ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)	ἤγγέλθωσαν or ἤγγέλ-θων.	

Plp. Ind. ἤγγέλ-μην, σο, το, μεθον, θον, θην, μεθα, θε, ἤγγελμένοι ἦσαν.

Fut. Ind. S. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμαι	Opt. ἀγγελ-οίμην	Infinitive.
2.	ἀγγελ-ῇ or εἰ	ἀγγελ-οῖο	ἀγγελ-εῖσθαι.
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖται	ἀγγελ-οῖτο	
D. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεθον	ἀγγελ-οίμεθον	Participle.
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖσθον	ἀγγελ-οῖσθον	ἀγγελ-οῦμενος.
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖσθον	ἀγγελ-οῖσθην	
P. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεθα	ἀγγελ-οίμεθα	
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖσθε	ἀγγελ-οῖσθε	
3.	ἀγγελ-οὔνται	ἀγγελ-οὔτο	

Aor. I.	Ind. ἡγγεῖλ-άμην; Subj. ἀγγεῖλ-ωμαι; Opt. ἀγγεῖλ-αίμην, &c.
Aor. II.	[Ind. ἡγγεῖλ-όμην; Subj. ἀγγεῖλ-ωμαι; Opt. ἀγγεῖλ-οίμην; Imp. ἀγγεῖλ-οῦ; Inf. ἀγγεῖλ-έσθαι; Part. ἀγγεῖλ-όμενος.]

PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	Ind. ἡγγέλ-θην; Fut. I. ἀγγεῖλ-θήσομαι; Aor. II. ἡγγέλ-ην (poet.) [Fut. II. ἀγγεῖλ-ήσομαι].
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Verbal adjective: ἀγγελ-τέος, τέα, τέον.

§ 113. *Shorter Paradigms, arranged according to the Stem-vowel of the Future.*

- (a) with α in the Future: φαίν-ω, *to show*, F. A. φάω-ω, F. M. φαν-οῦμαι, *will appear*, Pf. II. A. πέ-φην-α, *have shown myself, appeared*, Aor. I. Act. ἐ-φην-α, Aor. I. M. ἐ-φην-άμην, *prose απεφηνάμην*; Pass. Aor. I. ἐ-φάν-θην, *I was shown*, Aor. II. ἐ-φάν-ην, *appeared*; — ξηραίν-ω, *to dry up*, ἐ-ξήρην-α (§ 115, 1).

Inflection of the Perf. Mid. or Pass.

Ind. S. 1.	πέ-φασ-μαι (§ 111, 7)	ἐ-ξήραμ-μαι (§ 111, 7)
2.	πέ-φαν-σαι	ἐ-ξήραν-σαι
3.	πέ-φαν-ται	ἐ-ξήραν-ται
D. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθον	ἐ-ξηράμ-μεθον
2.	πέ-φαν-θον (§ 100, R. 1)	ἐ-ξήραν-θον (§ 100, R. 1)
3.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἐ-ξήραν-θον
P. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθα	ἐ-ξηράμ-μεθα
2.	πέ-φαν-θε	ἐ-ξήραν-θε
3.	πε-φασ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)	ἐ-ξηραμ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)
Imp. S. 2.	(πέ-φαν-σο)	(ἐ-ξήραν-σο)
3.	πε-φάν-θω	ἐ-ξηράν-θω
D. 2.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἐ-ξήραν-θον
3.	πε-φάν-θων	ἐ-ξηράν-θων
P. 2.	πέ-φαν-θε	ἐ-ξήραν-θε
3.	πε-φάν-θωσαν or πεφάν-θων	ἐ-ξηράν-θωσαν or ἐ-ξηράν-θων
Inf.	πε-φάν-θαι	ἐ-ξηράν-θαι
Part.	πε-φασ-μένος.	ἐ-ξηραμ-μένος.

§ 114. (b) with *ε* in the Future, *ἱμείρ-ω* (Ion. and Poet.), *to desire*, and *στέλλω*, *to send*.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	ἱμείρ-ω	ἱμείρ-ομαι	στέλλ-ω	στέλλ-ομαι
Perf. I.	ἱμερ-κα	ἱμερ-μαι	ἔ-σταλ-κα	ἔ-σταλ-μαι
Perf. II.			ἔ-φθορ-α fr. φθείρ-ω, have destroyed,	
Fut.	ἱμερ-ῶ	ἱμερ-οῦμαι	στελ-ῶ	στελ-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἱμειρ-α	ἱμειρ-άμην	ἔ-στειλ-α	στειλ-άμην.

PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	ἱμέρ-θην	ἐ-στάλ-θην	Aor. II.	ἐ-στάλ-ην
Fut. I.	ἱμερ-θήσομαι	σταλ-θήσομαι	Fut. II.	σταλ-ήσομαι

Verbal adjective: ἱμερ-τός, ἦ, ὄν, ἱμερ-τέος, τέα, τέον, σταλ-τός, τέος.

R3M. 1. The inflection of the Perf. Mid. or Pass. is like ἡγγελ-μαι.

(c) with *ϊ* and *ϋ* in the Future.

(a) *τίλλ-ω*, *to pluck*, *σύρω*, *to drag*, *μολύν-ω*, *to defile*.

Pres.	τίλλ-ω	σύρ-ω	μολύν-ω
	τίλλ-ομαι	σύρ-ομαι	μολύν-ομαι
Perf.	τέ-τιλ-κα	σέ-συρ-κα	(με-μόλυν-κα)
	τέ-τιλ-μαι	σέ-συρ-μαι	με-μόλυν-μαι
Fut.	τιλ-ῶ	σύρ-ῶ	μολύν-ῶ
	τιλ-οῦμαι	σύρ-οῦμαι	μολύν-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἔ-τιλ-α	ἔ-σύρ-α	ἐ-μόλυν-α
	ἐ-τιλ-άμην	ἐ-σύρ-άμην	ἐ-μολύν-άμην
A. I. P.	ἐ-τιλ-θην	ἐ-σύρ-θην	ἐ-μολύν-θην
F. I. P.	τιλ-θήσομαι	συρ-θήσομαι	μολυν-θήσομαι.

Aor. II. and Fut. II. P. ἐ-σύρ-ην, σύρ-ήσομαι.

Verbal adjective: τιλ-τός, τέος, συρ-τός, τέος, μολυν-τός, τέος.

REM. 2. The inflection of the Perf. Mid. or Pass. τέ-τιλ-μαι, σέ-συρ-μαι, is like ἡγγελ-μαι, and that of με-μόλυν-μαι like πέ-φασ-μαι, and that of ἡσχυν-μαι, from αἰσχύν-ω, *to shame*, like ἐ-ξήραμ-μαι.

(b) *κλίν-ω*, *to bend*, *πλύν-ω*, *to wash*, with *ν* dropped (§ 115, 3).

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	κλίν-ω	κλίν-ομαι	πλύν-ω	πλύν-ομαι
Perf.	κέ-κλί-κα	κέ-κλί-μαι	πέ-πλυν-κα	πέ-πλυν-μαι
Fut.	κλίν-ῶ	κλίν-οῦμαι	πλύν-ῶ	πλύν-ουμαι
Aor. I.	ἐ-κλίν-α	ἐ-κλίν-άμην	ἔ-πλυν-α	ἔ-πλυν-άμην

PASSIVE.

Aor. I. ἐκλίθην Fut. I. κλιθήσομαι ἐπλύθην πλῦθήσομαι

Aor. II. ἐκλινῆν Fut. II. κλινήσομαι

Verbal adjectives: κλιτός, ἡ, όν, κλιτέος, τέα, τέον, πλυτός, τέος.

REM. 3. The inflection of the Perf. Mid. or Pass. κέκλι-μαι and πέπλυ-μαι is like βε-βούλευ-μαι, yet κε-κλίσθαι. — Τείνω, *to stretch*, has (§ 115, 4), in Pf. Act. τέτακα, Pf. M. or P. τέταμαι, in Aor. Pass. ἐτάθην (stem ΤΑ-ω).

§ 115. Remarks.

1. The following verbs in αἰνω take α̃, not η, in the Aor.: *ισχνάω, to make lean* (ισχνᾶνα, ισχνᾶναι), *κερδαίνω, to gain* (ἐκέρδᾶνα, κερδᾶναι), *κοιλαίνω, to hollow out* (ἐκοιλᾶνα, κοιλᾶναι), *λευκαίνω, to make white*, *όργαίνω, to make angry*, *πεπαίνω, to make ripe*; also all in ραίνω, as *περαίνω, to bring to an end*, F. περανῶ, A. ἐπέρᾶνα, Inf. περᾶναι (except τετραίνω, *to bore*, ἐτέτρηνα, τετρήναι), and all in ιαίνω, as *πιαίνω, to make fat*, ἐπίανα, πίαναι. — The verbs σημαίνω, *to give a sign*, and καθαίρω, *to purify*, have both σημῆναι (so usually in Attic), καθῆναι, and σημᾶναι, καθᾶραι. Also, αἰρω, *to raise*, and ἄλλομαι, *to leap*, belong here: ἦρα, ἄραι, ἡλάμην, ἄλασθαι (not ἦραι, ἡλασθαι).

2. The language of the best period seeks to avoid the form of the Perf. I. in γκα (§ 111, 6), sometimes by dropping the ν, as κέρρικα, κέκλικα, fr. κρίνω, κλίνω; κερέρδηκα fr. κερδαίνω, *to gain*, or also, as in κτείρω, by using the Perf. II., as ἀπέκτονα, in the signification of the Perf. I., or as e. g. in μένω and νέμω, by forming the Perf. I. from a new Theme, as μεμένηκα, νενέμηκα, from μενε-(ω), νεμε-(ω).

3. The three following verbs with a characteristic ν reject the ν in the Perf. and Pluperf. Act. and Pass. and in the Aor. I. Pass. (on τείνω, see § 114, Rem. 3):

κρίνω, <i>to separate</i> ,	κέρικα	κέρικμαι	ἐκρίθην
κλίνω, <i>to bend</i> ,	κέλικα	κέκλιμαι	ἐκλίθην
πλύνω, <i>to wash</i> ,	πέπλυκα	πέπλυμαι	ἐπλύθην.

REM. The forms ἔτακα (and ἔταγκα), ἔταμαι (ἐκτάνθην) from κτείνω, *to kill*, are found first in the later writers. The Attic writers used for the Perf. Act. ἔκτονα (see No. 2), and, instead of ἔταμαι and ἐκτάνθην, τέθηκα and ἀπέθανον in the passive construction with ὑπό and the Gen., or without a preposition ἀθήρημαι and ἀνηρέθην.

4. The Aor. II. Act. and Mid. of liquid verbs is rare, as ἐβάλλον, ἐβᾶλόμην, ἔκᾶνον, prose κατέκανον, ἔπταρον from βάλλω, καίνω, πταίρω; so too in the case of many irregular verbs. Verbs with a monosyllabic stem have in the Pass. only the Aor. II.: δέρω, φθείρω, σπείρω, στέλλω, σφάλλω, as ἐδά-ρην, ἐφθάρην, ἐσπάρην, ἐστάλην, ἐσφάλλην. (XLIx., L.)

§ 116. *Special Peculiarities in the Formation of particular Verbs, both Pure and Impure.*

1. The Future of very many Active verbs is in the Middle form; e. g. ἀκούω, *to hear*, Fut. ἀκούσομαι, *I shall hear*, Aor. ἤκουσα, *I heard*; ἀπαντάω, *to meet*, Fut. ἀπαντήσομαι, Aor. ἀπήντησα, ἀπολαύω, *to enjoy*, Fut. ἀπολαύσομαι, Aor. ἀπέλαυσα, etc. See § 144, b.

2. The following verbs in αἶω or ᾶω and ἔω, whose stem originally ended in *av* and *ευ* (αF, εF) in forming the tenses again take *v*:

καίω (seldom κᾶω without contraction), *to burn*, καύσω;¹ ἔκαυσα; κέκαυκα; κέκαυμαι; ἐκαύθην; καυθήσομαι; καυστός.

κλαίω, Att. κλάω (without contraction), *to weep*, κλαυσοῦμαι κλαύσομαι; ἔκλαυσα; κλαυστέος and κλαυστός. Comp. § 125, 14.

θέω, *to run*, θέσομαι or θευσοῦμαι (No. 5); the other tenses are wanting. See τρέχω, § 126, 6.

νέω, *to swim*, νέσομαι or νευσοῦμαι (No. 5); ἔνευσα; νένευκα; νευστέον.

πλείω, *to sail*, πλείσομαι, usually πλευσοῦμαι (No. 5); ἔπλευσα; πέπλευκα; πέπλευσμαι; ἐπλείυσθην; πλευστέος (§ 95).

πνέω, *to blow*, πνεύσομαι or πνευσοῦμαι (No. 5); ἔπνευσα; πέπνευκα; πνευστός; ἐπνεύσθην.

ῥέω, *to flow*, poet. ῥεύσομαι; seldom ῥῥένυσα; instead of these ῥνήσομαι, ῥῥήνυν (§ 142), and ῥῥήνυκα; ῥντός.

φεύγω, *to flee*, φευξοῦμαι and φεύξομαι; ἔφυγον; πέφευγα.

παίζω, *to sport*, παιξοῦμαι and παίξομαι; ἔπαισα; πέπαισμαι. Comp. § 105, 3.

πίπτω, *to fall* (stem ΠΙΕΤ), πεσοῦμαι. See § 123.

REM. 1. The verb χέω (χέFω, χεύω), *to pour out*, differs from the preceding: F. χέω; F. M. χέομαι (see No. 3); A. ἔχεα, Subj. χέω, Inf. χέει,

¹ The *v* in the Fut. of these verbs is occasioned by the reappearance of the Digamma (F), softened into the vowel *v*. The Digamma would regularly stand in the Pres. before the personal-ending *ω*, but is omitted where it would come between two vowels. It appears in the Fut., as it there stands before the consonant *σ*.

Imper. *χέω*, *χεάτω*; A. M. *ἐχεάμην* (see No. 7); Pf. A. *κέ-χῦκα*; Pf. M. or P. *κέχῡμαι*; A. P. *ἐχῡθην*; F. P. *χυθήσομαι*; Verb. Adj. *χυτός*.

3. The following do not have the tense-sign *σ* in the Future :

ἐσθίω, *to eat* (*ἔδ-ω*, ep.), F. *ἔδ-ομαι*; *πίν-ω*, *to drink* (*πι*), F. *πί-ομαι*; *χέω*, *to pour out* (uncontracted, § 97, 1), *χεῖς*, *χεῖ*, &c.; F. M. *χέ-ομαι* (see Rem. 1).

4. Two mute verbs take the future form of liquid verbs in *οὔμαι* without *σ* :

μάχ-ομαι, *to fight*, F. *μαχ-οὔμαι* (coming from the Ion. *μαχέ-σομαι*); *ἕζομαι* (*ἔδ*), *to sit*, F. (*ἔδ οὔμαι*) *καθεδ-οὔμαι*.

5. The following have the Fut. in *σοῦμαι* (*ῆ* or *εῖ*, *είται*, etc.), which is called the Doric Future :

φεύγ-ω, *to flee*, F. *φευξοῦμαι* and *φεύξομαι*,
παίζ-ω, *to sport*, " *παιξοῦμαι* " *παίξομαι*.

κλαίω, *πλέω*, *πνέω*, *νέω*, *θέω* (see No. 2), *πίπτω*, § 123, 3.

6. Two verbs have the Fut. Perf. in the *active* form :

θνήσκω, *to die*, P. *τέθνηκα*, *am dead*, F. Pf. *τεθνήξω* or *-ξομαι*, *shall be dead*.
ἵστημι, *to place*, " *ἕστηκα*, *I stand*, " " *ἑστήξω* " *-ξομαι*, *I shall stand*.

7. Three verbs which are not liquid, form the Aor. I. after the analogy of Aor. II. without the tense-sign *σ*: *εἰπεῖν* (Aor. II.), *to say*, Aor. I. *εἶπα*; *φέρω*, *to carry*, (*ένεγκ*) Aor. I. *ἤνεγκα*, (Aor. II. *ῆνεγκον*); *χέω*, *ἔχεα* (see Rem. 1).

REM. 2. In the Aor. II. *ἔπεσον* fr. *ΠΕΤ-ω* (*πττ-ω*), *to fall*, *σ* is not the tense-sign, but belongs to the stem, the *τ* being softened into *σ* (Dor. *ἔπετον*).

8. The following verbs have *independent* forms for the Subj. Perf. and Opt. Plupf. Mid. or Pass., i. e. they form those tenses without an auxiliary verb.

κτά-ομαι, *to obtain*, Pf. *κέκτημαι*, *I possess*, Subj. *κεκτῶμαι*, *ῆ*, *ῆται*; Plupf. *έκεκτήμην*, *I possessed*, Opt. *κεκτῆμην*, *ῆο*, *ῆτο* or *κεκτῶμην*, *ῶο*, *ῶτο*.

μιμνήσκω (MNAO), *to remind*. See § 122, 6.

καλέω, *to name*, Pf. *κέκλημαι*, *I am named*; Plupf. *έκεκλήμην*, Opt. *κεκλήμην*, *ῆο*, *ῆτο*.

§ 117. *Syncope.*

1. Some few words are syncopated in some of their forms, i. e. they drop an *ε* in the middle of the word between a mute and liquid, or between two liquids or between πτ. Here belong, e. g. in Prose :

πέτομαι, *to fly*, A. ἐπτόμην, πτέσθαι; F. πτήσομαι. See § 125, 22.

ἐγείρω, *to waken*, Aor. A. ἤγειρα; Pf. I. ἐγήγερκα (§ 89), *have awakened*; Pf. II. ἐγρήγορα, *am awake*, Plupf. II. ἐγρηγόρειν, *was awake*; Mid. A. ἡγρόμην (to which belongs the Inf. ἔγρεσθαι with accent of Pres.), *was awake* (ἡγέρθη, *was awakened*, *was awake*).

ἔπομαι (σεν), *sequor*, A. ἐσπόμην,¹ σπέσθαι; the Act. is used only in composition, as ἐφέπω, *to go after*, A. ἐπέσπον, ἐπισπεῖν; in the Mid. the aspirate is transferred to the augment, A. ἐφεσπόμην, F. ἐπισπείσθαι, Subj. ἐπίσπωμαι.

οἶμαι inst. of οὔμαι, φῆμιν inst. of φόμην. See § 125, 19. Comp. also ἐρχόμαι (ἤλθον inst. of ἤλυθον), § 126, 2; ἔχω, § 125, 10.

2. This syncope occurs most frequently after the Reduplication; thus, e. g.:

(a) *in the Present:*

γίγνομαι, *to become*, inst. of γι-γίνομαι, stem γεν. § 123, 2.

τίκτω, *to bear*, " " τι-τέκω, " τεκ. § 123, 4.

πίπτω, *to fall*, " " πι-πέτω " πετ. § 123, 3.

(b) *in the Perfect:*

πετάννυμι, *to spread out*, πέπταμαι, § 139; πίπτω, πέπτωκα (fr. πετ), § 123, 3.

Metathesis.

3. Metathesis is the transposition of a vowel and a liquid, and occurs in forming the tenses of many verbs; but most frequently in the Perf., Plupf., Aor. I. P. and Fut. I. P.; seldom

¹ The aspiration of this form seems to come from σ, — the full form being σεσερόμην, and the first σ transferring its aspiration to ε, and the second ε being syncopated.

in Aor. II. A. ; sometimes also in the Pres. In the common language the following verbs are subject to Metathesis :

βάλλω, *to throw*; A. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*; Mid. (*to throw for one's self*), A. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*; BAA: Pf. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*; Pf. M. or P. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*; A. P. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*; F. P. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ*; F. Pf. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ*; Verb. Adj. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*.

θνήσκω, *to die*, A. *ἀπῥῥῥῥῥῥ*; Pf. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*.

θρόσκω, *to leap*, A. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*.

κάμνω, *laboro*, *καμῥῥῥῥῥῥ*. A. *ἐκάμῥῥ*; Pf. *κέκμηκα*. See § 119, 8.

σκέλλω, *to dry*, Aor. II. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*; Pf. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*; F. *σκληῥῥῥῥῥ*.

τέμνω, *to cut*, A. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, Pf. *τέτμηκα*; *τέτμημαι*; *ἐτμήθῥῥ*. See § 119, 9.

τλήσομαι, *will bear*; A. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*; Pf. *τέτληκα*, fr. stem *τλα*.

δέμω. *to build* (mostly Poet. and Ion.), Aor. A. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*; Aor. M. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ*; AME: Pf. *δέδμηκα*; Pf. M. or P. *δέδμημαι*.

καλέω, *to call*, F. *καλῥῥ*; Aor. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*; Pf. *κέκληκα*, *κέκλημαι* (§ 116, 8), *I am called*, F. Pf. *κεκληῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, *I shall be called*; *έκληθῥῥ*. See § 98, Rem.

δαμάζω, *to subdue*, F. *δαμάσῥῥ*, A. *εδάμασα*; DMA, *δέδμηκα*; Pf. M. or P. *δέδμημαι*; A. P. *εδμήθῥῥ*, *εδάμῥῥ*.

REM. When the stem of the verb is a dissyllable, the vowel transposed by metathesis unites with the one following and forms a long vowel, as e. g. *πῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, *to sell* (inst. of *πῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ*). See § 122, 7. So too *θῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, *to bring into disorder*, formed from *ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, by metathesis *ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, contracting *aa* into *ῥῥ*, and aspirating *τ* before *ρ*; A. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, *θῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ*. (LI.)

§ 118. *Verbs in ω with the Stem of the Present strengthened.*

It has been seen (§ 100, 101, 111) that the Present tense of many verbs is strengthened; but this strengthening remains only in the Pres. and Impf. Besides the modes of strengthening mentioned, by a consonant, and by lengthening the stem-vowel, there are still others which will be specified in the following list :

REM. All the forms assumed only for the purpose of constructing the tenses in use, are without accent. The *μ* in parenthesis shows that the form standing before it is analogous to the conjugation in *μ*. See § 142. On the Deponents, see § 150, Rem. 4.

§ 119. I. *Verbs, whose Pure Stem is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by inserting ν before the ending.*

PRELIMINARY REM. *Balw* has lengthened the stem-vowel *a* into *αι*; *ελαίνω*, *a* into *αν*; *δώνω* and *πίνω*, *υ* and *ι* into *ῡ* and *ῑ*.

1. *βαίνω*, F. *βήσομαι*; A. *ἔβην* (μ, § 142); Pf. *βέβηκα*, *to go*, stem *βα-*. Pass. in compounds, e. g. *ἀναβέβᾶμαι*; *ἀνεβάθην*.

2. *ελαύνω*, F. *ελάσω*, usually Att. *ελῶ* (§ 83); *ἤλασα*; Pf. *ἐλήλακα*, *to drive*. (§ 89.)

Mid. *to drive for one's self*, A. *ἡλασάμην*, P. *ἤλαμαι*, Inf. *ἐληλάσθαι*; A. P. *ἤλάθην*.

3. *φθαίνω*, F. *φθήσομαι*, more seldom, *φθᾶσω*. A. *ἔφθᾶσα*, and (in prose more seldom) *ἔφθην*, (μ, § 142); Pf. *ἔφθᾶκα*, *to anticipate*.

4. *πίνω*, F. *πίομαι* (§ 116, 3); A. *ἔπιον*, *πιεῖν*, *πιών*, Imper. *πίθι*, *ἐκπιθι* (§ 142, μ); (πο) Pf. *πέπωκα*, *to drink*.

Pf. M. or P. *πέπομαι*; A. P. *ἐπόθην*; F. P. *ποθήσομαι*.

5. *τίνω*, F. *τίσω*; A. *ἔτισα* (*τίσαι*), *τέτικα*, *to expiate*.

Mid. *τινομαι*, *to avenge one's self*; F. *τίσομαι*, A. *ἐτίσάμην*, P. *τέτιςμαι* (Inf. *τετίσθαι*), *ἐτίσθην*.

6. *φθίνω* (poet., seldom prose), *to decay*, F. *φθίσω*, A. *ἔφθισα*, trans. *cause to decay*. Intrans. F. *φθίσομαι*; P. *ἔφθιμαι*, *ἐφθινται*; Plpf. and A. II. *ἐφθίμην*, Subj. *φθίωμαι*, Op. *φθίμην*, *φθίτο*, Imper. *φθίσθω*, Inf. *φθίσθαι*, P. *φθίμενος*(μ). Verb. Adj. *φθιτός*.

Here belong also three verbs whose pure stem ends with a consonant.

7. *δάκνω*, F. *δήξομαι*; A. *ἐδάκον*; P. *δέδηχα*, *to bite*.

Pf. M. or P. *δέδηγμαι*; A. P. *εδήχθην*; F. P. *δηχθήσομαι*.

8. *κάμνω*, F. *καμῶμαι*; *ἐκάμον*, P. *κέκμηκα* (§ 117), *laborare*.

9. *τέμνω*, F. *τεμῶ*; A. *ἔτεμον* (seldom *ἔτᾶμον*); P. *τέτμηκα* (§ 117, 3), *to cut*.

Mid. *to cut something for one's self*, A. *ἐτεμόμην*; P. *τέτμημαι*; A. P. *ἐτμήθην*; F. P. *τετμήσομαι*. (LI.)

§ 120. II. *Verbs whose Pure Stem is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by inserting the syllable ve before the ending.*

1. βε-νέ-ω, F. βύσω; A. ἔβυσα (Inf. βύσαι), *to stop up*.

Pf. M. or P. βέβυμαι; A. P. ἐβύσθη.

2. ικ-τε-ομαι, usually ἀφικνέομαι, F. ἀφίξομαι; A. ἀφικόμην, Inf. ἀφίκεσθαι; Pf. ἀφίγμαι, Inf. ἀφίχθαι, *to come*.

3. κυ-νέ-ω, F. κύσω; A. ἔκυσα (§ 95), *to kiss*.

But προσκυνέω, *to worship*, F. προσκυνήσω; A. προσεκύνησα.

4. ὑποσχ-νέ-ομαι, F. ὑποσχέσομαι; A. ὑπεσχ-όμεν (Imper. ὑπόσχου); Pf. ὑπέσχημαι, *to promise*.

So ἀμπισχνούμαι or ἀμπέχομαι, F. ἀμφέξομαι, A. ἡμπισχόμεν and ἡμπεσχόμεν (§ 91, 3), *to put on, to wear* (fr. ἀμπέχω, F. ἀμφέξω, A. ἡμπισχον. Inf. ἀμπισχεῖν, *to put around*).

III. *Verbs, whose Pure Stem is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by inserting the syllable αν, more seldom αιν, before the ending.*

§ 121. (a) αν or αιν is inserted without any change.

PRELIMINARY REM. All verbs of this kind form their tenses from a threefold stem, viz. the Pres. and Impf. from the strengthened stem, the second Aor. from the pure stem, the Fut. and Perf. from a third stem, consisting of a pure stem and an annexed ε, which is changed in the inflection into η. — The α in the ending άνω is short.

1. αισθ-άν-ομαι, F. αισθ-ή-σομαι; A. ἤσθ-όμεν (αισθίσθαι); P. ἤσθημαι, *to perceive*.

2. ἀμαρτ-άν-ω, F. ἀμαρτ-ή-σομαι; A. ἤμαρτον; P. ἡμάρτ-η-κα; Pf. P. ἡμάρτ-η-μαι; A. P. ἡμαρτ-ή-θην, *to miss*.

3. ἀπεχθ-άν-ομαι, F. ἀπεχθ-ή-σομαι; A. ἀπηχθόμεν (ἀπέχθεσθαι with irregular accent); P. ἀπήχθ-η-μαι, *to be hated*.

4. αὐξ-ά-ν-ω, F. αὐξ-ή-σω; A. ἠῶξ-η-σα; P. ἠῶξ-η-κα, *to increase*; Mid. and Pass. *to grow*, P. ἠῶξ-ημαι; F. αὐξήσομαι; A. ἠῶξήθην.

5. βλαστ-ά-ν-ω, F. βλαστ-ή-σω; A. ἔβλαστον; P. ἐβλάστ-η-κα and βεβλάστ-η-κα (§ 88, R.), *to sprout*.

6. *δαρθ-άν-ω*, usually *καταδαρθ-άν-ω*, F. *καταδαρθ-ή-σομαι* ; A. *κατέ-δαρθ-ον* ; P. *καταδεδάρθ-η-κα*, *to sleep*.

7. *δλισθ-άν-ω*, F. *δλισθ-ή-σω* ; A. *δλισθ-ον* ; P. *ώλισθ-η-κα*, *to slip*.

8. *δσφρ-αι-ν-ομαι*, F. *δσφρ-ή-σομαι*, A. *ώσφρέμην*, *to smell*.

9. *δφλ-ισκ-άν-ω*, *to owe*, — the double strengthening *ισκ* and *αν* is to be noted ; F. *δφλ-ή-σω* ; A. *δφλ-ον* ; P. *δφλ-η-κα* ; P. M. or P. *δφλ-η-μαι*, *to be liable to a fine, to owe*.

(b) If the last Stem-syllable is short, *άν* is appended to the characteristic-consonant of the Pure Stem, and *ν* inserted before it.

PRELIMINARY REM. In forming the tenses the short vowel of the pure stem becomes long, except in the Aor. II. *Μανθάνω* and in the Perf. *τυγχάνω* and *πυνθάνομαι* are exceptions. The *ν* before a Pi- and Kappa-mute has the usual changes (§ 8, 5).

10. *θιγγ-άν-ω*, F. *θίξομαι* ; A. *ῥθίγον*, *to touch*.

11. *λαγχ-άν-ω*, F. *λήξομαι* ; A. *ῥλαχον* ; P. *εἰληχα*, *to obtain by lot* ; Pf. M. or P. *εἰληγμαι* (§ 88, 3) ; A. P. *εἰλήχθην*.

12. *λαμβ-άν-ω*, F. *λήψομαι* ; A. *ῥλαβ-ον* ; P. *εἰληφα*, *to take* ; Imper. *λαβέ* (§ 84, 3, a) ; Pf. M. or P. *εἰλημμαι* (§ 88, 3) ; A. M. *εἰλαβόμεν* ; A. P. *εἰλήφθην* ; F. *ληφθήσομαι*.

13. *λανθ-άν-ω*, F. *λήσω* ; A. *ῥλαθ-ον* ; P. *λέ-ληθ-α*, *to be concealed* ; Mid. *ἐπιλανθάνομαι*, *to forget*, F. *ἐπιλήσομαι* ; P. *ἐπιέλησομαι* (§ 95) ; A. M. *ἐπελάθ-ό-μην* ; F. Pf. *λελήσομαι* Eurip.

14. *μυνθ-άν-ω*, F. *μαθ-ή-σομαι* ; A. *ῥμᾶθ-ον* ; Pf. *μεμάθ-η-κα*, *to learn*.

15. *πυνθ-άν-ομαι*, F. *πέυσομαι* ; A. *ἐπυθόμεν* ; Pf. *πέπειυσμαι* (*πέ-πυσαι*, Inf. *πεπίσθαι*, § 95), *to hear, inquire* ; verbal adjective, *πενυστός, πενυστίος*.

16. *τυγχ-άν-ω*, F. *τεύξομαι* ; A. *ῥτυχον* ; Pf. *τετύχηκα*, with gen. *to hit, acquire*. (LII.)

§ 122. IV. *Verbs, whose Pure Stem is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by annexing σκ or ισκ.*

Σκ is annexed, when the stem-characteristic is a vowel, and ισκ, when it is a consonant (except πασχω). Most verbs, whose pure stem ends with a consonant, form the Future, &c., according to the analogy of pure verbs, e. g. εὖρ-ισκω, F. εὐρήσω fr. εὔρε. Some of these verbs, in the Pres. and Impf., take a reduplication also, which consists in repeating the first consonant of the stem with ι. Several of these verbs correspond with the Latin Inchoatives in *aco*: γιγνώσκω, ἡβάσκω, γηράσκω.

1. γηρά-σκ-ω, F. γηράσομαι; A. ἐγήρᾱσα; γεγήρακα, *to grow old*. The Inf. γηρᾶναι from an old A. II. ἐγήρᾱν (μ, § 142) is preferred to the A. I. γηρᾶσαι.

2. δεδράσκω (δρα), (only in comp., as ἀποδ, ἐκδ, διαδ), F. δράσομαι; A. II. ἔδρᾱν (μ, § 142); Pf. δέδρακα, *to run away*.

3. ἡβάσκω (ἡβα), F. ἡβήσω; A. ἡβησα; Pf. ἡβηκα, *to come to one's strength, pubescere*.

4. θνήσκω, usually ἀποθνήσκω (θνα), F. ἀποθανοῦμαι; A. ἀπέθῃ-νον (θαν); Pf. τέθνηκα (not ἀποτέθνηκα), *to die*. Metath. § 117; Part. θανών, οἱ θανόντες, *dead*, even in prose; F. Pf. τεθνήξω, § 116, 6.

5. Δάσχομαι, F. Δάσομαι; A. Δᾶσάμην, *to reconcile*; P. Δᾶσθην, *to become reconciled*.

6. μμνήσκω (μνα), F. μνήσω; A. ἔμνησα, *to remind*; Mid. *to remember, be mindful*; Pf. μέμνημαι, *memini* (Redup., § 88, Rem. 2), Subj. μεμνώμαι, ἦ, ἦται (§ 116, 8), Imper. μέμνησο; Plpf. ἔμεμνήμην, *I remembered*, Opt. μεμνήμην, ᾗο, ᾗτο, or μεμνήμην, ᾗο, ᾗτο (§ 116, 8); F. Pf. μεμνήσομαι, *shall be mindful*; A. ἐμνήσθην, *I remembered*; F. μνησθήσομαι, *shall remember* (also ἀπομνήσσομαι), *have reminded myself, remember*.

7. πειράσχω, Pf. πέπρᾱκα (§ 117, Rem.), *to sell* (Fut. and Aor. in the Common language expressed by ἀποδώσομαι, ἀπεδόμην); Pf. M. or P. πέπρᾱμαι (Pf. Inf. πεπρᾶσθαι often inst. of Aor.); A. ἐπράθην; F. Pf. πεπράσομαι in the sense of the simple Fut. (πρᾶθήσομαι).

8. φάσκω, F. φήσω ; A. ἔφησα, *to say, affirm* (Indic. and Imper. very seldom), Impf. ἔφασκον.

9. χάσκω (χαν), A. ἔχων ; F. χᾶνούμαι ; κέχηνα, *to stand open, to have the mouth open*.

10. ἀρέσκω (ἀρε), F. ἀρίσω ; ἤρησα ; (ἀρήρεκα, § 89, 2), *to please*.

11. ἀναβιώ-σκομαι, (a) *to revive, live again*, (b) *to restore to life* (βιο), A. ἀνεβιωσάμην, *to restore to life* ; but A. II. ἀνεβίων (μ, § 140), *to live again*.

12. βιβρώσκω (βρο), βίβρωκα, *to eat*. Part. Poet. βεβρώς, Pf. M. or P. βίβρωμαι ; the forms wanting are supplied by ἐσθίω.

13. γινώσκω (γνο), F. γνώσομαι ; Pf. ἔγνωκα ; A. ἔγνω (μ, § 140), *to know* ; Pf. M. or P. ἐγνώσμαι ; A. P. ἐγνώσθην ; F. P. γνωσθήσομαι.

14. τιτρώσκω (τρο), F. τρώσω ; A. ἔτρωσα ; Pf. τέτρωκα, *to wound* ; Pf. M. or P. τέτρωμαι, τετρώσθαι, τετρωμένος ; A. ἐτρώθην ; F. τρωθήσομαι and τρώσομαι.

15. μεθύσκω, F. μεθύσω ; A. ἐμέθυσα, *to make drunk*.

16. ἀλ-ίσκ-ομαι, *to be captured* ; (άλο) F. ἀλώσομαι ; A. II. ἔαλιν and ἦλιν (μ, § 142), *was captured* ; Pf. ἔαλωκα and ἦλωκα, *have been captured*, Aug. (§ 87, 3). The Act. is supplied by αἰρεῖν in the sense of *to take prisoner, to conquer*.

17. ἀναλ-ίσκ-ω (ἀναλο), F. ἀναλώσω ; A. ἀνήλωσα and ἀνάλωσα ; Pf. ἀνήλωκα and ἀνάλωκα, *to spend, consume* ; Pf. M. or P. ἀνήλωμαι and ἀνάλωμαι ; A. ἀναλώθην and ἀνηλώθην ; F. ἀναλωθήσομαι.

18. εὐρίσκω (εύρε), F. εὐρήσω ; A. εὔρον ; Imper. εὐρέ, § 84, 3 (a) ; Pf. εὔρηκα, *to find* ; Mid. *to procure*, A. εὐρόμην ; Pf. εὔρημαι ; A. P. εὐρέθην ; F. εὐρεθήσομαι ; Aug. § 87, 1.

19. στερίσκω, F. στερήσω ; A. ἐστέρησα, Pf. ἐστέρηκα, *to deprive of, rob* ; Mid. and Pass. στερίσκομαι, F. στεροῦμαι, *privo* ; but στέρομαι, *to be robbed*, F. στερήσομαι, more seldom στερηθήσομαι ; Pf. ἐστέρημαι ; A. ἐστερήθην. The simple is most frequent in the Middle ; in the Active, the compound ἀποστερίσκω is more common.

20. *πάσχω* (from *πάνθ σκω* by transferring the aspiration of the *θ* to *κ*), A. *ἐπάθον* (*παθ*); *πείσομαι*, § 8, 7 (*πειθ*); *πέπονθα*, *to experience a sensation, to suffer*.

REM. In *διδάσκω*, *doc-eo*, instead of *διδάκ-σκω*, the *κ*, as it belongs to the stem remains in forming the tenses: F. *διδάξω*; A. *έδίδαξα*; Pf. *δεδίδαχα*; Pf. P. *δεδίδαγμαi*; A. P. *έδιδάχθην*.

§ 123. V. *Verbs, whose Pure Stem is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by prefixing a Reduplication.*

This reduplication consists in repeating the first consonant of the stem with *υ*.

1. *γίγνομαι* (inst. of *γιγίνομαι*, § 117), F. *γενήσομαι*; A. *έγενόμην*; Pf. *γέγνημαι* (*I have become*) and *γέγονα* (with a present signification, *I am*), *to become*.

2. *πίπτω* (inst. of *πιπέτω*, § 117), F. *πεσοῦμαι* (§ 116, 5); A. *ἔπεσον* (§ 116, Rem. 2); Pf. *πέπτωκα* (inst. of *πε-πέτωκα*), *to fall*.

3. *τίκτω* (fr. *τι-τέκω*, § 107, 1), F. *τέξομαι*; A. *ἔτεκεν*; Pf. *τέτοκα*, *to bear*.

4. *τετράω*, F. *τρήσω*; A. *ἔτρησα*, *to bore*. More commonly the secondary form *τετραίνω*, F. *τετραίνῳ*; A. *έτέτρηνα*; Pf. *τέτρηκα*.

REM. Several verbs of class IV., § 122, belong here, as *γινώσκω*; and several in *μ* as *δίδωμι*.

§ 124. VI. *Verbs, to whose Pure Stem ε is added in the Pres. and Impf.*

1. *γαμέω*, F. *γάμῳ*; A. *ἔγημα*; Pf. *γεγάμηκα*, *to marry* (of the man); Mid. *γαμοῦμαι* (with the Dat.), *to marry* (of the woman, *nubo*), F. *γαμοῦμαι*; A. *έγημάμην*; Pf. *γεγάμημαι* (*in matrimonium ducor*), P. *to be wedded*; A. *εγαμήθην*, &c.

2. *γηθίω*, Poet. usually Perf. *γέγηθα* (also prose), *to rejoice*, F. *γηθήσω*.

3. *δοκέω*, F. *δέξω*; A. *εδοξα*, *to seem, videri, to think*; A. P. *κατ-εδόχθην*; Pf. M. or P. *δέδογμαi*, *visus sum*.

4. *μαρτυρέω*, F. *μαρτυρήσω*, &c., *to witness*.

5. *ξυρίω*, to *shave*, Mid. *ξύρομαι*; Aor. *ἐξυράμην*, but Perf. *ἐξήρημαι*.

6. *ώθίω*, F. *ώσω* and *ώθήσω*; A. *ώσα*, *ῶσαι*; Pf. *ῶκα*; Pf. M. or P. *ῶσμαι*; A. P. *έώσθην*; F. *ώσθήσομαι* (Aug. § 87, 3). (LIII.)

§ 125. VII. *Verbs, which have a Pure Stem in the Pres. and Impf., but in forming the Tenses assume ε.*

The *ε* is lengthened into *η* in inflection; except in *ἀχθομαι*, and partly in *μάχομαι* and *έχω*.

1. *ἀλέξω*, Act. seldom in prose, F. *ἀλεξήσω*; A. *ἤλεξήσα*, to *ward off*; Mid. to *ward off from one's self, defend*, F. *ἀλεξήσομαι*, seldom *ἀλέξομαι* fr. *ἀλεε*; A. *ἤλεξάμην*, seldom *ἤλεξήσαμην*.

2. *ἀχθομαι*, F. *ἀχθίσομαι*, in prose usually *ἀχθεσθήσομαι*; Aor. *ἤχθέσθην*, to be *vexed, displeased*.

3. *βόσχω*, F. *βοσκήσω*; Aor. *έβόσκησα*, to *feed*, Mid. to *feed* (intrans.).

4. *βούλομαι*, F. *βουλήσομαι*; A. *έβουλήθην* and *ἤβουλήθην* (Aug. § 85, Rem. 1); Pf. *βεβούλημαι*, to *wish*; second Pers. *βούλει*, § 82, 2.

5. *δέω*, to *want, to need*, usually Impers. *δεῖ*, it is *wanting, it is necessary* (§ 97); Subj. *δέη*, Part. *δέον*, Inf. *δεῖν*; Impf. *ἔδει*, Opt. *δέοι*; F. *δεήσει*; A. *έδέησε(ν)*; Pf. *δεδέηκε(ν)*; Mid. *δέομαι*, F. *δεήσομαι*; A. *έδεήθην*; Pf. M. or P. *δεδήμαι*, to *need*.

6. *έθίλω*, more seldom *θίλω*, F. *έθελήσω* and *θελήσω*; A. *ἤθέλησα* and *έθέλησα*; Pf. only *ἤθέληκα*, to *will*.

7. *ἔρ-*, to *say*, Mid. to *inquire*, A. *ἠρόμην*, I *inquired*, *έρέσθαι*, *ἔρωμαι*, *έροίμην*, *έρου*, *έρόμενος*; F. *έρήσομαι*. The other tenses are supplied by *έρωτάν*.

8. *ἔρρώ*, F. *έρρήσω*; A. *ἠρήσα*; Pf. *ἠρήκα*, to *go forth*.

9. *εὔδω*, commonly *καθεύδω*, F. *καθευδήσω*, to *sleep*, A. and Pf. wanting (Aug. § 91, 3).

10. *έχω*, F. *έξω* and *(σχε)σχήσω*; A. *έσχω*; Pf. *έσχηκα*, to *have, hold*.

11. ἔσχω (inst. of ἔσχω), Inf. σχεῖν, Imper. σχές, like verbs in *μι* (in Comp. also σχέ, as κατάσχε, παράσχε), Subj. σχῶ, σχῆς, παράσχω, παράσχεις, &c., Opt. σχοίην (*μι*), but in Comp. παράσχοι-*μι*, &c., Part. σχών; Aor. Mid. ἐσχόμην (also inst. of Aor. Pass.), Subj. σχῶμαι, Opt. σχοίμην, Imp. σχοῦ, παράσχου, Inf. σχέσθαι, παρασχέσθαι, Part. σχόμενος; F. ἔξομαι (also inst. of F. Pass.) and σχήσομαι; Pf. ἔσχημαι.

12. ἔψω, F. ἐψήσομαι; A. ἤψησα; A. P. ἤψήθην; Pf. ἤψημαι, *to boil, cook*.

13. ἴζω, usually καθίζω, F. καθιῶ (§ 83); Pf. κεκάθικα; A. ἐκάθισα, old Att. καθισα (§ 91, 3), *to seat*; Impf. ἐκάθιζον, old Att. καθίζον; Mid. *to seat one's self*, F. καθιζήσομαι; A. ἐκαθισάμην, *I seated for myself, I caused to sit*. But καθίζομαι (the Pres. seldom, for it usually κάθημαι), *I seat myself, I sit*, Impf. (also usually as Aor.) ἐκαθεζόμην; F. καθεδοῦμαι.

14. κλαίω (seldom κλάω without contraction), F. κλαύσομαι (κλαυσσοῦμαι, § 116, 2, in Aristoph.); rarer κλαίησω or κλαήσω; A. ἔκλαυσα, *to weep*; Mid. A. ἐκλαυσάμην; Pf. κέκλαυμαι and κέκλαυσμαι (§ 95); F. Pf. κεκλαύσεται.

15. μάχομαι, F. μαχοῦμαι (§ 116, 4); A. ἐμαχεσάμην; Pf. μεμάχημαι, *to fight*.

16. μέλλω, F. μελλήσω; Aor. ἐμέλλησα, *to purpose, to be about to do*, hence *to delay* (Aug., § 85, Rem.).

17. μέλει μοι, *it is a care, anxiety, interest to me, curæ mihi est*, F. μελήσει; A. ἐμέλησε(ν); Pf. μεμέληκε(ν); Mid. μέλομαι, commonly ἐπιμέλομαι (and ἐπιμελοῦμαι); F. ἐπιμελήσομαι; A. ἐπεμελήθην; Pf. ἐπιμεμέλημαι, *to care for*.

18. μύζω, F. μυζήσω, &c., *to suck*.

19. ὀζω, F. ὀζήσω; A. ὄζησα, *to smell* (Perf. ὄδωδα with the meaning of the Pres. in Hom. and later writers, Att. Redupl., § 89).

20. οἶμαι and οἶμαι, second Pers. οἶε (§ 82, 2); Impf. ὤομην and ὤομην; F. οἴσομαι; A. ὤήθην, οἴθηνα (Pf. wanting), *to think* (Aug., § 87, 1).

21. *οἶχομαι*, *to depart, to have gone, abiī*, Impf. (usually also as Aor.) *ὀχόμεν*, *I went away*; F. *οἰχέσσομαι*; A. wanting; Pf. *ὄχημαι*, usually in Comp., as *παρόχημαι*.

22. *ὀφείλω* [inst. of *ὀφείλλω*, acc. to § 111, 1 (a)], F. *ὀφείλω*; A. *ὀφείλησα*; Pf. *ὀφείληκα*, *to owe, be under obligation, debere*; A. II. *ὀφελον*, *es, ε(ς)* with Inf. (the rest not used) in expressions of wishing, *utinam*.

23. *πέτομαι*, F. *πτήσομαι*; A. *ἐπτόμεν*, *πτεύσθαι*, *to fly*; Pf. *πεπτόμημι* fr. *ποτάομαι*, Syncope, § 117; poet. A. II. *ἔπτην* and *ἐπτάμη*, § 142, 2.

24. *σκέλλω*, *σκλήσομαι* (§ 142), A. II. *ἔσκλην* and Pf. *ἔσκληκα*, *to dry up, or be dried up*. Metath. § 117, 3.

25. *τύπτω*, F. Att. *τυπτήσω*; A. *ἐτύπησα* late; *τυψα* Hom.; A. II. *ἔτυπον* poet.; the Attics use as Aorists *ἐπάταξα*, *ἔπαισα*, *to strike*; Mid. F. II. *τυπτήσομαι*, *I shall get a beating*; Pf. *τέτυμμα* (*τετυπτημαι* late); A. II. P. *ἐτύπη*.

26. *χαίρω*, F. *χαίρήσω*; A. *ἐχάρην* (*μι*, § 142, 6); Pf. *κεχάρηκα*, *to rejoice*.

REM. With these verbs several liquid verbs may be classed (§ 115, 2); which, however, form the Fut. and the Aor. regularly; e. g. *μέτω*, F. *μενώ*, Pf. *μεμένηκα*, *to remain*; *νέμω*, F. *νεμῶ*, A. *ἐνειμα*; Pf. *νενέμηκα*; A. P. *ἐνεμήθην*; Mid. *νέμομαι*, F. *νεμοῦμαι*, A. *ἐνειμάμην*, Pf. *νενέμημαι*. (LIV.)

§ 126. VIII. *Verbs, whose Tenses are formed from different Roots, and which are classed together only in respect to Signification.*

1. *αἰρέω*, F. *αἰρήσω*; (*ελ*) A. *εἶλον*, *ελεῖν*, *to take* (e. g. a city); Pf. *ἤρηκα*; Pf. M. or P. *ἤρημαι*; A. P. *ἤρέθην*; F. P. *αἰρεθήσομαι*; Mid. *to choose*, F. *αἰρήσομαι*; A. *εἰλόμην*; F. Pf. *ἤρήσομαι*.

2. *ἔρχομαι*, (*ελευθ*) *ἐλεύσομαι*; A. (*ελθ*) *ἤλθον*; Pf. *ἔλθυσθα*, *to go, come*. The Pres. besides *ἔρχομαι* borrows its forms from *εἶμι* (§ 137): thus *ἔρχομαι*, *ἴω*, *ἴθι*, *ἵεναι*, *ἵών*; Impf. *ἤρχόμεν*, commonly *ἦεν* and *ἦα*, Opt. *ἴοιμι*; F. usually *εἶμι*, *I shall go* (*ἦξω*, *I shall come*); A. *ἤλθον*, *ἔλθω*, *ἔλθοιμι*, *ἐλθέ* (§ 84, 3), *ἐλθεῖν*, *ἐλθών*.

3. *ἔσθιεν* (*ἔδω*, Epic), F. *ἔδομαι* ; A. *ἔφαγον*, *φαγεῖν* ; (*ἔδε*) Pf. *ἔδη-
κα*, *to eat* ; Pf. M. or P. *ἔδηδεσμαι* ; A. P. *ἤδεσθην*, Att. redup.
§ 89.

4. *ζῶω* (§ 97, 3), Impf. *ἔζων* ; F. *βιώσομαι* ; A. *ἰβίων* (*μι*, § 142, 8) ;
Pf. *βεβίωκα*, *to live*.

5. *ὄράω*, F. (*ὄπ*) *ὄψομαι* ; A. (*ιδ*, originally *ῑδ*) *εἶδον* (*ἴδω*, *ἴδοιμι*,
ιδέ [§ 84, 3], *ιδεῖν*, *ιδών*) ; Pf. *ἰώρακα*, *to see* ; second Pers. F. *ὄψαι*
(§ 82, 2) ; Mid. *ὄρῶμαι*, Att. Prose in Comp. *προ-ορ-*, *provide* ; Pf.
P. or M. *ἰώραμαι* or *ὄρμαι*, *ὄψαι*, &c. ; Inf. *ὄφθαι* ; A. M. *εἰδόμεν*,
ἰδέσθαι, *ἰδοῦ* (and with the meaning *ecce, behold, ἰδοῦ*), as simple
only poet. ; A. P. *ὄφθην*, *ὀφθῆναι* ; F. *ὀφθήσομαι* (Aug. § 87, 5).

6. *τρέχω*, (*δρεμ*) F. *δραμούμαι* ; A. *τῑραμον* ; Pf. *δεδράμηκα*, *to
run* ; Pf. M. or P. *ἐπιεδράμημαι*.

7. *φέρω* ; (*οἰ*) F. *οἴσω* ; (*ενεγκ*) A. *ἤνεγκον* (more seldom *ἤνεγκα*),
es, ε(ν), ομεν, ετε, ον (and *as, αμεν, ατε, αν*), Opt. *ἐνέγκοιμι*, &c. (more
seldom *αιμι*, &c.), Inf. *ἐνεγκεῖν*, Part. *ἐνεγκών* (more seldom *ἐνέγκας*),
Imper. *ἐνεγκε, έτω*, &c. (and *άτω*, &c.) ; (*ενεκ*) Pf. *ἐνήνοχα* (§ 89), *to
bear* ; Mid. *to bear or carry with one, carry off*, F. *οἴσομαι* ; Pf.
ἐνήνεγμα (*γξαι, γκται* or *ἐνήνεκται*) ; A. M. *ἤνεγκάμην*, Imper. *ἐνεγκαί*,
ἐνέγκασθαι, άμενος ; Pass. (a) *to be borne, moved*, (b) *to move one's
self, to hasten* ; A. P. *ἤνέχθην* ; F. *ἐνεχθήσομαι*.

8. *φημί* ; (§ 135, *ερ*) F. *ἔρῶ* ; (*ειπ*) A. *εἶπον* ; Pf. *εἶρηκα*, *to say* ;
Impf. *ἔφην* with sense of Aor., as also *φάναι* and *φάς* (§ 135) ; the
stem *ερ* was originally *φερ* ; hence *εἶρηκα*, i. e. *φέ-φερ-κα* (by metath.),
ἐβρήθην, i. e. *εβρήθην* ; *εἶπον* was originally *ἐφέφερον* or *ἔφερον* ; fr. *εἶπον*
comes Subj. *εἴπω*, Opt. *εἴποιμι*, Imper. *εἰπέ* (§ 84, 3), (the other forms
of the Imper. are in frequent, or not in use, in comp. *πρόειπε*), Inf.
εἰπεῖν, Part. *εἰπών* (A. I. *εἶπα* not very frequent in Attic, more fre-
quent *εἶπας*, very frequent *εἶπατε*, seldom *εἶπαν*, Imper. *εἶπον* sel-
dom, very frequent *εἰπάτω*, *εἰπάτον*, *εἰπάτων*, and nearly always
εἶπατε ; all the other forms are wanting in Att.), Pf. M. or P.
εἶρημαι ; A. P. *ἐβρήθην* (*ρήθῆναι*, *ρήθεις*), F. P. *ρήθῆσομαι* and *εἰρή-
σομαι* ; Mid. only in Comp. F. *ἀπερούμαι* ; A. I. Inf. *ἀπείπασθαι*,
to deny, to despair, as ἀπειπεῖν. (LV.)

§ 127. *Paradigms of*

ACTIVE.						
Tenses.	Modes.	Numbers and Persons.	ΣΤΑ- to place.	ΘΕ- to put.	ΔΟ- to give.	ΔΕΙΚ- to show.
Present	Indica- tive.	S. 1.	ἵστημι	τίθημι	δίδωμι	δείκνυμι ¹
		2.	ἵστης	τίθης	δίδως	δείκνυς
		3.	ἵστησι(ν)	τίθησι(ν)	δίδωσι(ν)	δείκνυσι(ν)
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
		3.	ἵστατων	τίθετων	δίδοτων	δείκνυτων
		P. 1.	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
		2.	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
		3.	ἵστασιν(ν)	τίθεισιν(ν)	διδούσιν(ν)	δείκνυσιν(ν)
			[§ 132, 1 (a)]	et τιθείσιν(ν)	et διδούσιν(ν)	et δεικνύσιν(ν)
	Sub- junc- tive.	S. 1.	ἵστω	τιθῶ	διδῶ	δείκνῶ
		2.	ἵσῃς	τιθῇς	διδῷς	δείκνῃς
		3.	ἵσῃ	τιθῇ	διδῷ	δείκνῃ
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵσῃτον	τιθῇτον	διδῶτον	
		3.	ἵσῃτων	τιθῇτων	διδῶτων	
		P. 1.	ἵστωμεν	τιθῶμεν	διδῶμεν	
		2.	ἵσῃτε	τιθῇτε	διδῶτε	
		3.	ἵστωσιν(ν)	τιθῶσιν(ν)	διδῶσιν(ν)	
	Imper- ative.	S. 2.	ἵστη ²	τίθει ²	δίδου ²	δείκνυ ²
		3.	ἵστατω	τιθείτω	δίδοτω	δείκνυτω
		D. 2.	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
		3.	ἵστατων	τιθείτων	δίδοτων	δείκνυτων
		P. 2.	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
		3.	ἵστατωσαν	τιθείτωσαν	δίδοτωσαν	δείκνυτωσαν
	Infinit.		et ἱσάντων	et τιθέντων	et διδόντων	et δεικνύντων
			ἵσταναι	τιθεῖναι	διδόναι	δείκνυναι
	Parti- ciple.		ἱστάς, ᾄσα, G. ἄντος [ᾄν]	τιθείς, εἶσα, G. ἐντος [έν]	διδούς, οὔσα, G. οντος [όν]	δείκνύς, ὕσα, G. ὕντος [ύν]
Imper- fect.	Indica- tive.	S. 1.	ἵστην	ἐτίθην	ἐδίδουν ³	ἐδείκνυν
		2.	ἵστης	ἐτίθεις ³	ἐδίδους ³	ἐδείκνυς
		3.	ἵστη	ἐτίθει ³	ἐδίδου ³	ἐδείκνυ
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵστατον	ἐτίθετον	ἐδίδοτον	ἐδείκνυτον
		3.	ἵστατην	ἐτίθειτην	ἐδίδοτην	ἐδείκνυτην
		P. 1.	ἵσταμεν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἐδίδομεν	ἐδείκνυμεν
		2.	ἵστατε	ἐτίθετε	ἐδίδοτε	ἐδείκνυτε
		3.	ἵστασαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδοσαν	ἐδείκνυσαν

¹ and δεικνύ-ω, eis, &c. (§ 132, Rem. 6). ² § 132, Rem. 6. ³ § 132, Rem. 6.

Verbs in μι.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ- to place.	ΘΕ- to put.	ΔΟ- to give.	ΔΕΙΚ- to show.
ἰ-σά-μαι, <i>to place for my- self, &c.</i>	τί-θε-μαι	δί-δο-μαι	δείκ-νύ-μαι
ἰ-σά-σαι	τί-θε-σαι et τι-θή	δί-δο-σαι	δείκ-νύ-σαι
ἰ-σά-ται	τί-θε-ται	δί-δο-ται	δείκ-νύ-ται
ἰ-σά-μεθον	τι-θέ-μεθον	δι-δό-μεθον	δεικ-νύ-μεθον
ἰ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
ἰ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
ἰ-σά-μεθα	τι-θέ-μεθα	δι-δό-μεθα	δεικ-νύ-μεθα
ἰ-στα-σθε	τί-θε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	δείκ-νυ-σθε
ἰ-στα-νται	τί-θε-νται	δί-δο-νται	δείκ-νυ-νται
ἰ-σά-μαι ⁴	τι-θῶ-μαι	δι-δώ-μαι	δεικ-νύ-ωμαι
ἰ-σῆ	τι-θή	δι-δώ	δεικ-νύ-η, &c.
ἰ-σῆ-ται	τι-θή-ται	δι-δώ-ται	
ἰ-σά-μεθον	τι-θῶ-μεθον	δι-δώ-μεθον	
ἰ-σῆ-σθον	τι-θή-σθον	δι-δώ-σθον	
ἰ-σῆ-σθον	τι-θή-σθον	δι-δώ-σθον	
ἰ-σά-μεθα	τι-θῶ-μεθα	δι-δώ-μεθα	
ἰ-σῆ-σθε	τι-θή-σθε	δι-δώ-σθε	
ἰ-σά-νται	τι-θῶ-νται	δι-δώ-νται	
ἰ-σά-σο ⁵	τί-θε-σο ⁵	δί-δο-σο ⁵	δείκ-νύ-σο
ἰ-σά-σθω	τι-θέ-σθω	δι-δό-σθω	δεικ-νύ-σθω
ἰ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	δεικ-νυ-σθον
ἰ-σά-σθων	τι-θέ-σθων	δι-δό-σθων	δεικ-νύ-σθων
ἰ-στα-σθε	τί-θε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	δείκ-νυ-σθε
ἰ-σά-σθωσαν et ἰ-σά-σθων	τι-θέ-σθωσαν et τι-θεί-σθων	δι-δό-σθωσαν et δι-δό-σθων	δεικ-νύ-σθωσαν et δεικ-νύ-σθων
ἰ-στα-σθαι	τί-θε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι	δεικ-νυ-σθαι
ἰ-σά-μενος, η, ον	τι-θέ-μενος, η, ον	δι-δό-μενος, η, ον	δεικ-νύ-μενος, [η, ον]
ἰ-σά-μην	ἐ-τι-θέ-μην	ἐ-δι-δό-μην	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-μην
ἰ-σά-σο et ἰ-σά-το	ἐ-τί-θε-σο et ἐ-τί-θε-το	ἐ-δι-δο-σο et ἐ-δι-δο-το	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-σο
ἰ-σά-το	ἐ-τί-θε-το	ἐ-δί-δο-το	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-το
ἰ-σά-μεθον	ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθον	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθον	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-μεθον
ἰ-στα-σθον	ἐ-τί-θε-σθον	ἐ-δί-δο-σθον	ἐ-δεικ-νυ-σθον
ἰ-σά-σθην	ἐ-τι-θέ-σθην	ἐ-δι-δό-σθην	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-σθην
ἰ-σά-μεθα	ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-μεθα
ἰ-στα-σθε	ἐ-τί-θε-σθε	ἐ-δί-δο-σθε	ἐ-δεικ-νυ-σθε
ἰ-στα-ντο	ἐ-τί-θε-ντο	ἐ-δι-δο-ντο	ἐ-δεικ-νυ-ντο

⁴ On the accent as different from δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, κρίναι, see § 135, Rem. 4. ⁵ On ἐπίστω, ἡπίστω, δύνω, δεδύνω, πρίω, ἐπρίω, see § 132, 2.

account of contraction (§ 131, 1) have the
 3 See § 131, R. 2. * In Comp. παρὰστῆν
 4 *es, êbes*; ἀνδρός, ἐκρός; *πεφθότε, ἐκφθό-*
τται, κλέψαιτο, see § 135, R. 4.

MIDDLE.

ΣΤΑ- to place.	ΘΕ- to put.	ΔΟ- to give.	ΔΕΙΚ- to show.
ἵ-σται-μην ⁹ ἵ-σται-ο ἵ-σται-το ἵ-σται-μεθον ἵ-σται-σθον ἵ-σται-σθην ἵ-σται-μεθα ἵ-σται-σθε ἵ-σται-ντο	τι-θεί-μην ⁷ τι-θεί-ο τι-θεί-το τι-θεί-μεθον τι-θεί-σθον τι-θεί-σθην τι-θεί-μεθα τι-θεί-σθε τι-θεί-ντο	δι-δοί-μην δι-δοί-ο δι-δοί-το δι-δοί-μεθον δι-δοί-σθον δι-δοί-σθην δι-δοί-μεθα δι-δοί-σθε δι-δοί-ντο	δεικ-νύ-οίμην δεικ-νύ-οιο, &c. ⁹ So in Comp. on account of contraction: <i>ἐνδομαι, ἦ ἦται, &c.; ἀποδομαι, ἦ ἦται, &c.</i> ¹⁰ Also in Comp. <i>ἐνδοῖο, ἐνδοῖτο, ἐνδοῖσθε, ἐνδοῖντο</i> ; <i>προδοῖ, ἐνδοῖ</i> (§ 84, R. 2).
ἐ-πρία-μην ⁸ ἐ-πρίω (§ 132, 2) ἐ-πρία-το ἐ-πρία-μεθον ἐ-πρία-σθον ἐ-πρία-σθην ἐ-πρία-μεθα ἐ-πρία-σθε ἐ-πρία-ντο	ἑ-θέ-μην ἑ-θου (lr. <i>ἑθεσο</i>) ἑ-θε-το ἐ-θέ-μεθον ἑ-θε-σθον ἐ-θέ-σθην ἐ-θέ-μεθα ἑ-θε-σθε ἑ-θε-ντο	εἰ-δό-μην εἰ-δου (lr. <i>εἰδοσο</i>) εἰ-δο-το εἰ-δό-μεθον εἰ-δο-σθον εἰ-δό-σθην εἰ-δό-μεθα εἰ-δο-σθε εἰ-δο-ντο	⁷ These forms in <i>οίμην</i> are preferred to those in <i>εἰμην</i> (<i>τῆλιν</i>), <i>εἶο, εἶτο, &c.</i> See § 133, 4.
πρίω-μαι (§ 135, [R. 4]) πρί-η πρίη-ται πρίω-μεθον πρίη-σθον πρίη-σθον πρίω-μεθα πρίη-σθε πρίω-νται	θῶ-μαι ⁹ θῆ-η θῆη-ται θῶ-μεθον θῆη-σθον θῆη-σθον θῶ-μεθα θῆη-σθε θῶ-νται	δῶ-μαι δῶ-η δῶ-ται δῶ-μεθον δῶ-σθον δῶ-σθον δῶ-μεθα δῶ-σθε δῶ-νται	
πρίαί-μην πρίαί-ο (§ 135, R. 4) πρίαί-το πρίαί-μεθον πρίαί-σθον πρίαί-σθην πρίαί-μεθα πρίαί-σθε πρίαί-ντο	θοί-μην ¹⁰ θοί-ο θοί-τα θοί-μεθον θοί-σθον θοί-σθην θοί-μεθα θοί-σθε θοί-ντο	δοί-μην ¹¹ δοί-ο δοί-τα δοί-μεθον δοί-σθον δοί-σθην δοί-μεθα δοί-σθε δοί-ντο	
πρίω (§ 132, 2) πρία-σθω πρία-σθον πρία-σθων πρία-σθε πρία-σθωσαν et πρία-σθων	θοῦ (lr. <i>θέσο</i>) ¹¹ θέ-σθω θέ-σθον θέ-σθων θέ-σθε θέ-σθωσαν et θέ-σθων	δοῦ (lr. <i>δόσο</i>) ¹¹ δό-σθω δό-σθον δό-σθων δό-σθε δό-σθωσαν et δό-σθων	¹¹ See § 133, 4.

ACTIVE.				
Tenses.	ΣΤΑ- to place.	ΘΕ- to put.	ΔΟ- to give.	ΔΕΙΚ- to show.
<i>Infinitive.</i>	στή-ναι ¹	θεῖ-ναι ¹	δοῦ-ναι ¹	
<i>Participle.</i>	στάς, ἄσα, ἄν Gen. στάντος ¹	θεῖς, εἷσα, ἐν G. θέντος ¹	δούς, οὔσα, ὄν G. δόντος ¹	
<i>Future.</i>	στήσω	θή-σω	δώ-σω	δείξω
<i>Aorist I.</i>	ἔστησα, I placed,	ἔθη-κα [Instead of these forms, the second Aor. is used in the Dual and Pl. Ind. and in the other Modes Inf. and Part. (§ 133, 2).]	ἔδω-κα	ἔδειξα
<i>Perfect.</i>	ἔστη-κα, ⁴ sto	τέ-θει-κα	δέ-δω-κα	δε-δεῖχα
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	ἔστη-κειν et εἰ-στή-κειν	ἔτε-θει-κειν	ἔδε-δω-κειν	ἔδε-δεῖχεν
<i>Fut. Perfect.</i>	ἔστηξω ³ old Att.	wanting.	wanting.	wanting.
PAS				
<i>Aorist I.</i>	ἔ-στά-θην	ἔ-τέ-θην ⁴	ἔ-δό-θην	ἔ-δείχ-θην

¹ In Comp. ἐκστήναι, παραστήναι, ἐκθεῖναι, μεταδίδναι; ἐκτάς (αυτός).

² Inst. of these, usually ἔστηκα, ἐστήκειν. ³ See § 116, 6, and § 133, R.

REM. The Perf. and Plupf. ἔστηκα and ἐστήκειν (not εἰστήκειν) form the Dual, Pl., and Inf. without a mode-vowel; thus,

ἔ-στη-κα ἔ-στή-κειν
ἔ-στη-κας ἔ-στή-κεις
ἔ-στη-κε(ν) ἔ-στή-κει
ἔ-στά-τον ἔ-στά-τον
ἔ-στά-την ἔ-στά-την
ἔ-στά-μεν ἔ-στά-μεν
ἔ-στά-τε ἔ-στά-τε
ἔ-στά-σι ἔ-στά-σαν

Inf. ἔ-στά-ναι

[Of the Subj. ἔ-στη-κω, ἔ-στώ-μεν occurs in prose; the Imper. ἔ-στα-θι, δτω, &c., and Opt. ἔ-σταίην are poetic; the Part. ἔ-στώς, ὄσα, is more frequent than ἐστηκώς, νῆα, but ἐστηκός more frequent than ἐστός.] (LVI. - LVIII.)

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ- <i>to place.</i>	ΘΕ- <i>to put.</i>	ΔΟ- <i>to give.</i>	ΔΕΙΚ- <i>to show.</i>
πρίασθαι	θέ-σθαι ¹	δό-σθαι ¹	
πρίαμενος, η, ον	θέ-μενος, η, ον	δό-μενος, η, ον	
στή-σομαι	θή-σομαι	δώ-σομαι	δείξομαι
ἐ-στη-σάμην	(ἐ-θη-κά-μην)	(ἐ-δω-κά-μην)	ἐ-δείξάμην
	[Instead of these forms, the second Aor. Mid. is used in the Attic (§ 188, 8).]		
ἔ-στᾶ-μαι ²	τέ-θει-μαι	δέ-δο-μαι	δέ-δειγ-μαι
ἐ-στᾶ-μην ²	ἐ-τε-θει-μην	ἐ-δε-δό-μην	ἐ-δε-δείγ-μην
ἐ-στήξομαι, ² <i>stabo</i>	wanting.	wanting.	wanting.

S I V E.

Future I. στᾶ-θήσομαι τε-θήσομαι ⁴ δο-θήσομαι δειχ-θήσομαι			
διαθείς (εἰς), προδούς (πρός); ἐκθέσθαι, διαδέσθαι, προδόςθαι, διαδόςθαι			
² ἐτέθην and τεθήσομαι inst. of ἐθέθην and θεθήσομαι (§ 8, 10). [(§ 84, 4).]			

VERBS IN ML

§ 128. B. *Conjugation in μι.*

1. The principal peculiarity of verbs in μ is, that they are without a mode-vowel in the Pres. and Impf., and several also in the second Aor. Act. and Mid. and in the Perf. and Plupf. Act. The formation of all the other tenses of these verbs is like that of verbs in ω , with a few exceptions.

2. Verbs in μ append the personal endings immediately to the stem, as $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$, *I say* (st. $\phi\alpha$), or by means of the syllable ν , as $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\text{-}\nu\mu\acute{\iota}$, *I show* (st. $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa$). Several take a reduplication in Pres. and Impf., as $\delta\acute{\iota}\text{-}\delta\omega\mu\acute{\iota}$. See § 129.

§ 129. *Division of Verbs in μι.*

Verbs in μ are divided into two principal classes :

1. Such as annex the personal-ending to the stem-vowel. The stem of verbs of this class ends,

(a) in α , as $\tau\text{-}\sigma\tau\eta\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to station</i> ,	Stem $\Sigma\tau\alpha\text{-}$.
(b) " ϵ , " $\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to place</i> ,	" $\Theta\epsilon\text{-}$.
(c) " \omicron , " $\delta\acute{\iota}\text{-}\delta\omega\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to give</i> ,	" $\Delta\omicron\text{-}$.
(d) " ι , " $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to go</i> ,	" $\text{'}\iota\text{-}$.
(e) " σ , " $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\iota}$, for $\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to be</i> ,	" $\text{'}\epsilon\sigma\text{-}$.

2. Such as annex to their stems the syllable ν , and append to this the personal-endings. The stem of verbs of this class ends,

A. In one of the four vowels, α , ϵ , ι , \omicron , and assumes $\nu\acute{\nu}$.

(a) in α , as $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\nu\acute{\nu}\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to scatter</i> ,	Stem $\Sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\alpha\text{-}$.
(b) " ϵ , " $\kappa\omicron\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\nu\acute{\nu}\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to satisfy</i> ,	" $\text{'}\text{K}\omicron\pi\epsilon\text{-}$.
(c) " ι , only $\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\nu\acute{\nu}\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to atone</i> ,	" $\text{'}\tau\iota\text{-}$.
(d) " \omicron , as $\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\omega}\text{-}\nu\acute{\nu}\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to spread out</i> ,	" $\Sigma\tau\omicron\text{-}$.

B. In a consonant, and assumes $\nu\acute{\nu}$.

(a) in a mute, as $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\text{-}\nu\acute{\nu}\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to show</i> , Stem $\Delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\text{-}$.	
(b) " " liquid, " $\delta\acute{\iota}\mu\text{-}\nu\acute{\nu}\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to swear</i> ,	" $\text{'}\omicron\mu\text{-}$.

§ 130. *Reduplication. — Lengthening of the Stem.*

1. Several verbs with a monosyllabic stem take a reduplication (§ 123) in the Pres. and Impf., as ἵστημι, i. e. σι-στημι¹ (Comp. σι-στο), τι-θημι [§ 8, 9 (a)], δι-δο-μι; also κί-χρημι; πι-μπλημι and πι-μπρημι insert ν, which before the π is changed into μ; ἵημι is from jε-jημι (stem jε); δύνημι (stem δνα) has the reduplication in the middle, δ-νι-νημι.

2. In the Sing. Pres. and Impf. Act., Verbs of the first class with stems in α, ε, ο lengthen these vowels α and ε into η, ο into ω; those in νυμ, ῡ into ῡ. In Aor. II. Act. Verbs with a characteristic α, lengthen this in the Dual and Pl. also, as well as in the Imper. and Inf. The Inf. Aor. II. Act. of those in ε and ο lengthen ε into ει and ο into ου (θεῖναι, δοῦναι).

§ 131. *Mode-vowels.*

1. The Subj., like the verbs in ω, has the mode-vowels ω and η, which, as in verbs in άω, έω, όω coalesce with the characteristic-vowel, and form one syllable; here the following deviations from verbs in ω, in respect to contraction, are to be noted:

άη and έη coalesce into ῆ and ῇ (not, as in contracts in άω, into ᾠ and ῆ),

όη coalesces into ῶ (not, as in contracts in όω, into οῖ); as

ι-στιά-ης = ι-στίῃς στιά-ης = στίῃς ι-στιά-ηται = ι-στίῃται
δι-δό-ης = δι-δοῖς δι-δό-η = δι-δοῖ διδο-ηται = διδωται

REM. 1. The formation of the Subj. of verbs in ε (τιθημι) is like the Subj. of the two Aorists Pass. of all verbs; e. g. βουλευθῶ, ῆς, ῇ, &c., τυπ-ῶ, ῆς, ῇ, fr. τυπ-τω, στα-θῶ, ῆς, ῇ, fr. ἵστημι.

REM. 2. On the subject of verbs in νυμ, see Rem. 4.

2. The Impf. and second Aor. Opt. have the mode-vowel ι, which is annexed to the characteristic-vowel, and with it forms a diphthong; e. g.,

¹ The rough breathing on the first ι is substituted for the omission of α.

Opt. Impf. A. *ἰ-στα-ι-ην* = *ἰ-σταί-ην* Aor. II. A. *σταί-ην* Imp. M. *ἰ-σταί-μην*
τι-θε-ι-ην = *τι-θεί-ην* *θεί-ην* *τι-θεί-μην*
δι-δο-ι-ην = *δι-δοί-ην* *δοί-ην* *δι-δοί-μην*.

REM. 3. The formation of the Opt. of verbs in *ε* (*τιθημι*) is like the Opt. of the two Aorists Pass. of all verbs; e. g. *στα-θεί-ην*, *βουλεν-θεί-ην*, *τυπ-εί-ην*.

REM. 4. The Subj. and Opt. Act. and Mid. of verbs in *ῶμαι* are like those in *ω*, as *δεικνύω*, *δεικνύομαι*, *δεικνυίμην*.

§ 132. *Personal-endings.*

1. The personal-endings of the Act. are :

(a) For the Indicative Present :

Sing. 1. <i>μ</i>	Dual 2. <i>τον</i>	Plur. 1. <i>μεν</i> (properly <i>μες</i>)
2. <i>ς</i> (properly <i>σι</i>)	3. <i>τον</i>	2. <i>τε</i>
3. <i>σι(ν)</i> (properly <i>τι</i>)		3. <i>σι(ν)</i> (prop. <i>τι</i>).

Before the ending of the third Pers. Pl. *σι(ν)* an *α* is inserted; after dropping the *ν* before *σ*, the *α* is lengthened (§ 8, 7), hence *ᾶσι(ν)*, and then is contracted with the preceding stem-vowel. Yet the Attic admits contraction only when the stem ends in *α*; thus *ἰ-στα-σι* becomes *ἰ-στά-σι*, then *ἰ-στᾶσι*; but *τι-θεί-σι*, *δι-δό-σι*, *δεικ-νύ-σι* (no contraction). The contract forms in *εῖσι*, *οῦσι*, *ῶσι* are very rare and only poetic.

(b) The personal-endings of the Subj. Pres. and Aor. II. do not differ from the conjugation in *ω*.

(c) For the Indic. Imperf. and Aor. II. :

Sing. 1. <i>ν</i>		Pl. 1. <i>μεν</i> (properly <i>μες</i>)
2. <i>ς</i>	Dual 2. <i>τον</i>	2. <i>τε</i>
3. —	3. <i>την</i>	3. <i>σαν</i> .

REM. 1. The Indic. of all verbs in both the Pass. Aorists is like the Aor. II. *ἔσθην* : *ἐ-τύπ-ην*, *ἐ-στά-θην*, *ἦς*, *ἦ*, *ἦγον*, *ἦτην*, *ἦμεν*, *ἦτε*, *ἦσαν*.

(d) The personal-endings of the Opt. Impf. and Aor. II. except in the first Pers. Sing., differ from those of the Opt. of the historical tenses of verbs in *ω*, only in being preceded by *η*; e. g.

ἰ-σταί-ην *σταί-ην* *τι-θεί-ην* *θεί-ην* *δι-δοί-ην* *δοί-ην*.

REM. 2. In the Dual and Pl. Impf. Opt. the *η* is commonly rejected in Attic, and the ending of the third Pers. Pl. *ἦσαν* is regularly shortened into *εν*; e. g.

<i>τιθεί-ημεν</i> = <i>τιθείμεν</i>	<i>ἰσταί-ητε</i> = <i>ἰσταίτε</i>
(<i>τιθεί-ῃσαν</i>) = <i>τιθείεν</i>	(<i>ἰδίδι-ῃσαν</i>) = <i>ἰδίδεν</i> .

On the contrary, in the Opt. second Aor. Act. of *ἴσθημι*, *τίσθημι*, *δίδωμι*, the shortened forms are very rare, except in the third Pers. Plural.

(e) For the Imper. Pres. and Aor. II.:

Sing. 2. <i>θι</i>	Dual 2. <i>των</i>	Plur. 2. <i>τε</i>
3. <i>τω</i>	3. <i>των</i>	3. <i>τωσαν</i> .

REM. 3. The second Pers. Sing. Pres. Imper. rejects the ending *θι*, and as a compensation lengthens the short characteristic-vowel *α* into *η*, *ε* into *αι*, *ο* into *ου*, *υ* into *υι*,

<i>ἴστα-θι</i> becomes <i>ἴστη</i>	<i>τί-θε-θι</i> becomes <i>τί-θει</i>
<i>δί-δο-θι</i> “ <i>δί-δου</i>	<i>δείκ-νύ-θι</i> “ <i>δείκνυι</i> .

The ending *θι* in the Pres. is retained only in a very few verbs. In the Aor. II. of *τίσθημι*, *ἴσθημι*, and *δίδωμι*, the ending *ι* is dropped and *θ* is then changed into *ς*; thus *θέ-θι* becomes *θές*, *ξ-θι* = *ξς*, *δδ-θι* = *δδς*; but in the second Aor. of *ἴσθημι* the ending *θι* is retained: thus *σῆ-θι*; also in the two Aorists Pass. of all verbs, as *τύπη-θι*, *παιδεύθη-θι* (inst. of *παιδεύθη-θι*, § 8, Rem. 7). In compounds the poets often shorten the ending *ηθι* in *σῆθι* and *βῆθι* into *ᾶ*, as *παράσᾶ*, *ἀπὸσᾶ*, *πρόσᾶ*, *κατάσᾶ*.

(f) The ending of the Pres. and second Aor. Inf. is *ναι*. On the lengthening of the short characteristic-vowel, see § 130, 2.

REM. 4. The Inf. of all Pass. Aorists ends in *ῆναι*, like *στῆναι*; e. g. *βουλευθῆναι*, *τραβῆναι*.

(g) The endings of the Pres. and second Aor. participle are *νς*, *νσα*, *ντ*, which are joined to the characteristic-vowel according to the common rules. See § 8, 7.

REM. 5. The participles of the two Pass. Aorists of all verbs are like the Part. *τιθείς* or *θείς*; e. g. *βουλευθ-είς*, *εἶσα*, *έν*, *τυπ-είς*, *εἶσα*, *έν*.

2. The personal-endings of the Mid. are like those of verbs in *ω*, except that in the second Pers. Sing. Indic. and Imper. Pres. and Impf. they retain their full form *σαι* and *σο*; yet *ἐπίστω*, *ἡπίστω*, *ἐδύνω*, *πρίω*, *ἐπρίω* are the regular forms in good prose.

REM. 6. The Sing. Impf. Act. of *τίσθημι*, except the first Pers. Sing., is regularly formed from *ΤΙΘΕΩ*, and that of *δίδωμι* almost always from *ΔΙΔΩΩ*, with the usual contractions. The Subj. and Opt. of verbs in *ῶμι* are taken wholly from collateral forms in *ω*; the form in *ω* is also very frequent when a long vowel follows *υ*, as *δεικνύεις*, *ὁμνῶεις*, *μυγνύουσι*, *δεικνύων*. But the Mid. admits the formation in *ω* only in the Subj. and Opt.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

§ 133. I. *First Class of Verbs in μι.*

1. In forming the tenses of the Act., and also the Fut. and first Aor. Mid., the short characteristic-vowel is lengthened, *α* into *η*, *ε* into *η* (and in the Perf. Act. of *τίθημι* and *ἵημι* into *ει*), *ο* into *ω*; but in the other tenses of the Mid., and all the Pass., the short characteristic-vowel is retained, except in the Perf. and Plup. Mid. and Pass. of *τίθημι* and *ἵημι*, where the *ει* of the Perf. Act. remains; hence *τίθεικα*, *τίθειμαι*, *εἶκα*, *εἶμαι*.

2. The Aor. I. Act. and Mid. of *τίθημι*, *ἵημι*, and *δίδωμι* has *κ* for a tense-sign, not *σ*. But *ἔθηκα*, *ἦκα*, *ἔδωκα* (Aor. I.) are usual only in the Indic., and generally only in the Sing., the Aor. II. is mostly used for the other persons, and always for the other Modes and Participles.

3. So instead of Aor. I. Mid. of *τίθημι*, *ἵημι*, and *δίδωμι*, the Aor. II. Mid. is used; *ἠκάμην* (A. I. M.) from *ἵημι* occurs, though but seldom. On the contrary, the Indic. Sing. Aor. II. of *τίθημι*, *ἵημι*, and *δίδωμι* (*ἔθην*, *ἦν*, *ἦδων*) are not in use.

4. The verb *ἵστημι* forms the Aor. I. Act. and Mid., like verbs in *ω*, with the tense-characteristic *σ*: *ἔστη-σα*, *ἔστη-σάμην*. The Aor. II. Mid. *ἑστάμην* is not used. Some other verbs, however, form it, as *ἐπτάμην*, *ἐπριάμην*.

REM. 1. The Aor. II. and Fut. II. Passive are wanting in these verbs; also the Future Perfect, except in *ἵστημι*, which has for Fut. Perf. *ἑστήξω* (old Attic) and *ἑστήξομαι*.

REM. 2. The verb *ἵστημι* is transitive in Pres. Impf. Future and Aor. I. Active, meaning *to place*; but reflexive in the other tenses of the Active, meaning *to place myself* or *to stand*; thus, *ἔστησα*, *I placed*, *ἔστην*, *I placed myself* or *I stood*.

§ 134. II. *Second Class of Verbs in μι.*

There is no difficulty in forming the tenses of verbs of the second class (§ 128). All the tenses are formed from the stem, after the rejection of the ending νῦμι or ῥιμι. Verbs in α, which

in the Pres. have lengthened the *o* into *ω*, retain the *ω* through all the tenses; e. g. στρώ-ννῦ-μι, ζώννῦ-μι, Fut. στρώσω, &c. — But verbs, whose stem ends in a liquid, take, in forming some of the tenses, a *Theme* ending in a vowel; e. g. ὄμ-νν-μι, Aor. ὄμ-ο-σα, from ὍΜΟΩ. The second Aor. and the second Fut. Pass. occur only in a few verbs; e. g. ζεύγ-νν-μι, second Aor. Pass. ἐζύγην; second Fut. Pass. ζυγήσομαι. But σβέννυμι alone forms the Aor. II. Active (§ 139).

SUMMARY OF VERBS IN MI.

I. Verbs in *μ* which annex the Personal-endings to the Stem-vowel.

§ 135. *Verbs in α* (ἴσθη-μι, ΣΤΑ):

1. κί-χρη-μι, *to lend* (ΧΡΑ), Inf. κυχράναι, Fut. χρήσω, &c.; Mid. *to borrow*, Fut. χρήσομαι. — Aor. ἐχρησάμην in this sense is not used by the Attic writers. To the same stem belong:

χρή, *oportet* (stem ΧΡΑ and ΧΡΕ), Subj. χρεῖ, Inf. χρεῖναι, Part. (τό) χρεών; Impf. ἐχρεῖν or χρεῖν, Opt. χρεῖη (from ΧΡΕ).

ἀπόχρη, *it suffices*, *sufficit*; there are also formed regularly from ΧΡΑΩ, ἀποχρῶσιν, Inf. ἀποχρεῖν; Impf. ἀπέχρη; Aor. ἀπέχρησε(ν), &c. Mid. ἀποχρῶμαι, *to have enough, to abuse, to waste, ἀποχρησθαι*, inflected like χράομαι.

2. δνίημι, *to benefit* (ὈΝΑ), (for reduplication, see § 130, 1.) Inf. δυνάσαι; Impf. Act. wanting; Fut. δνήσω; Aor. ὤνησα. Mid. δνίναμαι, *to have advantage*, Fut. δνήσομαι; second Aor. ὠνήμην, ησο, ητο, &c., Imp. ὀνησο, Part. δνήμενος, Opt. δναίμην, Inf. δνασθαι; Aor. Pass. ὠνήθην rarely used for ὠνήμην. The remaining forms are supplied from ὠφέλειν.

3. πί-μ-πλη-μι, *to fill* (ΠΛΑ), Inf. πίμπλαναι; Impf. ἐπίμπλην; Fut. πλήσω; Aor. ἔπλησα; Mid. πίμπλαμαι, πίμπλασθαι; Impf. ἐπιμπλάμην; Perf. Mid. or Pass. πέπλησμαι; Aor. Pass. ἐπλήσθην.

The *μ* in the reduplication in this and the following verb is usually omitted in composition, when a *μ* precedes the reduplication; e. g. ἐμπίπλαμαι, but ἐνεπιμπλάμην.

πίμπρημι, *to burn*, Trans., in all respects like πίμπλημι.

4. ΤΑΗ-ΜΙ, *to bear, endure*, Pres. and Impf. wanting, (instead

of them *ὑπομένω, ἀνέχομαι*; Aor. *ἔτλην*, (τλῶ), *τλαίην, τλήθι, τλήραι, τλάς*; Fut. *τλήσομαι*; Perf. *τέτληκα* (on the forms *τέτλαμεν, ἔα.* comp. § 134, 3).

5. *φη-μί, to say* (stem ΦΑ), has the following formation :

ACTIVE.	
PRESENT.	IMPERFECT
Ind. S. 1. <i>φημί</i> ¹	Ind. S. 1. <i>ἔφην</i>
2. <i>φῆς</i>	2. <i>ἔφης</i> , usually <i>ἔφησθα</i>
3. <i>φησί(ν)</i>	3. <i>ἔφη</i>
D. 2. <i>φᾶτόν</i>	D. 2. <i>ἔφᾶτον</i>
3. <i>φᾶτόν</i>	3. <i>ἔφᾶτην</i>
P. 1. <i>φᾶμέν</i>	P. 1. <i>ἔφᾶμεν</i>
2. <i>φᾶτέ</i>	2. <i>ἔφᾶτε</i>
3. <i>φᾶσσι(ν)</i>	3. <i>ἔφᾶσαν</i>
Subj. <i>φῶ, φῆς, φῆ, φῆτον, φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι(ν).</i>	Opt. <i>φαίην, φαίης, φαίη, φαίητον</i> and <i>φαίην, φαίητην</i> and <i>φαίην, φαίημεν</i> and <i>φαίμεν, φαίητε</i> and <i>φαίετε, φαίεν.</i>
Imp. <i>φᾷθί</i> or <i>φᾷθι, φᾶτω, φᾶτον, φᾶτων, φᾶτε, φᾶτωσαν</i> and <i>φάντων.</i>	Fut. <i>φήσω.</i>
Inf. <i>φάναι.</i>	Aor. <i>ἔφησα.</i>
Part. <i>φάς, φᾶσα, φάν.</i>	
G. <i>φάντος, φάσης.</i>	

MIDDLE.

Perf. Imp. *πεφάσθω, let it be said.* Aor. Part. *φάμενος, affirming.*
Verbal adjective, *φατός, φατέος.*

REM. 1. In the second person *φῆς*, both the accentuation and the *iota* subscript is contrary to all analogy. This verb is *enclitic* in the Ind. Pres. except second Pers. Sing. *φῆς*.

REM. 2. The ending *σθα* of the second Pers. Sing. is commonly used only in the verbs *ἐφηνσθα, ἦσθα, ξεισθα, οἶσθα, and ἤδειςθα.*

REM. 3. This verb has two significations, (a) *to say* in general, (b) *to affirm* (αἰο), *to assert, maintain, &c.* The Fut. *φήσω*, however, has only the latter signification; the first is expressed by *λέξω, ἐρῶ*. The Impf. *ἔφην* with *φάναι* and *φάς* is used also as an Aorist.

¹ The accent varies in composition; e. g. *ἀντίφημι, ἐντίφη, &c.*

The following Deponents also belong here :

1. *ἀγᾶμαι*, to wonder, be astonished, admire, Impf. ἡγάμην; Aor. ἡγάσθην; Fut. ἀγάσομαι.

2. *δύναμαι*, to be able, Imp. δύνασο, Inf. δύνασθαι, Part. δυνάμενος; Imp. ἐδυνάμην and ἡδυνάμην; second Pers. ἐδύνω; Fut. δυνήσομαι; Aor. ἐδυνήθην ἡδυνήθην, ἰδυνάσθην (§ 85, Rem.); Perf. δεδύνημαι.

3. *ἐπίσταμαι*, to know, second Pers. ἐπίστασαι, &c.; Impf. ἠπιστάμην, ἠπίστω, &c.; Fut. ἐπιστήσομαι; Aor. ἠπιστήθην (Aug., § 91, 3).

4. *κρέμαμαι*, to hang, pendeo; Part. κρεμάμενος; Impf. ἐκρεμάμην; Aor. ἐκρεμάσθην; Fut. Mid. κρεμήσομαι, pendebō, I shall hang.

5. *πρίασθαι*, to buy, a defective Aor. Mid., used by the Attic writers instead of the Aor. Mid. of ὠνέσθαι, viz. ὠνησάμην (§ 87, 4), which is not used by them, Subj. πρίωμαι, Opt. πριαίμην, Imp. πρίασο or πρίω, Part. πρίαμενος.

REM. 4. *Δύναμαι*, *ἐπίσταμαι*, and *κρέμαμαι* have in the Pres. and in the Opt. Impf. an accent different from *ἴσταμαι*; e. g. δύνωμαι, ἐπίστωμαι; δυνάμην, ἐπιστάμην, likewise δναίμην and ἐπριάμην.

§ 136. Verbs in e (τί-θη-μι, ΘΕ):

1. *τί-η-μι* (stem *je*), to send. Many forms of this verb are found only in composition.

ACTIVE.

Pres. Ind. *ἵημι*, *ἵης*, *ἵησι(ν)*; *ἵετον*; *ἵεμεν*, *ἵετε*, *ἰᾶσι(ν)* or *ἰέσι(ν)*.
Subj. *ἰῶ*, *ἰῆς*, *ἰῆ*; *ἰῆτον*; *ἰῶμεν*, *ἰῆτε*, *ἰῶσι(ν)*; *ἀφῶ*, *ἀφῆς*, *ἀφῆ* (*ἀφῆ* in Xen.), &c.

Imp. (*ἴεθι*), *ἴει*, *ἴετω*, &c.; Inf. *ἰέναι*; Part. *ἰείς*, *ἰέισα*, *ἰέν*.

Impf. Ind. *ἵουν* (from ἵεΩ), *ἀφίουν* or *ἡφίουν*, *ἵεις*, *ἵει*; *ἵετον*, *ἵετην*; *ἵεμεν*, *ἵετε*, *ἵεσαν*; Opt. *ἰείην*.

Perf. *εἶκα*. Plup. *εἶκειν*. Fut. *ἥσω*. Aor. I. *ἦκα* (§ 131, 2).

Aor. II. Ind. Sing. is supplied by Aor. I. (§ 131, 2); Dual *εἶτον*, *εἶτην*; Plur. *εἶμεν*, *καθεῖμεν*, *εἶτε*, *ἀνείτε*, *εἶσαν*, *ἀφείσαν*.

Subj. *ῖ*, *ῆς*. *ἀφῶ*. *ἀφῆς*, &c.

Opt. *εἶην*, *εἶς*, *εἶη*; *εἶτον*, *εἶτην*; *εἶμεν*, *εἶτε*, *εἶεν*.

Imp. *ἔς*. *ἄφες*, *ἔτω*; *ἔτον*, *ἔτων*; *ἔτε*. *ἔτωσαν*, and *ἔντων*.

Inf. *εἶναι*, *ἀφείναι*. Part. *εἶς*, *εἶσα*, *έν*, Gen. *έντος*, *εἰσος*, *ἀφέντος*.

REM. On the Aug. of *ἀφίημι*, see § 91, 3.

MIDDLE.

- Pres. Ind. *ἴμαι, ἴσαι, ἴεται*, &c.; Subj. *ἴωμαι ἀφιώμαι, ἴῃ, ἀφίῃ*, &c.;
Imp. *ἴσο* or *ἴου*; Inf. *ἴσθαι*; Part. *ἰέμενος, η, ον*.
- Impf. *ἰέμην, ἴσο*, &c.; Opt. *λοιμην (ἰέμην), λοῖο, ἀφιοῖο*, &c.
- Aor. II. Ind. *εἶμην*; Subj. *ῶμαι, ἀφῶμαι, ῃ, ἀφῃ, ῆται, ἀφῆται*.
εἶσο, ἀφείσο; Opt. *προοίμην, οῖο, οῖτο, οἰμεθα*, &c.
εἶτο, ἀφείτο; Imp. *οὔ, ἔσθω*, &c.
εἰμεθα, &c.; Inf. *ἔσθαι*; Part. *ἔμενος, η, ον*.
- Perf. *εἶμαι, μεθείμαι*, Inf. *εἰσθαι, μεθείσθαι*. Plup. *εἰμην, εἶσο, ἀφείσο*, &c.
Fut. *ῆσομαι*. Aor. I. *ἠκάμην* only in Ind. and seldom.

PASSIVE.

- Aor. I. *εἶθην*, Part. *εἶθις*. Fut. *εἰθήσομαι*. Verbal adjective, *εἶρός, εἶρος*
(*ἀφετος*).

REM. The Perfects *εἶκα* and *εἶμαι* are derived from the forms *jéjeka* and *jéjema*.

§ 137. *Verb in σ only εἰμί (εσ-μι) es-se. Verb in ι only ἰ-έναι = i-re:*

PRESENT.

Ind. S. 1. <i>εἰμί, to be</i>	Subj. <i>ῶ</i>	Ind. <i>εἶμι, to go</i>	Subj. <i>ἴω</i>
2. <i>εἶ</i>	<i>ῆς</i>	2. <i>εἶ</i>	<i>ἴης</i>
3. <i>ἔστι(ν)</i>	<i>ῆ</i>	3. <i>εἴσι(ν)</i>	<i>ἴῃ</i>
D. 2. <i>ἔστών</i>	<i>ῆτον</i>	D. 2. <i>ἴτον</i>	<i>ἴητον</i>
3. <i>ἔστών</i>	<i>ῆτον</i>	3. <i>ἴτον</i>	<i>ἴητον</i>
P. 1. <i>ἔσμεν</i>	<i>ῶμεν</i>	P. 1. <i>ἴμεν</i>	<i>ἴωμεν</i>
2. <i>ἔστί</i>	<i>ῆτε</i>	2. <i>ἴτε</i>	<i>ἴητε</i>
3. <i>εἰσί(ν)</i>	<i>ῶσι(ν)</i>	3. <i>ἴασι(ν)</i>	<i>ἴωσι(ν)</i>
Imp. S. 2. <i>ἔσθι</i> for <i>ἔσ-θι</i>	Inf. <i>εἶναι</i>	Imp. <i>ἴθι, πρόσθι</i>	Inf. <i>ἰέναι</i>
3. <i>ἔστω</i>	Part. <i>ῶν</i> ,		Part. <i>ἴων, ἰού-</i>
D. 2. <i>ἔστων</i>	<i>ούσα, ὄν</i>	3. <i>ἴτω, πρόσθω</i>	<i>σα, ἴόν</i>
3. <i>ἔστων</i>	G. <i>όντος</i> ,	D. 2. <i>ἴτων</i>	G. <i>ἴόντος</i> ,
P. 2. <i>ἔστε</i>	<i>ούσης</i>	3. <i>ἴων</i>	<i>ἰούσης</i> .
3. <i>ἔστωσαν</i> , seldom <i>ἔστων</i> (sometimes <i>όντων</i>)		P. 2. <i>ἴτε, πρόσθι</i>	
		3. <i>ἴτωσαν</i> or <i>ἰόντων</i>	

IMPERFECT.

Ind.	Opt.	Ind.	Opt.
S. 1. ἦν or ἦ, <i>I was</i>	εἶην	S. 1. ἦεν or ἦα, <i>I went</i>	λοιήν
2. ἦσθα	εἶης	2. ἦεις, usually ἦεισθα	λοις
3. ἦν	εἶη	3. ἦει, seldom ἦειν	λοι
D. 2. ἦστον	εἶητον	D. 2. ἦειτον, usually ἦτον	λοιτον
3. ἦστην	εἶήτην	3. ἦείτην, " ἦτην	λοιτήν
P. 1. ἦμεν	εἶμεν	P. 1. ἦειμεν, " ἦμεν	λοιμεν
2. ἦτε	εἶητε	2. ἦειτε, " ἦτε	λοιτε
3. ἦσαν	εἶσαν and εἶεν	3. ἦεσαν	λοιεν

Fut. ἔσομαι, *I shall be*, ἔσῃ or ἔσει, ἔσται, &c. Opt. ἐσοίμην. Inf. ἔσε-
σθαι. Part. ἐσόμενος ἰ-τός, ἰ-τέον seldom ἰτηρίον.

REM. 1. By dropping *σ* the form becomes εἰμι instead of ἐσ-μι, εἰσι for ἐσ-σι, εἰ for ἐσ-σι or ἐ-σί, ὦ for ἔσ-ω, εἰναι for ἔσται, &c.

REM. 2. On the inclination of the Ind. of εἰμι, *to be* (except the second Pers. εἶ), see § 14. In compounds, the accent is on the preposition, as far back as the general rules of accentuation permit; e. g. πάρεμι, πάρει, πάρεστι, &c., Imp. πάρεσθι; but παρῆν on account of the temporal augment, παρέσται on account of the omission of *ε* (παρέσεται), παρείναι like infinitives with the ending ναι, παρῶ, ἦς, ἦ, &c., on account of the contraction; the accentuation of the Part. in compound words should be particularly noted; e. g. παρών, Gen. παρόντος, so also παρών, Gen. παρόντος.

REM. 3. The compounds of εἰμι, *to go*, follow the same rules as those of εἰμι, *to be*; hence several forms of these two verbs are the same in compounds; e. g. πάρεμι, πάρει, and πάρεισι (third Pers. Sing. of εἰμι and third Pers. Pl. of εἰμι); but Inf. παρίναι, Part. παρών. In the Imp. ἦεν, η is the augment from *α*, and *εν* is a Plup. ending.

REM. 4. The Pres. Ind. of εἰμι, *to go*, among the Attic prose-writers, has almost always a Future signification, *I shall* or *will go*, or *come*. Hence the Pres. is supplied by ἔρχομαι (§ 126, 2). But the Infin. and Part. have both a Present and Future meaning.

§ 138. II. Verbs in μι which strengthen stem by adding ννυ or νυ.

a. Verbs whose stem ends in *a*, *ε*, or *ο*, add ννυ to stem through Pres., Impf., and Aor. II., and in those tenses are inflected like preceding paradigms, but form the other tenses like verbs in ω; *αε*, σκεδά-ννυ-μι, Impf. ἐσκέδα-ννυ; but Perf. ἐσκέδακα, Fut. σκεδάσω.

REM. Many of these in Pres. and Imp. have also the endings in *ω* like liquid verbs; as, *έσκεδά-νν-ων*; *κορε-νν-ω*; &c.

b. *Verbs whose Stem ends in a Consonant.* The same remark applies to these verbs as to the above class, but some assume a stem with a vowel in the formation of tenses; as, *δμ-νν-μι*; Perf. *δμ-ώμ-ο-κα*; Aor. I. *δμοσα*.

REM. The verb *δλλυμι* is classed with these, being from stem *ΟΛ* (*δλ-νν-μι*, *δλλυμι*). For paradigm see *δεικνυμι*, § 128.

SUMMARY OF THE VERBS BELONGING HERE.

The Stem ends :

§ 139. A. *In a Vowel and assumes ννῦ.*

(a) Verbs whose Stem ends in *α*.

1. *κερά-ννῦ-μι*, to mix, Fut. *κερῶ*; Aor. *έκέρᾱσα*; Perf. *κέκρῃα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *κέκρᾱμαι*; Aor. Pass. *έκράσθην*, also *έκράσθην*.

2. *κρεμά-ννῦ-μι*, to hang, Fut. *κρεμῶ*; Aor. *έκρέμᾱσα*; Mid. or Pass. *κρεμάννῡμαι*, I hang myself or am hung (but *κρέμᾱμαι*, to hang, Intrans. § 135, 5); Aor. *έκρεμάσθην*, I was hung, or I hung.

3. *πετά-ννῦ-μι*, to spread out, expand, Fut. *πετῶ*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *πέπτᾱμαι*; Aor. Pass. *έπετάσθην* (§ 117, 2).

4. *σκεδά-ννῦ-μι*, to scatter, Fut. *σκεδάσω*, Att. *σκεδῶ*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *έσκεδάσμαι*; Aor. Pass. *έσκεδάσθην*.

(b) Verbs whose Stem ends in *ε*.

REM. The verbs *έννυμι*, *σθέννυμι*, and *ζώννυμι* do not properly belong here, as their stem ends in *σ*, e. g. *έσ-νν-μι*; but as the *σ* is dropped, they are classed with these verbs.

1. *έ-ννῦ-μι*, to clothe, in prose *άμφιέννῡμι*, Impf. *άμφιέννυν* without Aug.; Fut. *άμφιῶ*; Aor. *ήμφιεσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ήμφιεσμαι*, *ήμφιεσαι*, *ήμφιεσται*, &c., Inf. *ήμφιέσθαι*; Fut. Mid. *άμφιούμαι* — Aug., § 91, 3.

2. *ζέ-ννῦ-μι*, to boil, Trans., Fut. *ζέσω*; Aor. *έξεσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *έξεσμαι*; Aor. Pass. *έξίσθην*.

3. *κορέ-νῦ-μι*, to satisfy, satiate, Fut. *κορέσω*, Att. *κορῶ*; Aor. *ἐκόρεσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *κεκόρεσμαι*; Aor. Pass. *ἐκορέσθην*.

4. *σβέ-νῦ-μι*, to extinguish, Fut. *σβέσω*; first Aor. *ἔσβεσα*, I extinguished; second Aor. *ἔσβην*, I ceased to burn, went out; Perf. *ἔσβηκα*, I have ceased to burn. — Mid. *σβέννυμαι*, to cease to burn; Aor. Pass. *ἐσβέσθην*. No other verb in *νῦμι* has a second Aorist Act.

5. *στορέ-νῦ-μι*, to spread out, abbreviated form *στόρνυμι*, Fut. *στορῶ*; Aor. *ἐστόρεσα*. The other tenses are formed from *στρών-νυμι*, viz. *ἑστρώμαι*, *ἑστρώθην*, *στρωτός*.

(c) Verbs in *ο*, with the *ο* lengthened into *ω*.

1. *ζώ-νῦ-μι*, to gird, Fut. *ζώσω*; Aor. *ἔζωσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ἑζώσμαι* (§ 95).

2. *ῥώ-νῦ-μι*, to strengthen, Fut. *ῥώσω*; Aor. *ἔρρωσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ἔρρωμαι*, Imp. *ἔρρωσο*, farewell, Inf. *ἔρρωσθαι*; Aor. Pass. *ἐρρώσθην*.

3. *σπρώ-νῦ-μι*, to spread out, Fut. *σπρώσω*; Aor. *ἑστρωσα*, &c. See *στορέννυμι*.

4. *χρῶ-νῦ-μι*, to color, Fut. *χρώσω*; Aor. *ἔχρωσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *πέχρωμαι*.

§ 140. B. In a Consonant and assumes *νῦ*
(see *δεῖκ-νῦ-μι*, § 133).

1. *ἄγ-νῦ-μι*, to break, in prose *κατάγνυμι*, Fut. *ἄξω*; Aor. *ἔαξα*, Inf. *ἄξαι*; second Perf. *ἔαγα*, I am broken; Aor. Pass. *ἑάγην* (Aug., § 87, 3). — Mid.

2. *εἴργ-νῦ-μι* (or *εἴργω*), to shut in, Fut. *εἴρξω*; Aor. *εἴρξα*. (But *εἴργω*, *εἴρξω*, *εἴρξα*, to shut out, &c.)

3. *ζεύγ-νῦ-μι*, to join, Fut. *ζεύξω*; Aor. *ἔζευξα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ἑζεύγμαι*; Aor. Pass. *ἑζύχθην*, more frequently, *ἑζύγην*.

4. *μίγ-νῦ-μι*, to mix, Fut. *μίξω*; Aor. *ἔμιξα*, *μίξαι*; Perf. *μέμιχα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *μέμυγμαι*; Aor. Pass. *ἐμίχθην*, more frequently *ἐμίγην*.

5. *ἀν-ν-μ* or *ἀν-μ*, prose *ἀνοίγνυμι*, *ἀνοίγω*, to open, Impf. *ἀνέφερον*; Fut. *ἀνοίξω*; Aor. *ἀνέφξα*, *ἀνοίξαι*; first Perf. *ἀνέφραξα*, *I have opened*; second Perf. *ἀνέφραγα*, *I stand open*, instead of which Att. *ἀνέφραμαι*; Aor. Pass. *ἀνέφχθην*, *ἀνοίχθηναι* (Aug., § 87, 5).

6. *δμ-ν-μ*, to wipe off, Fut. *δμόρξω*; Aor. *δμορξα*. — Mid.

7. *πη-ν-μ*, to fix, fasten, Fut. *πηξω*; Aor. *ἔπηξα*; first Perf. *πήπηχα*, *I have fastened*; second Perf. *πέπηγα*, *I stand fast*; Mid. *πήννυμαι*, *I stick fast*; Perf. *πέπηγμαι*, *I stand fast*; Aor. Pass. *ἐπάγην*. — Mid.

8. *ρη-ν-μ*, to tear, break, Fut. *ρήξω*; Aor. *ῥήρξα*; second Perf. *ῥήρωγα*, *I am broken, rent*; Aor. *ῥρήραγην*; Fut. Pass. *ῥάγησομαι*.

9. *φρά-ν-μ*, a rare form, to enclose (commonly *φράττω*), Fut. *φράξω*; Aor. *ἔφραξα*; Perf. Mid. *πέφραγμαι*.

§ 141. Inflection of the two forms of the Perfect, *κείμει* and *ἤμαι*.

(a) *Κείμει*, to lie down.

Κείμει, properly, *I have laid myself down*, *I am lain down*, hence, *I lie down*, is a Perf. form without reduplication from the stem *κει* = *κει*.

Perf. Ind. *κείμει*, *κείσαι*, *κείται*. *κείμεθα*, *κείσθε*, *κύνται*;

Subj. *κέωμαι*, *κῆν*, *κῆνται*, &c.;

Imp. *κείσο*, *κείσθω*, &c.; Inf. *κείσθαι*; Part. *κείμενος*.

Plup. Ind. *έκειμήν*, *έκεισο*, *έκειτο*, third Pers. Pl. *έκειντο*;

Opt. *κειόμεν*, *κείοι*, *κείοντο*, &c.

Fut. *κείσομαι*.

Compounds, *ἀνάκειμαι*, *κατάκειμαι*, *κατάκεισαι*, &c.; Inf. *κατακείσθαι*;

Imp. *κατάκεισο*, *ἔγκεισο*.

(b) *Ἦμαι*, to sit.

1. *Ἦμαι*, properly, *I have seated myself*, *I have been seated*, hence, *I sit*, is a Perf. form of the Poet. Aor. Act. *εἶσα*, to set, to establish. The stem is *ἦδ* (comp. *ἦσ-ται* instead of *ἦδ-ται*, and the Lat. *sed-eo*).

Perf. Ind. ἤμαι, ἦσαι, ἦσται, ἤμεθα ἦσθε ἦνται;
 Imp. ἦσο, ἦσθω, &c.; Inf. ἦσθαι; Part. ἦμενος.
 Plup. ἤμην, ἦσο, ἦστο, ἤμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

2. In prose, the compound *κάθηναι* is commonly used instead of the simple. The inflection of the compound differs from that of the simple, in never taking *σ* in the third Pers. Sing. Perf., nor in the Plup., except when it has the temporal Augment:

Perf. *κάθηναι, κάθησαι, κάθηται, &c.*; Subj. *κάθωμαι, κάθη, κάθηται, &c.*; Imp. *κάθησο, &c.*; Inf. *κάθησθαι*; Part. *κάθήμενος*.
 Plup. *ἐκάθηνην* and *κάθηνην, ἐκάθησο* and *κάθησο, ἐκάθητο* and *καθῆστο, &c.*; Opt. *καθοίμην, κάθοιο, κάθοιτο, &c.*

REM. 1. The defective forms of ἤμαι are supplied by *ἔξεσθαι* or *ἔξεσθαι* (prose *καθέξεσθαι, καθίξεσθαι*).

REM. 2. The Participles *ήμενος* and *καήμενος* show a peculiarity in accentuation, being proparoxytone instead of paroxytone.

§ 142. *Verbs in ω, which follow the analogy of Verbs in μι, in forming the second Aor. and Perf. Act.*

I. SECOND AORIST ACTIVE.

1. Several verbs with the characteristic *α, ε, ο, υ* form a second Aor. Act. and Mid., according to the analogy of verbs in *μι*, since, in this tense, they omit the mode-vowel, and append the personal-endings to the stem. But all the remaining forms of these verbs are like verbs in *ω*.

2. The formation of this second Aor. Act., through all the modes and participials, is like that of the second Aor. Act. of verbs in *μι*. The characteristic-vowel is in most cases lengthened, as in *ἔστην*. The Imp. ending *ηθι* in verbs whose characteristic-vowel is *α*, in composition is abridged into *ᾱ*; e. g. *πρόβα* instead of *πρόβηθι*.

Modes and Persons.	a. Character. α. BA-Ω, βαίω, to go.	b. Character. ε. ΣΒΕ-Ω, σβέννυμι, to extinguish.	c. Character. ο. ΓΝΟ-Ω, γινώσκω, to know.	d. Char. υ. δύ-ω, to wrap up.
Ind. S. 1.	ἐ-βη-ν, I went	ἔσβην, I ceased	ἔγνων, I knew	ἔδυν, to go
2.	ἐ-βη-ς	ἔσβης [to burn]	ἔγnows	ἔδus [ἐν or
3.	ἐ-βη	ἔσβη	ἔγνω	ἔδυ [under
D. 2.	ἐ-βη-τον	ἔσβητον	ἔγνωτον	ἔδuτον
3.	ἐ-βή-την	ἔσβήτην	ἔγνώτην	ἔδότην
P. 1.	ἐ-βη-μεν	ἔσβημεν	ἔγνωμεν	ἔδυμεν
2.	ἐ-βη-τε	ἔσβητε	ἔγνωτε	ἔδυτε
3.	ἐ-βη-σαν (Poet. ἔβδν)	ἔσβησαν	ἔγνωσαν (Poet. ἔγνων)	ἔδυσαν (Poet. ἔδυν)
Subj. S.	βῶ, βῆς, βῆ	σβῶ, σβῆς, σβῆ	γνῶ, γνῶς, γνῶ	δύω, ῆς, ῆ
D.	βῶτον	σβῶτον	γνῶτον	δύητον
P.	βῶμεν, βῆτε, βῶσι(ν)	σβῶμεν, σβῆτε, σβῶσι(ν)	γνῶμεν, γνῶτε, γνῶσι(ν)	δύωμεν, ῆτε, ωσι(ν)
Opt. S. 1.	βαίην	σβελίην	γνολίην	
2.	βαίης	σβελίης	γνολίης	
3.	βαίη	σβελίη	γνολίη	
D. 2.	βαίητον et αἶτον	σβελίητον et εἶτον	γνολίητον et οἶτον	
3.	βαιήτην et αἰτήν	σβελίήτην et εἰτήν	γνολίήτην et οἰτήν	
P. 1.	βαίημεν et αἶμεν	σβελίημεν et εἶμεν	γνολίημεν et οἶμεν	
2.	βαιήτε et αἶτε	σβελίητε et εἶτε	γνολίητε et οἶτε	
3.	βαίεν (seldom βαίησαν)	σβελίεν	γνολίεν (rarely γνολίησαν)	
Imp. S.	βῆθι, βήτω ¹	σβῆθι, σβήτω ¹	γνῶθι, γνώτω ¹	δύθι, δύτω ¹
D. 1.	βῆτον, βήτων	σβῆτον, σβήτων	γνῶτον, γνώτων	δύτον, ύτων
P. 2.	βήτε	σβήτε	γνώτε	δύτε
3.	βήτωσαν et βάντων	σβήτωσαν et σβέντων	γνώτωσαν et γνότων	δύτωσαν et δύπων
Inf.	βῆναι	σβῆναι	γνῶναι	δύναι
Part.	βάς, βάσα, βάν G. βάντος	σβείς, εἷσα, ἐν G. σβέντος	γνούς, οὔσα, ὄν G. γνότος	δύς, ύσα, ύν G. δύτος

REM. The Opt. form δύν, instead of δύην, is not found in the Attic dialect, but in the Epic. In the Common language, the second Aor. Mid. is formed in only a very few verbs; e. g. πέτομαι, πρλασθαι, to buy.

Summary of Verbs with a second Aor. like Verbs in μι.

Besides the verbs mentioned above, some others have this form:

1. διδράσκω, to run away (§ 122, 6), Aor. (ΔΡΑ) ἔδρην, Subj. δρώ, Opt. δραίην, Imp. δρᾶθι, άτω, Inf. δρᾶναι, Part. δράς, άσα, άν.

2. πέτομαι, to fly (§ 125, 23), Aor. (ΠΤΑ) ἔπτην, Inf. πτήναι, Part. πτάς; Aor. Mid. ἐπτάμην, πτάσθαι.

3. σκέλλω or σκελέω, to dry, make dry, second Aor. (ΣΚΛΛ) ἔσκλην, to wither (Intrans.), Inf. σκλήναι, Opt. σκλαίην.

¹ In poetry ἀνάβα, κατάβα.

4. φθά-ναι, *to come before, anticipate*, second Aor. ἔφθην, φθῆναι, φθάς, φθῶ, φθαίην.

5. καίω, *to burn*, Trans., second Aor. ἐκάην, *I burned*. Intrans.; but first Aor. ἔκαυσα, Trans.

6. ῥέω, *to flow*, Aor. ἔρρῶην, *I flowed*.

7. χαίρω, *to rejoice*, Aor. ἐχάρην.

8. ἀλίσκομαι, *to be taken*, Aor. ἤλων and ἐῶλων (§ 122, 1).

9. βίω, *to live*, second Aor. ἐβίω, Subj. βιῶ, ῶς, ῶ, &c., Opt. βιήην (not βιοίην, to distinguish it from Opt. Impf.), Inf. βιώναι. The Pres. and Impf. of βίω are but little used by the Attic writers; instead of these, they employ the corresponding tenses of ζῶ, which, on the contrary, borrows its remaining tenses from βιώω; thus, Pres. ζῶ; Impf. ἔζων; Fut. βιώσομαι; Aor. ἐβίω; Perf. βεβίωκα.

10. φύω, *to bring forth, produce*, second Aor. ἐφῶν, *I was produced, born, I sprung up, arose, was*, φῶναι, φως, Subj. φω; but the first Aor. ἐφῶσα, *I produced*, Fut. φύσω, *I will produce*. The Perf. πέφυκα also has an intransitive sense, and also the Pres. Mid. φύομαι and the Fut. φύσομαι.

REM. Here belong the forms σχές and σχοίην of the Aor. II. ἔσχον, from ἔχω, *to have*, and πίθι of the Aor. II. ἔπιον, from πίνω, *to drink*.

§ 143. II. PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT ACTIVE,

From the Perfect δέδοικα, *I feared* (stem δι), following the analogy of verbs in μι, the following forms are found in good prose: δέδ-ιμεν, δέδ-ιτε, δεδ-ίασι (never δέδια, δεδοίκαμεν, δεδοίκασι), Subj. δεδίη, Imp. δέδ-ιδι, Inf. δε-δε-ίναι, also δεδοικέαι, &c. From τέθηκα (Pres. θήσκει) come the forms τέθηκαμεν, τέθηκατε, τέθηκασιν(ν); Inf. τεθνάαι; Part. τεθνήκως; Plup. ἐτέθνασαν.

Οἶδα, stem ἴδ or ῥῖδ (Aor. II. εἶδον, Inf. ἰδεῖν).

PERFECT.

Ind. S. 1.	οἶδα	Subj. εἶδῶ	Imp.	Inf.
2.	οἶσθα	εἰδῆς	ἴσθι	
3.	οἶδε(ν)	εἰδῇ	ἴστω	εἰδέναι
D. 2. 3.	ἴστον, ἴστον	εἰδῆτον, -ήτον	ἴστον, ἴστων	
P. 1.	ἴσμεν	εἰδῶμεν		Part.
2.	ἴστε	εἰδῆτε	ἴστε	εἰδώς, ὤα, ὄς
3.	ἴσσι(ν)	εἰδῶσι(ν)	ἴστωσαν	

PLUPERFECT.

Ind. S. 1. ᾔδειν ¹	Dual.	Pl. ᾔδειμεν
2. ᾔδεις and -εῖσθα	ᾔδειτον	ᾔδειτε
3. ᾔδει(ν)	ᾔδειτην	ᾔδεισαν

Opt. Sing. εἰδείην, ἦς, ἦ; Dual εἰδείητον, ἦτην; Pl. εἰδείημεν, ἦτε, εἶεν.

Fut. εἴσομαι, *I shall know*. Verbal adjective. ἰστέον.

Σύννοια, compounded of οἶδα, *I am conscious*, Inf. συνειδέναί, Imp. σύνισθι, Subj. συνειδῶ, &c.

§ 144. *List of the most common Deponents Passive.*

Those deponents called Deponents Middle have their Aorist and Future in the *Middle* form; but Deponents Passive have their Aorist in *Passive* form; but the Future in the Middle.

ἀγαμαι, to wonder,	διαλέγομαι, to converse,	ἡδομαι, to rejoice,
αἰδέομαι, to reverence,	διανοέομαι, to think,	κρέμαμαι, to hang,
ἀλάομαι, to wander,	δύναμαι, to be able,	λοιδορέομαι, to reproach,
ἀμυλλάομαι, to contend,	δυσαρεστέομαι, to be off-fended,	μαίνομαι, to rave,
ἀπονέομαι, to retire,	ἐναντιόομαι, to resist,	μεταμέλομαι, to regret,
ἀπορέομαι, to doubt,	ἐνθυμέομαι, to reflect,	μισάττομαι, to loathe,
ἀριστοκρατέομαι, to have aristocratic power,	ἐννοέομαι, to consider well,	οἶομαι, to think,
ἀρνέομαι, to deny,	ἐπιμέλομαι, to take care,	ὀλιγαρχέομαι, to have an oligarchy,
ἄχθομαι, to be displeased,	ἐπινοέομαι, to reflect upon,	πειράομαι, to strive,
βούλομαι, to wish,	ἐπίσταμαι, to know,	προθυμέομαι, to desire,
βρυχάομαι, to roar,	εὐθυμέομαι, to cheer,	προνοέομαι, to foresee,
δέομαι, to want,	εὐλαβέομαι, to fear,	σέβομαι, to reverence,
δέρκομαι (poet.), to see,	εὖνομέομαι, to be orderly,	φιλοτιμέομαι, to be ambitious,
δημοκρατέομαι, to have democratic government,	εὐπορέομαι, to prosper,	ὑποτιμέομαι, to suspect.

¹ But the Attic writers also use ᾔδη, ᾔδης, or ᾔδησθα, ᾔδῃ; yet generally the forms in the paradigm are used.

List of Active Verbs most in use with a Middle Future.

ἀγνοέω, ¹ not to know,	ἐπιουρκέω, to perjure	παίζω, to sport,
ᾄδω, ² to sing,	οἷός τινος, one's self,	πάσχω, to suffer,
ἀκούω, ² to hear,	ἐσθίω, to eat,	πηδάω, to leap,
ἀλαλάζω, ¹ to cry out,	θαυμάζω, ¹ to wonder,	πίνω, to drink,
ἀμαρτάνω, ² to miss,	θέω, ¹ to run,	πίπτω, to fall,
ἀπαντάω, ² to meet,	θηράω, θηρεύω, ¹ to hunt,	πλέω, to sail,
ἀπολαύω, ² to enjoy,	θιγγάνω, to touch,	πνέω, to blow (but συμ-
ἀρπάζω, ² to seize,	θνήσκω, to die,	πνεύσω),
βαδίζω, to go,	θρώσκω, to leap,	πνίγω, ² to strangle,
βαίνω, to go,	κάμνω, to labor,	ποθέω, ¹ to desire,
βίωω, to live,	κλαίω, ² to weep,	προσκυνέω, ¹ to reverence,
βλέπω, ¹ to see,	κλέπτω, to steal,	ρέω, to flow,
βοάω, ² to cry out,	κολάζω, ¹ to punish,	σιγάω, to be silent,
γελάω, ² to laugh,	κωμάζω, ¹ to indulge in	σιωπάω, ² to be silent,
γηράσκω, to grow old,	festivity,	σκώπτω, to sport,
γεννώσκω, to know,	λαγχάνω, to obtain,	σπουδάζω, to be zealous,
δάκνω, to bite,	λαμβάνω, to take,	συνρίπτω, to pipe,
δαρθάνω, to sleep,	λιχμάω, to lick,	τίκτω, ¹ to produce,
δεῖσαι, to fear,	μανθάνω, to learn,	τρέχω, to run,
δαιτάω, to live,	νέω, to swim,	τρώγω, to gnaw,
διδράσκω, to run away,	νεύω, to nod,	τυγχάνω, to obtain,
διώκω, ¹ to pursue,	οἶδα, to know,	τωθάζω, to rail at,
ἐγκωμιάζω, to praise,	οἰμώζω, ¹ to lament,	φεύγω, to flee,
εἰμί, to be,	ὀλολύζω, ¹ to howl,	φθάνω, ² to come before,
ἐπαινέω, ¹ to praise,	ὀμνυμι, ² to swear,	χάσκω, to gape,
	ὁράω, to see,	χωρέω, ² to contain.

REM. Ἄπο-, συγ-, and προσχωρέω have both active and middle forms ; but ἀνα- and προχωρέω only the active form.

¹ Also with Future Active in writers of the best period.

² Also with Future Active ; but middle forms to be preferred.

SYNTAX.

CHAPTER I.

ELEMENTS OF A SIMPLE SENTENCE.

§ 145. *Nature of a Sentence. — Subject. — Predicate.*

1. SYNTAX treats of sentences. A sentence is the expression of a thought in words ; e. g. τὸ ῥόδον θάλλει, *the rose blossoms*, ὁ ἄνθρωπος θνητός ἐστιν.

2. The necessary elements of a sentence are :—

a.) *The Subject*, that of which anything is told ; e. g. above, τὸ ῥόδον, ὁ ἄνθρωπος.

b.) *The Predicate*, that which is affirmed of the subject ; as, θάλλει, θνητός ἐστιν.

3. The subject is either a substantive, or another word or words used as a substantive. *The subject stands in the nominative.*

Τὸ ῥόδον θάλλει, *the rose blossoms*. Ἐγὼ γράφω. Τρεῖς ἦλθον. Ὁ σοφὸς εὐδαίμων ἐστίν. Τὸ γινῶθι σεαυτὸν καλὸν ἐστίν. Οἱ πάλαι σοφοὶ ἦσαν.

REM. 1. The Subject of the Infinitive is in the Accusative. In some expressions of number the Subject is expressed by a preposition (*eis*, *περί*, *κατά*) with its governed case ; e. g. *eis* τέτταρας ἦλθον, *about four came*. So καθ' ἐκάστους, *singuli*, &c.

REM. 2. In the following instances the Subject is not expressed by a separate word :—

a.) When it can readily be supplied by the context or the mind ; as, φάσι, λέγουσι, &c.

b.) When a personal pronoun, except for emphasis.

c.) Some verbs which from their own meaning imply their Subject ; as, ἐσάλπιζεν (ὁ σαλπικτής), *the trumpeter sounds the trumpet* ; so also some

which perhaps originally had a Subject, but lost it through disuse ; as, *δεῖ, βρῶντα, &c.* (*Zeüs* for Subject).

REM. 3. *Some, all, &c.* are expressed by *τις*, or by 3 Pers. Plu. Act., as *λέγουσι* ; 3 Pers. Sing. Passive, as *λέγεται* ; or 2 Pers. Sing., generally the Opt. with *ἄν*, as *φαίηται ἄν*, *one might say*.

4. The *Predicate* is expressed either by a verb, as *τὸ ρόδον θάλλει*, or an adjective or substantive with *εἶναι* (which is called *copula*, because it binds the adjective or substantive to the subject ; as, *Κῦρος ἐστὶ βασιλεύς. Οἱ ἄνδρες ἦσαν τρεῖς*.

REM. 4. It is necessary to distinguish *εἶναι* as *copula*, from its independent use denoting existence ; as, *θεὸς ἐστίν*. It can in this sense be used with an adverb, as *καλῶς ἐστίν*, *it is well*.

§ 146. *Agreement.*

1. The finite verb agrees with its subject-nominative in number and person ; the adjective, in gender, number, and case. But the predicate or appositive agree with the subject in case, in gender, and number only when a *person* is spoken of, and there frequently the appositive takes either a masculine or feminine form ; as, *βασιλεύς, βασιλεία* ; or is of common gender, as *ὁ, ἡ παῖς*.

Ἐγὼ γράφω, σὺ γράφεις. οὗτος γράφει. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος θνητός ἐστιν. Ἡ ἀρετὴ καλὴ ἐστίν. Τὸ πρᾶγμα αἰσχρόν ἐστιν. Οἱ Ἕλληνες πολεμικώτατοι ἦσαν. Κῦρος ἦν βασιλεύς ; βασιλεύς is masculine, because the subject is masculine. Τόμυρις ἦν βασιλεία ; the predicate is feminine, because the subject is feminine. Κῦρος, ὁ βασιλεύς, Τόμυρις, ἡ βασιλεία.

2. As *εἶναι*, when a copula, takes two nominatives, viz. one of the subject and one of the predicate, so also the following verbs, which do not of themselves express a complete predicative idea, take two nominatives : *ὑπάρχειν, to be, γίγνεσθαι, to become, φῦναι, to be, αἰξάνεσθαι, to grow, μένειν, to remain, καταστῆναι (from καθίστημι), to stand, δοκεῖν, εἰκέναι, and φαίνεσθαι, to appear, δηλοῦσθαι, to show one's self, καλεῖσθαι, ὀνομάζεσθαι, and λέγεσθαι, to be named, ἀκούειν, to be named (like Lat. *audire*), αἰρεῖσθαι, ἀποδείκνυσθαι, and κρίνεσθαι, to be chosen something, νομιζεσθαι, to be considered something, and other verbs of this nature.*

Ὁ Κύρος ἐγένετο βασιλεὺς τῶν Περσῶν, *Cyrus became king of the Persians*. Διὰ τούτων ὁ Φίλιππος ἠυξήθη μέγας, *by these means Philip grew great*. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἤρέθη στρατηγός. Ἀντὶ φίλων καὶ ξένων νῦν κόλακες καὶ θεοὺς ἐχθροὶ ἀκούουσιν (*audiunt*), *instead of friends, &c., they (hear themselves called) are called flatterers and enemies of the gods*.

REM. Instead of the second Nom., several of these verbs being connected with adverbs, express a complete predicative idea; e. g. τὸ ἄθος καλῶς αἰξάνεται, *the flower grows beautifully*. Thus, the verbs γίνεσθαι and φθῆναι particularly, are connected with the adverbs διχα, χωρὶς, ἐκάς, ἐγγύς, &c.; e. g. τοῖς Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῖς ἐρίγοντο διχα αἱ γνώμαι, *the views of the Athenian commanders were divided*; τὰ πράγματα οὕτω πέφυκεν, *the affairs were of such a nature*.

§ 147. a. *Exceptions to the General Rules of Agreement.*

(a) The predicate in many cases does not agree with the subject grammatically, but in sense only (*Constructio κατὰ σύνεσιν* or *ad intellectum*).

Τὸ πλῆθος ἐπεβοήθησαν, *the multitude brought assistance*; the verb here is put in the plural, because πλῆθος is a collective substantive. Ὁ στρατὸς ἀπέβαινον. Τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀνέσώρουν. Τὸ μειράκιόν ἐστι καλός, *the boy is beautiful*; here the adjective is masculine, agreeing with the subject only in sense.

(b) When the subject is not to be considered as something definite, but as a *general* idea or statement, the predicative adjective is put in the neuter singular.

Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανία· εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω, *a plurality of rulers is not a good thing, &c.* Αἱ μεταβολαὶ λυπηρόν, *changes are troublesome*. *Lupus triste stabulis, &c.*

REM. 1. When a demonstrative, relative, or interrogative pronoun is united to its substantive by εἶναι or one of the verbs in § 146, 2, it agrees with the subject in gender, number, and case, as in Latin; e. g. Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ, *this is the man*. Αὕτη ἐστὶ πηγή καὶ ἀρχὴ πάντων τῶν κακῶν. Τοῦτό ἐστι τὸ ἄθος. Yet the Greeks very often put the demonstrative in the neuter singular; e. g. Τοῦτό ἐστιν ἡ δικαιοσύνη, *this is justice*. Τοῦτό ἐστι πηγή καὶ ἀρχὴ γενέσεως.

(c) Verbal adjectives in τός and τίος frequently stand in the *neuter plural* instead of the singular, when they are used *impersonally* like the Latin *gerund*.

Πιστὰ ἐστὶ τοῖς φίλοις, *we must trust friends*, instead of πιστόν ἐστι. So also, when the subject is contained in an infinitive or in a whole clause, where in English we use the pronoun *it*; e. g. Τὴν πεπωμένην μοῖραν ἀδύνατά ἐστιν ἀποφυγεῖν καὶ θεῷ, *it is impossible even for God to escape the destined fate*. Δῆλὰ ἐστίν (*it is evident*) ὅτι δεῖ ἓνα γέ τινα ἡμῶν βασιλέα γενέσθαι.

(d) A subject in the neuter plural is connected with a verb in the singular.

Τὰ ζῶα τρέχει. Τὰ πράγματα ἐστὶ καλὰ. Κακοῦ ἀνδρὸς δῶρα ὄνησιν οὐκ ἔχει.

REM. 2. The sense, however, sometimes controls it, especially when an idea of *individuality* or plurality is to be emphasized; e. g. τὰ τέλη (magistrates) τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐξεπέμφαν; φανερὰ ἦσαν πολλὰ ἔχνη.

(e) A dual subject is very often connected with a plural predicate.

Δύο ἄνδρες ἐμαχέσαστο. Ἀδελφῶ δύο ἦσαν καλοί.

REM. 3. The dual is not always used, when two objects are spoken of, but only when they are of the same kind; e. g. πότε, χεῖρε, ὦτε, ἔγωγε, &c., or such as are considered as standing in a close and mutual relation, e. g. ἀδελφῶ, δύο brothers.

REM. 4. The dual forms τῷ τοῖν, τῷδε τοῖνδε, τούτῳ τούτῳ, αὐτῷ αὐτοῖν, ὦ οἶν, are of common gender, and the feminine forms are rarely found: ἀμφὺ τῷ πόλει, τῷ γυναικί, &c.

(f) When the predicate is a superlative, and is used with a partitive genitive, the gender of the superlative is commonly like that of the subject, as in Latin.

Φθόνος χαλεπώτατός ἐστι τῶν νόσων. Ὁ ἥλιος πάντων λαμπρότατός ἐστι. Sol omnium rerum lucidissimus est.

REM. 5. ἄγε, φέρε, εἰπε, ἰδέ, are used with a plural substantive as simple interjections, as εἰπέ μοι, ἄνδρες.

§ 147. b. Agreement when there are several subjects.

1. Two or more subjects require the verb or copula to be plural. When the subjects are of like gender, the adjective is of the same gender, and in the plural; but when the subjects are of different genders, then, in case of persons, the masculine takes precedence of the feminine and neuter, and the feminine of the

neuter; but in case of things, the adjective is often in the neuter plural, without reference to the gender of the substantives.

‘Ο Φίλιππος καὶ ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος πολλὰ καὶ θαυμαστὰ ἔργα ἀπεδείξαντο. Ἡ μήτηρ καὶ ἡ θυγάτηρ ἦσαν καλαί. Ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν. Ἡ γυνὴ καὶ τὰ τέκνα ἀγαθαί εἰσιν. Ἡ ἀγορὰ καὶ τὸ πρυτανεῖον Παρίῳ λίθῳ ἡσκημένα ἦν. Λίθοι τε καὶ πλίνθοι καὶ ξύλα καὶ κέραμος ἀτάκτως ἐρριμμένα οὐδὲν χρήσιμά ἐστιν.

REM. 1. Sometimes the verb and adjective agree, in form, with the nearest subject; this is particularly the case, when the predicate precedes the subjects; e. g. φιλεῖ σε ὁ πατὴρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ and ἀγαθοὶ ἐστὺν ὁ πατὴρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ.

2. When several subjects of different persons are connected, the first person takes precedence of the second and third, but the second of the third; and the verb is put in the plural.

Ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ γράφομεν, *ego et tu scribimus*; ἐγὼ καὶ ἐκεῖνος γράφομεν; σὺ καὶ ἐκεῖνος γράφετε; ἐγὼ καὶ ἐκεῖνοι γράφομεν; ὑμεῖς καὶ ἐκεῖνος γράφετε.

REM. 2. If there are several subjects of the neuter plural, the verb is general in the singular number.

§ 148. *The Article.*

1. The subject, as well as every substantive, takes the article *ὁ, ἡ, τό, the*, when the speaker wishes to represent an object as a definite one, and to distinguish it from others of the same kind. The substantive without the article represents the idea in a merely general manner, without any limitation; e. g. *ἄνθρωπος, man*, i. e. *an individual or some one of the race of men*; but the substantive with the article makes the object definite, at least in the mind of the speaker; e. g. *ὁ ἄνθρωπος*, i. e. *the man whom I am considering, or have in view, and whom I consider as a different individual from the rest of men*. So *φιλοσοφία, philosophy in general*, *ἡ φιλοσοφία, philosophy as a particular science*, or a particular branch of philosophy; *γάλα, milk*, *τὸ γάλα, a particular kind of milk*, *τὸ γάλα ἡδύ ἐστιν*.

REM. 1. The English *indefinite* article *a* or *an* has a twofold signification. It denotes either a class, as *a man*, here the Greeks omit the article, as *ἄνθρωπος*, or it denotes a particular individual not distinguished from its

class ; in this sense the Greeks use *τις* with nouns, as *γυνή τις ὄντιν εἶχεν*, a CERTAIN woman had a hen ; *τις* regularly follows its noun as enclitic, but sometimes precedes it.

2. Proper names generally reject the article, but take it if they have been previously mentioned or to call especial attention to them ; e. g. *Σωκράτης ἔφη*. Ἐνίκησαν Θηβαῖοι Λακεδαιμονίους. Μὴ οἴεσθε μήτε Κερσοβλέπτην ὑπὲρ Χερρόνησου μήτε Φίλιππον ὑπὲρ Ἀμφιπόλεως πολεμήσειν.

Where there is but one of a kind, even a common noun omits the article, as *βασιλεὺς*. The King of Persia was called *βασιλεὺς*, or *ὁ μέγας βασιλεὺς*, but never *ὁ βασιλεὺς*.

REM. 2. Proper names, even in connection with an adjective, regularly omit the article, as *σοφὸς Σωκράτης*. The names of rivers are usually placed between the article and the word *ποταμός*, as *ὁ Εὐφράτης ποταμός*.

3. When adjectives or participles are used substantively, they take the article, or rather the article gives a substantive force to the adjective ; the English in such a case uses either a noun, adjective, substantive, or participle. This use of the participle in Greek is common in all of the tenses ; as, *οἱ ἀγαθοί*, the good ; *τὸ ἀγαθόν*, ὁ λέγων, the speaker, he who speaks. But when the adjective denotes only a part of the whole, it omits the article ; e. g. *κακὰ καὶ αἰσχροὶ ἐπραξεῖν*. The infinitive also has the article when it is used as a substantive ; e. g. *τὸ γράφειν*.

4. Ἄλλοι signifies *others*, *οἱ ἄλλοι*, the others, the rest, i. e. all besides those who have been mentioned ; ἡ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς, the rest of Greece. Ἄτερος, alter, takes the article (*ὁ ἕτερος*), to denote one of two definitely ; so *οἱ ἕτεροι*, the one of two parties. Πολλοί signifies *many*, *οἱ πολλοί*, the many, the multitude, the mass (in distinction from the parts of the whole) ; *οἱ πλείους*, the greater part (in distinction from the smaller part of the whole) ; *οἱ πλείστοι*, the most (of a preponderance in number).

5. The Greek can change adverbs of place and time, more seldom of quality, into adjectives or substantives, by prefixing the article. In like manner, a preposition with its Case may be considered as an adjective.

Ἡ ἄνω πόλις, the upper city ; ὁ μεταξὺ τόπος, the intervening place ; οἱ ἐνθάδε ἄνθρωποι or οἱ ἐνθάδε ; ὁ νῦν βασιλεὺς, οἱ πάλαι σοφοὶ ἄνδρες,

οἱ τότε, ἡ αἰών (sc. ἡμέρα), ὁ αἰών, *the ever enduring*; οἱ πάντες τῶν στρατιωτῶν, *the best of the soldiers*; ὁ πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας πόλεμος, *the Persian war*; ἡ ἐν Χερρόνησῳ τυραννίς.

6. When a substantive having the article has attributive expletives connected with it, viz. an adjective, adjective pronoun or numeral, a substantive in the genitive, an adverb, or a preposition with its Case (No. 5), then in respect to the position of the article, the two following cases must be distinguished:

(a) When the attributive is to be made especially emphatic, so as to express with the substantive but a single idea, as the *good* man = *the sage*, the attributive is placed between the article and substantive or after the substantive with the article repeated; e. g. Ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός (in opposition to the bad man); οἱ πλούσιοι πολῖται or οἱ πολῖται οἱ πλούσιοι (in opposition to the poor citizens); ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δῆμος or ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων (in opposition to another people); οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι or οἱ ἄνθρωποι οἱ νῦν. In all these examples the emphasis is on the attributive: the *good* man, the *rich* citizens, the *Athenian* people, men of the *present* time.

(b) When the attributive is less emphatic, and is but a predicate of a subordinate clause, the adjective is placed *before the article and noun* or *after them without the article*. The English in such cases would use the indefinite article with a singular verb, and omit it with a verb in the plural; e. g. Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς or ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ, a *good man* = ἀγαθὸς ὢν, *the man who is good, inasmuch as, because, if he is good*. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι μισοῦσι τὸν ἄνδρα κακόν or κακὸν τὸν ἄνδρα, *they hate a bad man, i. e. they hate the man, inasmuch as, because, if he is bad*. (On the contrary, τὸν κακὸν ἄνδρα or τὸν ἄνδρα τὸν κακόν, *the bad man*, in distinction from the good; hence, τοὺς μὲν ἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀγαπῶμεν, τοὺς δὲ κακοὺς μισοῦμεν). Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἡδέως χαρίζεται τοῖς πολίταις ἀγαθοῖς, *good citizens, i. e. if or because they are good*; (on the contrary, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς πολίταις or τοῖς πολίταις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, *good citizens*, in distinction from bad citizens).

REM. 3. When a substantive with the article has a genitive connected with it, the position under (a) occurs, only when the substantive with its genitive forms a contrast with another object of the same kind; e. g. ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δῆμος or ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων (the Athenians, in contrast with another people); then the emphasis is on the genitive. On the contrary, the genitive without the article of the governing substantive is placed before or after that substantive, when the latter expresses a part of what is denoted by the genitive, the emphasis then being on the governing substantive; e. g. ὁ δῆμος τῶν Ἀθηναίων or τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὁ δῆμος, *the people*,

and *not* the nobility. — When the genitive of substantive-pronouns is used instead of the possessive pronouns, the reflexives *ἐαυτοῦ*, *σεαυτοῦ*, &c. are placed according to No. 6 (a); e. g. *ὁ ἐμαυτοῦ πατήρ* or *ὁ πατήρ ὁ ἐμαυτοῦ*, &c.; but the simple personal pronouns *μοῦ*, *σοῦ*, &c. stand without the article, either after or before the substantive which has the article. In the Sing. and Dual the enclitic forms are always used.

REM. 4. The difference between the two cases mentioned is very manifest with the adjectives *ἄκρος*, *μέσος*, *ἐσχατος*. In the first case (a) the substantive with its attribute forms a contrast with other objects of the same kind; e. g. *ἡ μέση πόλις*, *the middle city*, in contrast with other cities; *ἡ ἐσχάτη νῆσος*, *the most remote island*. But in the second case (b) the substantive is contrasted with itself, since the attributive defines it more clearly. In this last case, we usually translate these adjectives into English by substantives, and the substantives with which they agree as though they were in the genitive; e. g. *ἐπὶ τῷ ὄρει ἄκρῳ* or *ἐπ' ἄκρῳ τῷ ὄρει*, *on the top of the mountain*, properly on the mountain where it is the highest; *ἐν μέσῃ τῇ πόλει* or *ἐν τῇ πόλει μέσῃ*, *in the middle of the city*; *ἐν ἐσχάτῃ τῇ νήσῳ* or *ἐν νήσῳ τῇ ἐσχάτῃ*, *on the border of the island*.

REM. 5. In like manner, the word *μόνος* has the first position when it expresses an actual attributive explanation of its substantive; e. g. *ὁ μόνος παῖς*, *the ONLY son*; but the second position mentioned under (b), when it is a more definite explanation of the predicate; e. g. *Ὁ παῖς μόνος* or *μόνος ὁ παῖς παίζει*, *the boy plays alone (without company)*; whereas *ὁ μόνος παῖς* would mean *the ONLY boy plays*.

7. Further: on the use of the article which has an adjective agreeing with it the following things are to be noted:

(a) The article is used with a substantive which has an adjective pronoun connected with it, when the object is to be represented as a *definite* one; the pronoun is then placed between the article and the substantive, e. g. *ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ*; on the contrary, *ἐμὸς ἀδελφός*, *a brother of mine*, *ἐμὸς παῖς*, *a child of mine*, but *ὁ ἐμὸς παῖς*, *my child*, the only one.

(b) When *πᾶς*, *πάντες* belong to a substantive, the following cases must be distinguished:

(a) When the idea expressed by the substantive is considered as altogether a general one, the article is not used; e. g. *πᾶς ἄνθρωπος*, *every man*, i. e. every one to whom the predicate *man* belongs, *πάντες ἄνθρωποι*, *all men*. Here, *πᾶς* in the singular generally signifies *each*, *every*.

(β) When the substantive to which *πᾶς*, *πάντες* belong is to be considered as a whole in distinction from its parts, it takes the article, which is placed according to No. 6 (a); e. g. *ἡ πᾶσα γῆ*, *the whole*

earth, οἱ πάντες πολῖται, *all the citizens without exception, the citizens as a whole*. This usage is more seldom than that above. Here the singular *pās* always has the sense of *the whole, all*.

(γ) When *pās* is joined with a definite object having the article merely for the purpose of a fuller explanation, but without any special emphasis, its position is according to No. 6 (b); e. g. οἱ στρατιῶται εἶλον τὸ στρατόπεδον *ἅπαν* or *ἅπαν* τὸ στρατόπεδον; οἱ στρατιῶται πάντες or πάντες οἱ στρατιῶται καλῶς ἐμαχέσαντο. This is by far the most frequent use of *pās*, πάντες. The word *ὅλος* also is commonly used in the same manner; as, διὰ τὴν πόλιν ὅλην or ὅλην τὴν πόλιν.

(c) When *ἕκαστος*, *each, every*, belongs to a substantive, the article is omitted, as with *pās* in the sense of *each, every*, when the idea expressed by the substantive is considered as indefinite; e. g. καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν, *every day, on all days*; when, on the contrary, the idea contained in the noun is to be made prominent, the article is joined with it, and is always placed according to No. 6 (b); e. g. κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν ἑκάστην, or usually καθ' ἑκάστην τὴν ἡμέραν, *every single, individual day*.

(d) When *ἑκάτερος*, *each of two*, ἀμφω and ἀμφοτέρος, *both*, are joined to a noun, the article is always used, and is placed according to No. 6 (b); e. g. ἐπὶ τῶν πλευρῶν ἑκατέρων or ἐπὶ ἑκατέρων τῶν πλευρῶν.

(e) When a cardinal number belongs to a substantive, the article is omitted, if the idea expressed is indefinite; e. g. τρεῖς ἄνδρες ἦλθον; the substantive, however, takes the article which is placed, — (α) according to No. 6 (a), when it contains the idea of a *united whole*; e. g. οἱ τῶν βασιλέων οἰνοχόοι διδῶσι τοῖς τρισὶ δακτύλοις ὀχούντες τὴν φιάλην, i. e. *with the three fingers* (the three generally used); indeed, the article is very frequently used, when a preceding substantive without the article, but with a cardinal agreeing with it, is afterwards referred to; — (β) according to No. 6 (b), when the numeral is joined with a definite object merely to define it more explicitly, without any special emphasis; e. g. ἐμαχέσαντο οἱ μετὰ Περικλέους ὀπλίται χίλιοι or χίλιοι οἱ μετὰ Περικλέους ὀπλίται.

(f) Further: substantives to which the demonstratives οὗτος, ὁδε, ἐκεῖνος, and αὐτός, *ipse*, belong, also regularly take the article; *but the article has only the position of No. 6 (b)*; e. g.

οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος, not ὁ οὗτος ἀνὴρ,

ἦδε ἡ γνώμη or ἡ γνώμη ἦδη,

ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐκεῖνος,

αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς or ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός, but ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς signifies *the same king*.

REM. 6. The article is omitted, — (a) when the pronoun is the subject, but the substantive the predicate ; e. g. αὕτη ἐστὶν ἀνδρὸς ἀρετή, *this is the virtue of the man* ; so there is a difference between τοῦτῃ τῷ διδασκάλῳ χρῶνται, *they have this teacher*, and τοῦτῃ διδασκάλῳ χρῶνται, *they have this man as or for a teacher* ; — (b) when the substantive is a proper name ; e. g. οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, αὐτὸς Σωκράτης.

§ 149. *Classes of Verbs.*

The predicate or verb, in reference to the subject, can be expressed in different ways. Hence arise different classes of verbs, which are indicated by different forms.

1. The subject appears as *active* ; e. g. ὁ παῖς γράφει, τὸ ἄνθος θάλλει. — The active form, however, has a twofold usage :

(a) *Transitive*, when the object to which the action is directed is in the accusative, and therefore receives the action ; e. g. τύπτω τὸν παῖδα, γράφω τὴν ἐπιστολήν. (*Transitive verb.*)

(β) *Intransitive*, when the action is either confined to the subject, e. g. τὸ ἄνθος θάλλει, or when the verb has an object in the Gen. or Dat., or is constructed with a preposition ; e. g. ἐπιθυμῶ τῆς ἀρετῆς. χαίρω τῇ σοφίᾳ, ἔρχομαι εἰς τὴν πόλιν. (*Intransitive verb.*)

2. Again, the subject performs an action which is reflected on itself ; hence the subject is at the same time the object of the action ; e. g. τύπτομαι, *I strike myself*, βουλεύομαι, *I advise myself*. (*Middle or reflexive verb.*)

REM. 1. When the reflexive action is performed by two or more subjects on each other, e. g. τύπτονται, *they strike each other*, διακελεύονται, *they encourage each other*, it is called a *reciprocal action*, and the verb a *reciprocal verb*.

3. Lastly, the subject appears as receiving the action ; e. g. οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐδιώχθησαν, *the soldiers were pursued*. (*Passive verb.*)

REM. 2. The Act. and Mid. have complete forms. For the Pass., the Greek has only two tenses, viz. the Fut. and Aor. All other forms are indicated by the Mid.

§ 150. *Remarks on the Classes of Verbs.*

1. Many active verbs, especially such as express motion, besides a transitive signification, have also an intransitive or reflexive sense (comp. the English expressions *I move* [Intrans.] and *I move the book*, and the Latin *vertere, mutare, declinare*); thus, e. g. ἀνάγειν, *to draw back*, διάγειν, *to continue*, ἐλαύνειν, *to ride*, ἐκβάλλειν, *to spring forth*, ἀποκλίνειν, *declinare*, τρέπειν, like *vertere*; ἔχειν with adverbs, e. g. εὖ, *κακῶς ἔχειν*, *bene, male se habere*, τελευτᾶν, *to end, to die*, and many others.

2. Several active verbs with a transitive signification, which form both Aorists, are in the first Aor. transitive, but in the second Aor. intransitive :

δύω, <i>to wrap up</i> ,	ἔδῤσα, <i>I wrapped up</i> ,	ἔδῤν, <i>I went in</i> ,
ἵστημι, <i>to place</i> ,	ἔστησα, <i>I placed</i> ,	ἔστην, <i>I stood</i> ,
φύω, <i>to produce</i> ,	ἔφῤσα, <i>I produced</i> ,	ἔφῤν, <i>I was produced</i> ,
σκέλλω, <i>to make dry</i> , (ἔσκηλα, Poet. <i>I made dry</i> .)	ἔσκλην, <i>I withered</i> .	

So several active verbs with a transitive signification, which form both Perfects, are in the first Perf. transitive, but in the second intransitive :

ἐγείρω, <i>to awake</i> ,	ἐγήγερκα, <i>I have awakened</i> ,	ἐγρήγορα, <i>I am awake</i> ,
ἄλλῤμι, <i>to destroy</i> ,	ὀλώλεκα, <i>I have destroyed</i> ,	ὀλωλα, <i>I have perished</i> ,
πείθω, <i>to persuade</i> ,	πέπεικα, <i>I have persuaded</i> ,	πέποιθα, <i>I trust</i> .

Moreover, some second Perfects of transitive verbs which do not form a first Perf., have an intransitive signification ; e. g.

ἀγνυμι, <i>to break</i> ,	ἔαγα, <i>I am broken</i> ,
πήγνυμι, <i>to fasten</i> ,	πέπηγα, <i>I am fastened or stand fast</i> ,
ρήγνυμι, <i>to rend</i> ,	ἔρρωγα, <i>I am rent</i> ,
σήπω, <i>to make rotten</i> ,	σέσηπα, <i>I am rotten</i> ,
τήκω, <i>to smelt</i> , e. g. iron,	τέτηκα, <i>I am smelted</i> ,
φαίνω, <i>to show</i> ,	πέφηνα, <i>I appear</i> .

3. On the signification and use of the middle form, the following are to be noted :

The middle voice denotes an action which the subject performs

1. Upon itself ; e. g. λούομαι, *I wash myself*.

2. For itself, for its own advantage ; e. g. *παρασκευάζεσθαι*, to prepare for one's self.
3. On some part of itself ; e. g. *νίξεσθαι χεῖρας*, to wash one's own hands.
4. An action which the subject causes or permits to be done ; e. g. *τόπον ποιῶμαι*, to get a statue made.

But these relations are more clearly to be seen by a comparison of the active and middle voices ; e. g. *κόπτω*, to strike another, *κόπτομαι*, to strike one's self, as on account of grief, hence to bewail ; *ὑπολύω ὑποδήματα*, to take shoes off another's feet, *ὑπολύομαι*, to take off one's own shoes ; *θύω*, to sacrifice, as an act of worship, *θύομαι*, to sacrifice, not as an act of worship, but with reference to one's interest, to learn the future, &c. ; *φίλους ποιεῖν*, to make friends for others, *φίλους ποιείσθαι*, to make friends for one's self ; *θεῖναι ὑποθήκην*, to give a pledge, *θέσθαι ὑποθήκην*, to get a pledge given ; *φαίνω*, to show, *φαίνομαι*, to appear ; *ἄρχω*, to begin (relatively), i. e. before some one else, some other person always being in mind, *ἄρχεσθαι*, to begin (absolutely without reference to any one else), e. g. *ἄρχειν φυγῆς*, to begin the flight (the first one to flee), *ἄρχεσθαι φυγῆς*, to start in flight (to commence to flee) ; *ἤρξε τοῦ λόγου*, he began the discussion, i. e. some one else is to follow, *ἤρξατο τοῦ λόγου*, he commenced to speak ; *πόλεμον θεῖναι*, to make war, *πόμενον θέσθαι*, to end war ; *ἀποπέμπει γυναῖκα*, to send away a woman, *ἀποπέμπεσθαι γυναῖκα*, to divorce one's wife.

4. From the reflexive relation expressed by the middle voice the reciprocal relation very naturally arises ; that is, where the action of the verb is confined to two or more persons or parties. Thus many verbs which imply plurality are found only as deponents, as *μάχομαι*, *ἀγωνίζομαι*, &c. Here, too, the meaning is best illustrated by examples.

σπένδω, to offer a libation, *σπένδομαι*, to make a treaty (it being the custom to pour out wine in making a treaty) ; *ποιεῖν σπονδάς*, to pour out a libation, *ποιείσθαι σπονδάς*, to make a truce or treaty (two persons or parties being necessarily engaged, while one can make a libation). *Ταῦτα συνθέμενοι*, having made this agreement, a mutual action ; so also many words which imply a mutual or reciprocal act of two parties, *ἐβουλεύσαντο*, &c.

The metaphorical meaning or relation which the middle voice gives to many words is particularly worthy of notice, and is often overlooked ; e. g. *δῶμα ποιεῖν*, to make a house (a physical act), *δῶμα ποιῆ-*

σθαι (to make it mentally, to make it in one's mind); ποιῆσθαι περὶ πλείστου to regard of the highest importance; μετατρέπω, to turn something around, μετατρέπεσθαι, either to turn one's self round bodily or to turn one's mind toward a thing, and hence to care for; αὐτὴ . . . οἰκαδε λεμένων, the shout of those sending themselves home (not bodily, but sending their thoughts home), hence desiring to go home; ἐδείκνυτο ἔργῳ, not he showed himself by his acts, but his principles, his policy.

Where the middle voice takes an object after it (causative middle), that object of course being related in some way to the subject, there are three usages worthy of notice, viz.

(a) The object stands without the article; (b) with the article, which then has the sense of a possessive pronoun; (c) with the article and genitive of pronoun.

Παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας ἐκκεκοσμένοι ἦσαν ἐς Ἀθηνάς, had carried their wives and children to Athens. No article.

Προβαλλόμενοι τὰ ὄπλα, holding before themselves their arms (couching their spears). With the article.

Νίκονται τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῶν, they wash their hands. Article and pronoun both, the pronoun giving emphasis, though virtually redundant.

5. From the reflexive signification of the middle, the passive is derived. Here the subject permits the action to be performed by another upon itself. Hence the subject of a passive verb always appears as the receiver of an action; e. g. μαστιγοῦμαι, ζημιοῦμαι (ὑπὸ τινος), I receive blows, punishment, I let myself be struck, punished, = I am struck, punished (by some one); βλάπτομαι, ἀδικοῦμαι, I suffer injury, injustice; διδάσκομαι, I let myself be instructed, I receive instruction, I learn, hence ὑπὸ τινος, from some one = doceor ab aliquo; πείθομαι, I persuade myself, or I permit myself to be persuaded, ὑπὸ τινος, by some one = I am persuaded.

6. For two tenses, however, viz. the Fut. and Aor., there are separate forms to express a passive action; yet the Aor. Pass. (see Rem. 2), of many reflexive and intransitive verbs, is used instead of the middle; all the other tenses are expressed by the middle form. Hence the rule: *the Fut. and Aor. Mid. have a reflexive or intransitive signification; all the other tenses of the middle are used at the same time to denote the passive also.* In a

few verbs the future middle is used with a passive signification; as, *τιμήσομαι* (honorabor).

REM. 3. The cause or agent with a passive verb is expressed by the preposition *ὑπό* with the Gen.; e. g. *Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐδιώχθησαν*, the soldiers were pursued by the enemy. Instead of *ὑπό*, *πρός* with the Gen. is used, when the strong and direct influence of a person is to be denoted; e. g. *ἀτιμάζεσθαι*, *ἀδικεῖσθαι* *πρός* *τινος*; also *παρά* with the Gen. is used, when the author is, at the same time, to be represented as the person from whose vicinity or through whose means the action has come; hence especially with *πέμπεσθαι*, *δίδοσθαι*, *ὠφελεῖσθαι*, *συλλέγεσθαι*, *λέγεσθαι*, *σημαίνεισθαι*, *ἐπιδεικνύσθαι* (*demonstrari*); e. g. *Ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπέμψθη παρὰ βασιλέως*, was sent (from being near the king) by the king. *Ἡ μεγίστη εὐτυχία τούτῳ τῷ ἀνδρὶ παρὰ θεῶν δέδοται*. Πολλὰ χρήματα Κύρῳ παρὰ τῶν φίλων συνελεγμένα ἦν.

7. It is a peculiarity of the Greek, that not merely the active of transitive verbs governing an accusative may be changed into the personal passive, but also the active of intransitive verbs governing the Dat. or Gen.

Φθονοῦμαι ὑπό *τινος*, *I am envied by some one*, *invidetur mihi ab aliquo* (from *φθονεῖν* *τινι*, *invidere alicuī*). *Πιστεύομαι*, *ἀπιστοῦμαι ὑπό* *τινος*, *creditur*, *non creditur mihi ab aliquo* (from *πιστεύειν*, *ἀπιστεῖν* *τινι*). Καὶ ἐπιβουλεύοντες, καὶ ἐπιβουλεύόμενοι διάξουσιν πάντα τὸν χρόνον (from *ἐπιβουλεύειν* *τινί*). Ἀσκεῖται τὸ αἰετὶς τιμώμενον, ἀμελεῖται δὲ τὸ ἀτιμαζόμενον (from *ἀμελεῖν* *τινος*). So *ἄρχομαι*, *κρατοῦμαι*, *καταφρονοῦμαι ὑπό* *τινος* (from *ἄρχειν*, *κρατεῖν*, *καταφρονεῖν* *τινος*).

REM. 5. Deponents (§ 118, Rem.) are merely verbs which have only the middle form, and a reflexive or intransitive signification.

§ 151. *Tenses and Modes.*

1. Tenses denote the *time* of the predicate which is represented either as present, future, or past; e. g. *the rose blooms*, *will bloom*, *bloomed*.

2. Modes denote the manner of representing the affirmation contained in the predicate; i. e. the relation of the subject to the predicate is represented either as an actual fact, as a conception, or as a direct expression of the will. The mode which expresses a fact, e. g. *the rose blooms*, is called the *Indicative*;

that which denotes a conception, e. g. *the rose may bloom*, the *Subjunctive*; the mode which denotes the direct expression of the will, the *Imperative*, e. g. *give*.

§ 152. A. *More particular view of the Tenses.*

1. The true meaning of the Tenses appears in the Indicative. All tenses in the *Indicative* seem to be divided in two classes: (a) denoting the time in which an action occurs (Present, Future, or Past); (b) the nature of the action, whether it is considered as in process of development or as already developed and accomplished. The Aorist alone shows merely the time (past) without any accessory notion. The remaining modes show the same nature as the Ind., but not necessarily the same time. The Greek Subjunctive shows in all its tenses something of a Future signification; the Imperative, both Present and Future; the Optative, sometimes Future and sometimes Past time.

2. The Tenses from their form are divided in two classes, namely,

a.) *Principal*, which in the Indicative always denote an action either in Present or Future time;

b.) *Historical*, which in the Indicative always indicate Past time.

3. The Principal Tenses are as follows:

(a) The Present, (a) Indicative, e. g. *γράφωμεν*, *we write*; (β) Subjunctive, e. g. *γράφωμεν*, *scribamus*; (γ) Imperative, e. g. *γράφε*, *scribe*.

(b) The Perfect, (a) Indicative, e. g. *γεγράφωμεν*, *scripsimus*; (β) Subjunctive, e. g. *γεγράφωμεν*, *scripserimus*; (γ) *βεβούλευσο*, *be determined*.

(c) The Future, Indicative, e. g. *γράφωμεν*, *scribemus*, *we shall write* (Subj. and Imper. wanting).

(d) The Future Perfect, Indicative, e. g. *βεβουλεύσομαι*, *I shall have advised myself*, *I shall deliberate*, *I shall be advised* (Subj. and Imper. wanting).

The Subjunctive and Imperative Aorist, which have the form of the *Principal tenses*.

4. The Historical Tenses are the following :

- (a) The Aorist, (a) Indicative, e. g. *ἔγραφα*, *I wrote* ; (β) Optative, e. g. *γράφαιμι*, *I might write* or *I might have written*.
- (b) The Imperfect, (a) Indicative, e. g. *ἔγραφον*, *scribebam* ; (β) Optative, e. g. *γράφοιμι*, *scriberem*.
- (c) The Pluperfect, (a) Indicative, e. g. *ἔγεγράφευ*, *scripseram* ; (β) Optative, e. g. *γεγράφοιμι*, *scripsissem*.
- (d) The Optative of the simple Future, e. g. *γράφοιμι*, *I would write*, and of the Future Perfect, e. g. *βεβουλευσοίμην*, *I should have deliberated* or *have been advised* ; e. g. *ὁ ἄγγελος ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι νικῆσκειν*, *the messenger said that the enemy would conquer* ; *ἔλεγεν, ὅτι πάντα ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ εὖ βεβουλευσέσκειτο*, *he said that everything would be well planned by the general*.

5. The present indicative represents an action which takes place in the present, and also one in process of development. The present is often used in the narration of past events, since in a vivid representation what is past is viewed as present. This is called the Historical Present.

Ταύτην τὴν τάφρον βασιλεὺς μέγας ποιεῖ ἀντὶ ἐρύματος, ἐπειδὴ πυνθάνεται Κύρον προσελάυνοντα. Ἦν τις Πριαμίδων νεώτατος Πολύδωρος, Ἐκάβης παῖς, ὃν ἐκ Τροίας ἐμοὶ πατὴρ δίδωσι Πρίαμος ἐν δόμοις τρέφειν.

REM. 1. The present εἶμι (*to go*) with its compounds has a future signification in the Ind. and Subj. *I shall go* ; the Inf. and present Part. have both a present and future signification ; e. g. οὐκ εὐθὺς ἀφήσω αὐτὸν οὐδ' ἄπαμι (*abido*), ἀλλ' ἐρήσομαι αὐτὸν καὶ ἐξτάσω καὶ ἐλέγξω. Comp. § 126.

REM. 2. Οἴχομαι and ἤκω with present forms are often translated in English by perfects, namely, οἴχομαι, *I have departed*, and ἤκω, *I have come* ; yet οἴχομαι properly means *I am gone*, and ἤκω, *I am here (adsum)* ; e. g. Μὴ λυποῖ, ὅτι Ἀράστας οἴχεται εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους, *that A. is gone (= transfugit) to the enemy*. Ἦκω νεκρῶν κευθμῶνα καὶ σκότου πύλας λιπῶν. Ὑμεῖς ὁδοὺς ἀφικεῖσθε, ὅποι ἡμεῖς πάλας ἤκομεν (*have come*).

6. The perfect indicative represents an action completed (or remaining completed) in time present to the speaker.

Ἐγέγραφα τὴν ἐπιστολήν, *I have written a letter, the letter is now written*, it being immaterial whether it was written just now or a long time ago ; ἡ πόλις ἔκτισται, *the city is now built, now stands there built*.

REM. 3. Many Greek perfects and pluperfects are translated into English by the present and imperf. ; in this case a *condition* or *state* occasioned

by the completion of the action is denoted ; e. g. *πέφνηα* (*I have shown myself, I appeared*), *επεφάνην*, *I had shown myself, I appeared*, *οἶδα*, *πᾶσι* (*I have seen*) *I knew*, *ᾤδων*, *I had seen*, *I knew*, *τέθηλα* (*I have bloomed*), *I am blooming*, *πέποιθα* (*I have convinced or persuaded myself*), *I trust*, *βέβηκα* (*I have stepped on*'), *I go*, *μέμνημαι*, *memini* (*I have reminded myself*), *I am mindful*, *κέκτημαι* (*I have acquired for myself*) *I possess*, *κέκλημαι* (*I have been called*), *I am called*, and many others.

7. The future indicative denotes an action as future in relation to the present time of the speaker. The Greeks very often use the Fut. Ind. in subordinate clauses, even after an Historical tense, to express that which *should*, *must*, or *may be*, where the Latin employs the Subj.; the other forms of the Fut., particularly the Part., are also so used.

Νόμους ὑπάρξαι δεῖ τοιούτους, δι' ὧν τοῖς μὲν ἀγαθοῖς ἔντιμος καὶ ἐλεύθερος ὁ βίος παρασκευασθήσεται (*might be obtained*), *τοῖς δὲ κακοῖς ταπεινὸς τε καὶ ἀλγεινὸς καὶ ἀβίωτος ὁ αἰὼν ἐπανακείσεται*. 'Ηγεμόνας ἔλαβον οἱ στρατιῶται, οἱ αὐτοὺς ἄξουσιν (*should lead*), *ἐνθεν ἔξουσιν* (*might obtain*) *τὰ ἐπιτήδεια*.

8. The Future Perfect (in the Indicative) represents an action whose result always remains an established fact ; e. g. *καὶ τοῖς κακοῖς μμιξεται ἔσθλα* (*will be mingled and continue so*). 'Η πολιτεία τελῶς κεκοσμήσεται, &c. With those verbs whose Perfects we translate by the present, it must be expressed by the simple Future ; as, *μεμήσομαι*.

REM. 3. The mere state of completion in the Future, without the accessory notion of continuance, which in Latin is expressed by Future Perfect, cannot be so expressed in Greek ; accordingly the Greeks used in such cases the *subjunctive Aorist* in connection with a conjunction compounded with *ὥν*, e. g. *ἔαν, ἐπειδὴν ὦν, πρὶν ὦν, &c.*

9. The aorist indicative expresses past time, in a wholly indefinite manner, without any additional relation ; e. g. *ἔγραψα*, *I wrote*, *Κῦρος πολλὰ ἔβη ἐνίκησεν*. It thus stands in contrast with the other tenses which express past time ; still, it often denotes past condition ; e. g. *βασίλευσα*, *I was king*.

10. The imperfect indicative represents an action not only as past, but as going on at some past time.

Ἦεν ᾧ σὺ ἔπαιζες, ἐγὼ ἔγραφον, *while you were playing, I was writing*. Ὅτε ἐγγὺς ἦσαν οἱ βάρβαροι, οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐμάχοντο, *when the barbarians were near, the Greeks were fighting*. Ὅτε οἱ βάρβα-

ροι ἐπεληλύθεσαν (or ἐπήλθον), οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐμάχοντο. Τότε (or ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ) οἱ Ἕλληνες θυβράλεώτατα ἐμάχοντο.

REM. 4. The Impf. Ind. is also used to denote, — (a) the *beginning* of an action, e. g. ἐπεὶ ἐγγὺς ἐγένοντο ἐξαπλῆς, οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν ἐτόξευον, *some of them began to shoot their arrows*; — (b) the *continuance*, e. g. οἱ μὲν ἐπορεύοντο, οἱ δ' εἵποντο, *one party continued their march, the other continued to pursue*; — (c) *habit* or *custom*, e. g. αὐτὸν ὡς πρὸςθεν προσεκύνουν, καὶ τότε προσεκύνσαν, *those who were before accustomed to do obeisance to him, did it then also*; — (d) *endeavor* or *attempt*, e. g. πρῶτος Κλέαρχος τοὺς αὐτοῦ στρατιώτας ἔβιάζετο λέναι, *Clearchus endeavored to compel his soldiers to advance*.

11. Hence the Aor. Ind. is used in historical narration, in order to indicate the principal events, while the Impf. is used to denote the accompanying circumstances. The Aor. *narrates*, the Impf. *describes* and *paints*; the Aor. denotes a *single, momentary* action, the Impf. a *continued* action.

Τοὺς πελταστὰς ἐδέξαντο οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐμάχοντο· ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγὺς ἦσαν οἱ ὀπλῖται, ἐτράποντο· καὶ οἱ πελτασταὶ εὐθὺς εἵποντο. Ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ἐταράχθη καὶ ἐφοβεῖτο, *and Clearchus was terrified (a single, momentary act) and feared (continued act)*.

REM. 5. The Aor. Ind. is often used in general propositions, which express a fact borrowed from experience; the verb is then translated by an English Pres. or by *is wont* or *is accustomed*, with the Inf.; e. g. Κάλλος ἡ χρόνος ἀνάλωσεν, ἡ νόσος ἱμάρᾶνεν, *either time destroys (is wont to destroy) or disease impairs beauty*.

12. The pluperfect represents an action as completed or remaining completed in past time.

Ἐπειδὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπεληλύθεσαν (*had come*), οἱ πολέμοι ἀπεφεύγεσαν (*had fled*). Ὅτε οἱ σύμμαχοι ἐπλησίαζον, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Πέρσας ἐνενίκηκεσαν. Ἐγγεγράφειν τὴν ἐπιστολὴν (*sc. when the friend came*).

REM. 6. There are essential points of difference between the Latin and Greek Plup. (1) The Lat. Plup. represents an action as completed before another *past* action. (2) It does not involve the idea of the abiding effect of the action. In *subordinate* clauses in which an action is intended to be represented as *completed before another past action*, the Greeks commonly use the Aor. instead of the Plup.; e. g. ἐπειδὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπήλθον, οἱ πολέμοι ἀπεφεύγεσαν. Indeed, the Aor. is often used instead of the Perf., even when the relation of the past to the present does not require to be particularly indicated.

13. As the Indicative shows the time of an action, so also do the other moods (Subj., Opt., and Imp.), and also the Infinitive and Participles. As the Aorist expresses the action *merely* without regard to attendant circumstances, giving prominence to the *action*, the remaining moods, the Inf. and Part. of the Aorist, are used to convey the same idea. Hence the Aor. in all its forms stands in contrast with the other tenses which express the duration or progress of an action or its continuance in a state of completion; e. g. *φύγε* lays stress on the mere act of flight, without regard to anything else, *φεῦγε* refers rather to the performance of the action. In the same way the following forms stand contrasted:

- (a) The Aor. Subj. with the Pres. and Perf. Subj.; e. g. *φύγωμεν* and *φεύγωμεν*, *let us fly*; *λέγω. ἵνα μάθῃς* and *ἵνα μανθάνῃς*, *that you may learn*; *εἰν ἀγαθόν τι ὑπὸ τῶος πάθωμεν, στρέφομεν αὐτόν*.
- (b) The Aor. Imp. with the Pres. and Perf. Imp.; e. g. *φύγε* and *φεῦγε*, *fly*; *δός* and *δίδου μοι τὸ βιβλίον*, *give*; *βούλευσαι* (*determine*) and *βεβούλευσά* (*be determined*).
- (c) The Aor. Inf. with the Pres. and Perf. Inf.; e. g. *ἐθέλω φυγεῖν* and *φεύγειν*, *I wish to fly*; *κελεύω σε δοῦναι* and *διδόναι μοι τὸ βιβλίον*; *ἡγγελε τοὺς πολεμίους ἀποφυγεῖν* and *ἀποπεφευγέναι*, *nuntiauit hostes fugisse*.
- (d) The Aor. Opt. with the Impf. and Plup. Opt.; e. g. *ἔλεγον, ἵνα μάθοις* and *ἵνα μανθάνοις*, *that thou mayest learn*, *ut disceres*; *εἴθε τοῦτο γένοιτο* and *γίγνοιτο*. *O that this might happen!* *ἡγγειλεν, ὅτι, ἐπειδὴ οἱ Ἕλληες ἐπέλθοιεν* (*had come*), *οἱ βάρβαροι ἤδη ἀποφύγοιεν* (*had already fled*).

The Aor. Part. always denotes past time, and hence stands in contrast with the Perf. Part., since the former describes an action as absolutely past, while the latter, at the same time, represents it in relation to the finite verb; e. g. *οἱ αὐτόμολοι ἡγγειλαν τοὺς πολεμίους ἀποφύγοντας* and *ἀποπεφευγότας*.

§ 153. B. *More Particular View of the Modes.*

1. The three following modes are to be distinguished, viz. the Indicative, Subjunctive (Optative), and Imperative (§ 151, 2).

- a. The Indicative expresses a fact, it asserts something

directly ; e. g. τὸ ῥόδιον θάλλει, ὁ πατήρ γέγραφε τὴν ἐπιστολήν, οἱ πολέμοι ἀπέφυγον, οἱ πολῖται τοὺς πολεμίους νικῆσουσιν.

b. The Subjunctive denotes a conception. The Subj. of the historical tenses is called the Optative (§ 73, II.).

(a) The Subj. of the principal tenses, i. e. of the Pres. and Perf., and also the Subj. Aor., in Greek always represents the conception as something *future*. The Subj. of the principal tenses is used in principal clauses :

(1) In the first Pers. Sing. and Pl. to express an *exhortation* or *admonition* ;

(2) In the second Pers. Sing. and Pl. of the Aor. (not Pres.) with μή to express a *prohibition* ;

(3) In *doubtful questions* ; in principal clauses almost exclusively in the first Pers. Sing. and Pl., but in subordinate clauses, it may be in any of the different persons. The negative particle here is μή.

Ἰωμεν, *eamus, let us go*. Μὴ ἴωμεν, *let us not go*. Μὴ φοβηθῆς, *ne metuas, do not fear*. Τί ποιῶμεν ; *what shall we do ?* In subordinate clauses, Οὐκ ἔχω, ὅποι τράπωμαι, *non habeo, quo me vertam, I do not know where to go*. Οὐκ ἔχει, ὅποι τράπηται, *he does not know where to go*.

(β) The Subj. of the historical tenses, viz. the Opt. of the Aor. Impf. and Plup. as well as the Opt. of the Fut. (§ 152, 3, d), represents what is conceived either as past, present, or future. In Principal Clauses the Opt. Future is not used, but the Opt. of Impf. Plup. and Aorist is ; these latter regularly take ἄν in the common language to express a *future contingency* (§ 153 b, c). Sentences expressing a *wish* with εἴθε, εἰ γάρ, &c. are subordinate clauses, the principal clause being understood, as εἴθε (εἰ γάρ) ἔμοι θεοὶ ταύτην τὴν δύναμιν παραθεῖεν ! *O that the gods would give me such power !* But often the Opt. without ἄν is used in subordinate clauses to express sometimes a past and sometimes a future active, as will be seen hereafter.

REM. 1. When a wish is to be represented as one which the speaker knows *cannot be realized*, the Ind. of the historical tenses is used ; e. g. εἴθε τοῦτο ἐγένετο ! *O that this might be (were) done !* εἴθε τοῦτο ἐγένετο ! *O that this had been done !*

c. The Imp. denotes the immediate expression of one's will ;
 e. g. δός or δίδου μοι τὸ βιβλίον, *give* ; γραψάτω or γραφέτω
 τῇ ἐπιστολῇ, *scribitō, let him write*.

REM. 2. The difference between the Pres. and Aor. Imp. is, that the Pres. generally denotes a *continued, oft-repeated* action, while the Aor. denotes a *single, instantaneous* action ; e. g. πείθου τοῖς σοφωτέροις, *obey those wiser than yourself*, a direction to be observed at all times ; ἀναταναύτω τῇ χειρᾷ, *let him raise his hand*, βλέπον εἰς τὰ ὄρη, *look upon the mountains*, single, instantaneous acts. Comp. § 152, 13, b. — The Perf. Imp., which is of rare occurrence, is used to indicate that the consequences of the action are to *remain* or *be permanent* ; e. g. κεκλείσθω ἡ θύρα, *let the door be shut* (and remain shut).

REM. 3. In negative or prohibitive expressions with μή (*ne*), the Greek commonly uses only the Pres. Imp. or the Aor. Subj. ; e. g. μὴ γράφε (but not μὴ γράφῃς) or μὴ γράψῃς, *do not write* (but not μὴ γράψω).

§ 153^b. REMARKS ON THE MODAL ADVERB ἄν.

The discussion of the modal adverb ἄν is intimately connected with the treatment of the modes. This adverb is used to show the relation of the *conditioned* expression to the *conditioning* one, inasmuch as it indicates that the predicate of the sentence to which it belongs is conditioned by another thought. A complete view of the use of ἄν cannot be presented until conditional sentences are treated of (§ 185) ; for the present, the following remarks on its construction will be sufficient. It is connected :

a. With the Ind. of the Historical Tenses, viz. the Impf., Plup., and Aor.,

(a) To indicate that something *could take place* under a certain condition, but *did not*, because the condition was not fulfilled ; the condition is expressed by εἰ with the Indicative of an Historical Tense.

Εἰ τοῦτο εἶπες, ἡμάρτανες ἄν, *si hoc diceres, errares, if you said this you were wrong (but now I know you did not say it, consequently you did not do wrong)*. Εἰ τοῦτο εἶπας, ἡμάρτες ἄν, *si hoc dixisses, errasses ; at hoc non dixisti, ergo non errasti* (the Aor. here takes the place of the Plup.) ; or without a protasis, e. g. ἐχάρης ἄν, *letararis or letatus fuisses* (sc. *si hoc vidisses*). If the condition, though past, has a reference to Present or Future, where Impf. Subj. would be used in

Latin, in Greek the Imp. Ind. (more rarely the Aorist) is used; e. g. Ἀλέξανδρος· Εἰ μὴ, ἔφη, Ἀλέξανδρος ἦν, Διογένης ἂν ἦν (*essem*).

- (β) To indicate that an action took place (was repeated) in certain cases or under certain circumstances. The Historical Tense of the principal clause is then usually an Imperfect.

Εἰ τις τῷ Σωκράτει περὶ τοῦ ἀντιλέγοι, ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν ἐπανήγεν ἂν πάντα τὸν λόγον, *if any one contradicted Socrates, he would (he was accustomed to) carry back the whole argument to the original proposition* (i. e. he would do this as often as any one contradicted).

REM. 4. Ἄν is not used with the Ind. of the Pres. and Perf. or with an Imperative; very rarely with Future Indicative.

b. With the Subjunctive in order to represent the conceived future event, which is naturally expressed by the Greek Subjunctive [153 (a)], as conditional, and dependent on circumstances. In the Common Language, this usage occurs only in subordinate clauses, the modal adverb then standing in close connection with the conjunction of the subordinate clause, or combining with it and forming one word. In this manner originate *ἰάν* (from *εἰ ἂν*), *ὅταν* (from *ὅτε ἂν*), *ὁπόταν* (from *ὅποτε ἂν*), *πρὶν ἂν*, *ὅθι ἂν*, *οὗ ἂν*, *ὅπου ἂν*, *οἷ ἂν*, *ὅποι ἂν*, *ἥ ἂν*, *ὅπη ἂν*, *ὅθεν ἂν*, *ὁπόθεν ἂν*, &c., *ὅς ἂν* (*quicumque* or *si quis*), *οἷος ἂν*, *ὁποῖος ἂν*, *ὅσος ἂν*, *ὁπόσος ἂν*, and others.

c. With the Optative (not with the Fut. Opt.), to represent a present or future uncertainty, undetermined possibility, a mere supposition, admission, or conception as conditional. The Optative with *ἂν* must always be considered as the principal clause of a conditional proposition, even if the condition belonging to it is not expressed.

Εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἂν. Εἴ τι ἔχους, δοίης ἂν, *if you had anything, you would give it*; here the Latin differs from the Greek, as the former would use the Pres. Subj.; e. g. *Si hoc dicas, erras*. Without a protasis, e. g. *χαίροις ἂν*, *you might, could, would rejoice (if you heard this)*. *Γένοιτ' ἂν πᾶν ἐν τῷ μακρῷ χρόνῳ*, *all might, could happen*. *Λέγοις ἂν*, *you might speak* (sc. *si tibi placuerit*). The Opt. with *ἂν* is very frequently used, when the speaker wishes to state a strong affirmation modestly.

REM. 5. From sentences of this form is derived the mode of expressing a wish *εἴθε* or *εἰ γάρ* with the *Opt.* of Historical Tenses, the condition being understood. This construction is used with a future wish, whether possible to be realized or not, while *εἴθε* with *Ind.* of Historical Tenses implies that wish *has not been realized*.

d. With the Infinitive and Participle (very seldom with the Fut. Inf. and Part.), when the finite verb, were it used in the place of the Infinitive and Participle, would be connected with *ἄν*.

Εἴ τι εἶχεν, εἶφην, δοῦναι ἄν, *if he had anything, he said he would give it* (oratio recta, εἴ τι εἶχον, εἶδονα ἄν, *if I had anything, I would give it*). Εἴ τι ἔχοι, εἶφην, δοῦναι ἄν (oratio recta, εἴ τι ἔχοιμι, δοίην ἄν). Δῆλος εἰ δμαρτάνων ἄν, εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις (= δηλὸν ἐστίν, ὅτι ἁμαρτάνοις ἄν, εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις).

REM. 6. As *ἄν* represents the *predicate* as conditional, it ought properly to be joined with the predicate, e. g. λέγοιμι ἄν, ελεγον ἄν; yet it commonly follows that member of a sentence which is to be made emphatic, e. g. καὶ οὐκ οἶει ἄσχημον ἄν φανείσθαι τὸ τοῦ Σωκράτους πρᾶγμα. Hence it is regularly joined to such words as change the idea of the sentence, viz. to negative adverbs and interrogatives; e. g. οὐκ ἄν, οὐδ' ἄν, οὐποτ' ἄν, οὐδέποτε ἄν, &c.; τίς ἄν, τί ἄν, τί δ' ἄν, τί δῆτ' ἄν, πῶς ἄν, πῶς γὰρ ἄν, ἅρ ἄν, &c.; also to adverbs of place, time, modality, and other adverbs, which, in various ways, modify the expression contained in the predicate and define it more exactly; e. g. ἐνταῦθα ἄν, τότε ἄν, εἰκότως ἄν, ὥς ἄν, τάχ' ἄν, μάλιστα ἄν, ἡκοστ' ἄν, βραδίως ἄν, ἡδέως ἄν, &c. Hence it happens that *ἄν* is sometimes repeated in the same sentence.

CHAPTER II.

§ 154. *Attributives.*

1. Attributives serve to explain more definitely the idea contained in the substantive to which they belong; e. g. τὸ καλὸν ῥόδον, ὁ μέγας παῖς. The attributive may be:

- An adjective or participle, e. g. τὸ καλὸν ῥόδον, τὸ ἄνθος θάλλων;
- A substantive in the genitive, e. g. οἱ τοῦ δένδρου καρποί;
- A substantive governed by a preposition, e. g. ἡ πρὸς τῇ πόλει οδός;

d. An adverb, e. g. οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι ;

e. A substantive in apposition, e. g. Κροῖσος, ὁ βασιλεὺς.

REM. When the substantive, which is to be more fully explained by the attributive, contains a general idea or one which can be easily supplied from the context, or, by frequent usage in a particular connection, may be supposed to be known, then the substantive is often omitted, and the adjective or participle commonly, with the article, is used as a substantive. Such substantives are, e. g. ἄνθρωπος, ἀνὴρ (*man, husband*), γυνή (*woman, wife*), πατήρ, μήτηρ, υἱός, παῖς, θυγάτηρ, ἀδελφός, πρᾶγμα, χρήμα, ἔργον, χρόνος, ἡμέρα, χώρα, γῆ, ὁδός, οἰκία, οἶκος, and others.

Οἱ θνητοί (sc. ἄνθρωποι), *mortals*. Τὰ ἡμέτερα (sc. χρήματα), *res nostræ*. Ἡ ὑστεραία (sc. ἡμέρα). Ἡ πολεμία and ἡ φιλία (sc. χώρα), *a hostile and friendly land*. Ἡ οἰκουμένη (sc. γῆ), *the inhabited earth*. Τὴν ταχίστην (sc. ὁδόν), *quam celerrime*. Τὸ κακόν, *evil*. Τὰ κακά, *evils*. Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Φιλίππου (sc. υἱός). Ἐν ᾧδου (sc. οἴκῳ) εἶναι. Εἰς διδασκάλου, *eis Πλάτωνος φοιτᾶν*. Τὰ τῆς τύχης, *fortune and all which belongs to it* ; τὰ τῆς πόλεως, *the affairs of the city* ; τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, *the whole extent of the war*.

2. When a substantive is put in the same case with another, for the sake of more exact definition, it is said to be in apposition with that substantive. A word may be in apposition not merely with a substantive, but also with a substantive pronoun ; e. g. ἡμεῖς, οἱ σοφοί — ἐκεῖνος, ὁ βασιλεὺς, and even with a personal pronoun contained in the verb.

Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦκω παρὰ σέ, *I, Themistocles, have come to you*. Ὁ Μαίας τῆς Ἀτλαντος διακονοῦμαι αὐτοῖς (instead of ἐγὼ ὁ Μαίας, sc. υἱός), *I, the son of Maia, the daughter of Atlas, &c.*

3. When a word is in apposition with the possessive pronouns ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, and σφέτερος, it is put in the Gen., because the possessive supplies the place of the Gen. of the personal pronoun.

Ἐμός τοῦ ἀθλίου βίος, *the life of me wretched* ; here ἀθλίου is in apposition with ἐμός, which is used instead of ἐμοῦ. Τὰμὰ (= τὰ ἐμὰ) τοῦ δυστήνου κακά, *the evils of me, unhappy one !* Σὴ τῆς καλλίστης εὐμορφία, *thy gracefulness, O most beautiful one !* In English, as these examples show, we may often translate the Gen. by an exclamation.

CHAPTER III.

§ 155. *The Objective Construction.*

As the attributive construction serves to define the substantive more particularly, so the *objective* construction serves to define the predicate more particularly. By *object*, taken in its wider sense, is to be understood everything by which the predicate is more particularly defined, viz. (a) the Cases, (b) Prepositions with their Cases, (c) the Infinitive, (d) the Participle, and (e) the Adverb.

CASES.

§ 156. I. *Genitive.*

The Genitive is the case which gives a closer definition to an intransitive verb, an adjective, or a substantive.

The Genitive Case primarily denotes the relation *whence*, and therefore expresses, — (a) in a local relation, the *out-going* or *removal* and *separation* from an object, since it designates the object or point from which the action of the verb proceeds; e. g. *εἶκεν ὁδοῦ*, *cedere via*, *to withdraw from the way*; — (b) in a causal relation it expresses the *cause*, *source*, *author*, in general the object which *calls forth*, *produces* (*gignit*), *excites*, and *occasions* the action of the verb; e. g. *ἐπιθυμῶ τῆς ἀρετῆς*; here *ἀρετῆς* is the object which *calls forth*, &c. the desire expressed by *ἐπιθυμῶ*.

§ 157. A. *Local Relation.*

Genitive of Separation.

The Genitive, in a local relation, is used with expressions denoting *removal*, *separation*, *being distant from*, *beginning*, *loosing*, *abstaining*, *desisting*, *ceasing*, *freeing*, *missing*, *deviating from*, *differing from*, *depriving*.

Such verbs are *παραχωρεῖν*, *ὑποχωρεῖν*, *εἶκεν* and *ὑπέεικεν*, *ὑπανίστασθαι* and *ἐξίστασθαι*, *νοσφίζειν*, *χωρίζειν*, *διωρίζειν*, *ἀφίεναι*, *ἀφίστασθαι*, *ἀπέχειν*, *ἀπέχεσθαι*, *ἀρχειν*, *ἀρχεσθαι*, *ὑπάρχειν*, *ἐξάρχειν*, *παύειν*, *παύεσθαι*, *λήγειν*, *κωλύειν*, *ἐίργειν*, *λύειν*, *ἐλευθεροῦν*, *ἀπαλλάττειν*, *στερεῖν*, *ἀποστεροῦν*, *ἐρημοῦν*, *διαφέρειν*, *ἀμαρτάνειν*, *σφάλλσθαι*, *ψεύδεσθαι*, &c.;

διέχων and ἀπέχων, *to be distant*; — the adjectives ελεύθερος, καθάρως, κενός, ἔρημος, γυμνός, ὀφρᾶνος, ψιλός, διάφορος, and many compounded with a privative; the adverbs ἀνευ, χωρίς, πλὴν, ἔξω, ἐκάς, δίχα, πέραν.

Ἀπέχει τῶν ἀργυρείων (*is distant from the silver mines*). Μήτηρ παιδὸς εἴργει μύϊαν (*keeps the fly from her child*). Παύου τῆς ὕβρεως (*cease your insolence*). Οἱ πολέμοι τοὺς πολίτας τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀπεστέρησαν (*deprived the citizens of their goods*). Ἀρχεσθαι τινος signifies to begin generally, without any reference to others; e. g. σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἀρχεσθαι χρὴ παντὸς ἔργου; but ἀρχειν, ἐξάρχειν, ὑπάρχειν, κατάρχειν, signify *to do something first* (i. e. *before others*), *to begin*, hence also *to be the author of, to originate*; e. g. Οἱ πολέμοι ἤρξαν ἀδίκων ἔργων. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπῆρξαν τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀπάσῃ τῇ Ἑλλάδι, *libertatis auctores fuerunt*. Ἐλεύθερος φόβου, *free from fear*; καθαρὸς ἀδικίας, *free from injustice*; ἄρματα κενὰ ἡνιόχων, *chariots without drivers*; ἀπαιδευτος μουσικῆς, *uneducated in music*; χωρὶς τῶν ἄλλων, *apart from the others*; πλὴν Νέωνος, *except Neon*; πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ, *beyond the river*; ἔξω βελῶν εἶναι, *to be beyond the reach of the darts*.

§ 158. B. Causal Relation of the Genitive.

a. The Genitive as an expression of Action,¹ or the Active Genitive.

1. In the first place, the active Gen. stands as the Gen. of *origin* or *author*, and is connected with verbs denoting *to originate from, to spring from, arise from, to produce from, to be produced from, to be born from*: γίγνεσθαι, φύειν, φύναι, εἶναι.

Ἀρίστων ἀνδρῶν ἀριστα βουλευόμενα γίγνεται, *the best counsels originate from the best men*. Πατὴρ δὲ Κῦρος γενέσθαι Καμβύσου, *Persῶν βασιλέως, Cyrus is said to have been the son of (to have originated from) his father Cambyses*; δὲ Καμβύσης οὗτος τοῦ Περσείδων γένους ἦν, *but this Cambyses was a descendant of (of the race of) the Persians*.

2. In the second place, the active Gen. stands as that object which has acquired another, made it its own and possesses it, — hence as Gen. of the *owner* or *possessor*. This Gen. stands with

¹ With this Genitive the subject appears as receiving the action denoted by the Genitive.

the verbs εἶναι, γενέσθαι; also with the adjectives ἴδιος, οἰκείος, ἱερός, κύριος.

Τῆς φύσεως μέγιστον κάλλος ἐστίν, *nature possesses (has) the greatest beauty*. Τοῦ Σωκράτους πολλή ἦν ἀρετή, *Socrates had much virtue*. Hence originates the Gen. of *quality*, with which in English we connect the substantives, *business, manner, custom, peculiarity, duty, mark*; e. g. Ἀνδρός ἐστιν ἀγαθὸν εὖ ποιεῖν τοὺς φίλους, *it is the business, custom, peculiarity, duty, mark of a good man to benefit his friends*; or *it becomes, it bespeaks a good man, a good man is wont, &c.* Οἱ μὲν κίνδυνοι πολλάκις τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἴδιοι, *μυσθὸς δ' οὐκ ἔστιν, dangers are often the lot of (peculiar to) commanders*. Κύριος ταύτης τῆς χώρας κύριος ἐγένετο, *Cyrus was the ruler of this place*.

3. In the third place, the active Gen. stands as that object which includes another or several other objects, as parts belonging to it; the Gen. expresses the whole in relation to its parts, and is commonly called the *partitive Genitive*. This Gen. is used:

(a) With the verbs εἶναι and γίνεσθαι, which then signify *to be among, to be numbered or considered among, to be of the number of, to be a part of, to be one of*.

Ἦν καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης τῶν ἀμφὶ Μίλητον στρατευομένων, *Socrates also was among those who carried on war around Miletus*; στρατευομένων here denotes the whole, of which Σωκράτης is a part. Ἡ Ζέλεα ἐστὶ τῆς Ἀσίας, *Zelea is a part (or a city) of Asia*.

REM. 1. The partitive Gen., denoting the whole of which a part is taken, is very often used as an attributive: (a) with *substantives*, e. g. σταγόνες ὕδατος, *drops of water* (here ὕδατος is the whole, parts of which are expressed by σταγόνες, and so in the other examples); σώματος μέρος, *a part of the body*; — (b) with *neuter adjectives and pronouns*, e. g. μέσον ἡμέρας, *the middle of the day*; ἐν τοιοῦτῳ τοῦ κινδύνου, *in such circumstances of danger*; — (c) with *substantive-adjectives*, particularly *superlatives*, with *participles*, *substantive-pronouns*, and *numerals*, e. g. οἱ χρηστοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *the useful part of (the useful among) men*; οἱ εὖ φρονεῖντες τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *the wise among men*; τῶν ὑποζυγίων τὰ ἀναγκαῖα καὶ τὰ δυνατώτατα, *the necessary and more able of the beasts of burden*; τὸ ἡγούμενον τοῦ στρατεύματος, *that part of the army which lead = the van*; — (d) with *adverbs*, (α) of *place*, e. g. Οὐδαμῇ Αἰγύπτου, *nowhere in Egypt*; so also with *πότεν, πόρρω, πρόσω*; (β) of *time*, e. g. ὁπὲ τῆς ἡμέρας, *late in the day*, τῆς ἡλικίας, *late in life*, &c.; τρίς τῆς ἡμέρας, *thrice a day*; πολλάκις τῆς ἡμέρας, *many times a day*.

(b) With words which signify *to participate, to share in, to impart, to communicate*; — *to touch, to take hold of, to be close to, to border on*; — *to acquire and obtain, or to strive to acquire.*

Here belong the verbs *μετέχειν, μέτεστί μοι, μετα-, διαδιδόναι, κοινωρεῖν, κοινουῖσθαι* (these often taking a Dat. besides the Gen.), *ἐπαρκεῖν* (*to impart a share of*), *διδόναι, προσδιδόναι*; — *θιγγάνειν, ψαύειν, ἀπτεσθαι, λαμβάνεσθαι, μετα-, συλλαμβάνειν, ἐπι-, ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι, συναίρεσθαι, ἔχεσθαι* (*to adhere to, to border upon*), *ἀντ-, περιέχεσθαι, γλίχεσθαι*; — *τυγχάνειν* (*to acquire, to hit*), *λαγχάνειν, ἐφικνέσθαι, κληρονομεῖν, προσήκει* (*μοί τινος, something belongs to me*); — *ὀρέγεσθαι, ἐφίεσθαι, ἀντιποιεῖσθαι, ἐντρέπεσθαι, στοχάζεσθαι*; — sometimes the adjectives *κοινός, ἴσος, ὁμοιος, ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, παραπλήσιος* (which however commonly take the Dat.), *ἐπιχώριος, φίλος, ἀδελφός, διάδοχος*, also with Dat.; — the adverbs *ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς, πρόσθεν, ἔμπροσθεν, ὀπισθεν, μεταξὺ, εὐθύ, straight forward to, μέχρι, up to, ἀντίον, πλησίον, &c.*

Πολλάκις οἱ κακοὶ ἀρχῶν καὶ τιμῶν μετέχουσιν, *evil men often share in offices and honors.* Θάλπους μὲν καὶ ψύχους καὶ σίτων καὶ ποτῶν καὶ ὕπνου ἀνάγκη καὶ τοῖς δούλοις μεταδιδόναι, *πολεμικῆς δ' ἐπιστήμης καὶ μελέτης οὐ μεταδοτέον, it is necessary to share heat and cold, &c., with slaves, but we are not to share the knowledge of war, &c.* Ὁ σοφὸς τῆς ὑβρεως ἀμοιρὸς ἐστίν, *is free from (does not partake of) insolence.* Ἀπτεσθαι τῆς χειρός. *Δίμμη ἔχεται (borders on) τοῦ σήματος μεγάλη. Ἔργου ἔχωμεθα, let us lay hold of, opus aggrediamur.* Ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς στρατιώταις συναίρεται κινδύνων, *the general shares in the same dangers as the soldiers.*

REM. 2. Verbs signifying *to take hold of* govern the Gen. of the part taken hold of; e. g. *ἐλάβοντο τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόντην, they took Orontes by the girdle; χειρὸς ἐλεῖν τινά, to take one by the hand.* So any verb may govern the Gen., when its action refers, not to the whole of an object, but to a part; e. g. *ἔταξε Γλοῦν καὶ Πίργητα, λαβόντας τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ στρατοῦ, he commanded G. and P., having taken A PART of the army.*

4. The active Gen., in the fourth place, denotes the place *where*, and the time *when*, an action occurs. The Gen. of place is rare in prose.

Adverbs of place in form of Gen. Sing. occur frequently; e. g. *αὐτοῦ, there, οὐδαμοῦ, nowhere, &c.*; also *θέρος, in summer, χειμῶνος, in winter, &c.* It also denotes the time *within which* anything is done: *βασίλευς οὐ μαχεῖται δέκα ἡμερῶν (within 10 days).*

5. Finally, the active Gen. denotes the material of which

anything is made or the source from which anything is derived. This Gen. is used :

(a) With verbs signifying to *make* or *form from something* ; — with expressions denoting *fulness* and *want* ; — with verbs signifying to *eat*, to *drink*, to *taste*, *cause to taste*, to *enjoy* ; — to *smell*, and to *emit an odor of something*.

Here belong such verbs as ποιεῖν, πλήθειν, πληροῦν, πίμπλασαι, εὐπορεῖν, ἀπορεῖν, πένεσθαι, δεῖσθαι, δεῖ, σπανίζειν, χρή, ἐσθίειν, φαγεῖν, πίνειν, γέυειν, ἀπολαύειν, πνέειν, ὀζειν, προσβάλλειν, &c., the adjectives πλέος, πλήρης, μεστός, δασύς, πένης, ἐνδεής, &c. ; — adverbs, ὅλως, &c.

Χάλκου πεποιημένα ἐστὶ τὰ ἀγάλματα, *made of bronze*. Ἐστρωμένη ἐστὶν ὁδὸς λίθου, *the way is paved with stone*. (Hence the attributive relation, Ἐκπῶμα ξύλου, *a cup [made] of wood*. Τραπέζα ἀργυρίου. Στέφανος ὑακίνθων.) Ἡ ναὺς σεσαγμένη ἦν ἀνθρώπων, *the ship was loaded with men*. Τὰ Ἀναξαγόρου βιβλία γέμει σοφῶν λόγων, *are full of wise sayings*. Ἐσταυθα ἦσαν κῆμαι πολλὰι μεσταὶ σίτου καὶ οἴνου, *there many villages abounded with food and wine*. Ἀπορεῖν, πένεσθαι, σπανίζειν τῶν χρημάτων, *to be in want of means*. Ἐσθίειν κρέων, *to eat of flesh*. Κορέσασθαι φορβῆς, *to be filled with food*.

REM. 3. Verbs of *eating* and *drinking* govern the Acc. (a) when the substance is represented as consumed wholly or in a great measure ; (b) when the substance is to be indicated as the common means of nutriment, which each one takes ; e. g. Πίνω τὸν οἶνον, πολλὸν οἶνον, *I drink the wine, much wine*. Hence πίνειν οἶνον is said of one whose usual drink is wine, but πίνειν οἶνον is to take a drink of wine, to drink some of the wine. Hence the Gen. with verbs of eating and drinking has a partitive sense, like the English expressions, *to eat or drink of something*. Ἀπολαύειν τινός τι signifies *to receive good or evil from some one*.

REM. 4. Δεῖ, as impersonal, may take the Dat. of the person, with the Gen. of the thing or person needed ; e. g. Εἰ μὲν ὑμῖν τινος ἄλλου δεῖ, *if you need anything else*. Δεῖ and χρή in the sense of *need*, *opus est*, are followed either by the Inf. alone or by the Acc. of the person with the Inf. ; e. g. δεῖ (χρή) σε ταῦτα ποιεῖν, *you must do this*. Δεῖ also, though more rarely, takes the Dat. of the person with the Inf. ; e. g. εἰ σοι δεοὶ διδάσκειν, *if it were necessary for thee to teach*.

(b) With verbs of *sensation* and *perception* ; e. g. ἀκούειν, ἀκροᾶσθαι, πυνθάνεσθαι, αἰσθάνεσθαι, ὁσφραίνεσθαι, συνιέναι, *to understand* ; and with verbs of *reminding*, *remembering*, and *forgetting* ; e. g. μνησκειν, μνημονεύειν, μέμνησθαι, ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι, and the corresponding adverbs, e. g. λάθρα, κρύφα.

Καὶ κωφοῦ συνίημι, καὶ οὐ φωνοῦντος ἀκούω, *I understand the dumb man, and hear him although he does not speak.* Ὡς ὠσφροντο τάχιστα τῶν καμήλων οἱ ἵπποι, *as soon as the horses smelt the camels.* Ἀκούειν δίκης, *to hear a suit*; αἰσθάνεσθαι κραυγῆς, *to perceive a cry, tumult, plot.* Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ καὶ ἀπόντων τῶν φίλων μέμνηνται, *the good remember even absent friends.* Λάθρα τῶν στρατηγῶν, *without the knowledge of the generals.*

(c) With expressions of *being acquainted and unacquainted with, of experience and inexperience, of knowledge and ignorance, of making trial of something, and with those of ability, dexterity, and skill in anything.*

Here belong the words *ἐμπειρος, ἀπειρος, ἐπιστήμων, ἐπιστάμενος, ἀνεπιστήμων, συγγνώμων, ἀδαής, ἀπαιδευτος, ιδιώτης, πειρᾶσθαι, ἀπείρως, and ξένως ἔχειν, and adjectives in ικός* (derived from transitive verbs) which express the idea of dexterity.

Ἐμπειρος or ἐπιστήμων εἰμὶ τῆς τέχνης, *I am acquainted with the art.* Ἀπαιδευτος ἀρετῆς, μουσικῆς, *ignorant of virtue, music*; συγγνώμων τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων πραγμάτων, *pardon-ing (not knowing) human errors.* Ἀπείρως ἔχειν τῶν νομῶν, *to be unacquainted with, ignorant of, the laws*; ἀποπειρᾶσθαι γνώμης, *to venture, to try an opinion.*

(d) Finally, with verbs signifying *to see, to observe, to judge, to examine* something, some action, or single circumstance in one (*τινός*), particularly with verbs signifying *to admire, to praise and blame.* — The person is put in the Gen., and that which is seen, &c., in the Acc., or in an accessory clause, or in the Gen. of the Part. which then agrees with the person.

Πρῶτον μὲν αὐτῶν ἐσκόπει, *he first considered in respect to them.* Ἦσθηται τοῦμοῦ βίου, *thou hast observed in my way of life.* Ἔγνων ἐμοῦ ποιούντος, *he perceived that I was doing.* Τὸ βραδὺ καὶ μέλλον, ὃ μέμφονται μάλιστα ἡμῶν (*which is the chief complaint they make against us*), μὴ αἰσχύνησθε. Εἰ ἀγασσαι τοῦ πατρὸς, ὅσα πέπραχε, *if you admire my father for what he has done.*

REM. 5. When the above words refer merely to a *thing* which one admires, blames, or loves, they govern the Acc., sometimes also the Acc. of the person alone; e. g. *ἐθαυεῖν, ψέγειν, μέμφεσθαι τινα*; so also *ἀγασθαι, θαυμάζειν τινά, to look with wonder at one, either at the person himself, or the whole nature of the person.*

b. The Genitive as the expression of Cause.

6. The second division of the causal Gen. includes the Gen. which expresses cause; i. e. the Gen. denotes the object which calls forth and occasions the action of the subject. This Gen. stands:

I. With many verbs which denote a disposition or emotion of the mind, viz. (a) with verbs signifying to *desire*, to *long for*; — (b) to *care for*, to *be concerned for*; — (c) to *be pained*, to *be grieved*, to *pity*; — (d) to *be angry* and *indignant*; — (e) with *φθονεῖν*, to *envy* (τινὶ τινος, Dat. of person and Gen. of thing); — (f) to *admire*, *praise*, and *blame* (τινὰ τινος, Acc. of person and Gen. of thing).

Such verbs are (a) ἐπιθυμεῖν, ἐρᾶν, ἐρωτικῶς ἔχειν or διακεῖσθαι, διψῆν, πεινῆν; — (b) ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, φροντίζειν, κηδεσθαι, περιορᾶσθαι, προορᾶν, ὑπερορᾶν, προνοεῖν, μέλει, μεταμέλει, ἀμελεῖν, ὀλεγωρεῖν, φείδεσθαι; — (c) ὀλοφύρεσθαι, πενθικῶς ἔχειν, ἐλεεῖν, and οἰκτεῖρην (with Acc. of person and Gen. of thing); — (d) ὀργίζεσθαι (with Dat. of person), χαλεπῶς φέρειν; — (f) θαυμάζειν, ἀγαθῶς, ζηλοῦν, εὐδαιμονίζειν, ἐπαινεῖν, μέμψεσθαι (all with Acc. of person and Gen. of thing).

Οὐδεὶς ποτοῦ ἐπιθυμεῖ, ἀλλὰ χρηστοῦ ποτοῦ, καὶ οὐ σίτου, ἀλλὰ χρηστοῦ σίτου· πάντες γὰρ ἅρα τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐπιθυμοῦσιν, *no one desires drink, but wholesome drink, &c.; for all desire what is good.* Οἱ γονεῖς πενθικῶς εἶχον τοῦ παιδὸς τεθνηκός, *the parents grieved for their dead child.* Ποσειδῶν Κύκλωπος ἐκεχόλωτο, *Neptune had been angry with the Cyclops.* Οἱ κακοὶ φθονοῦσι τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς τῆς σοφίας, *the evil envy the good on account of their wisdom.* Θαυμάζομεν τὸν Σωκράτη τῆς σοφίας, *we admire Socrates for his wisdom.* Εὐδαιμονίζω σε τῶν ἀγαθῶν, *I consider you happy on account of your blessings.*

REM. 6. The verbs ἀγαπᾶν, φιλεῖν, στέργειν, to *love*, and ποθεῖν, to *long for*, do not govern the Gen., but the Acc. — Μέλει, as impersonal, takes the Dat. of the person caring, and the Gen. of the person or thing cared for; e. g. Μέλει μοι τινος, *I care for some one.* If the thing cared for is expressed by a neuter pronoun, it may stand in the Nom. as the subject of the verb, which then becomes personal; e. g. Ταῦτα θεῶ μελήσει, *God will take care of these things.* — The verbs θαυμάζειν and ἀγασθαι have the following constructions: (a) the Acc. of the person or the Acc. of the thing alone, when the wonder or admiration extends to the whole person or thing, or to the whole nature of a person or thing; e. g. θαυμάζω (ἀγάμαι) τὸν στρατηγόν — θαυμάζω τὴν σοφίαν; — (b) the Gen. of the person and the

Acc. of the thing, when we admire some action or single circumstance in a person; e. g. *τοῦτο θαυμάζω σου* — *θαυμάζω (ἀγαμῖ) σου, διότι οὐκ ἀργυρίου καὶ χρυσίου προείλου θησαυροὺς κεκτήσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ σοφίας*. Comp. 5 (d); — (e) the Acc. of the person and the Gen. of the thing, when we admire a person on account of some quality; e. g. *θαυμάζω (ἀγαμῖ) τὸν Σωκράτη τῆς σοφίας*. Comp. 6, I. Instead of the Gen. of the thing, a preposition can be used here, commonly *ἐπὶ* with the Dat.; e. g. *θαυμάζω τὸν Σωκράτη ἐπὶ τῇ σοφίᾳ*.

II. With verbs which signify *to requite, to revenge, to punish, to accuse and condemn*. The Gen. represents the guilt or crime as the cause of the requital, revenge, &c.

Here belong the verbs *τιμωρεῖσθαι, τίνεσθαι, αἰτιᾶσθαι, ἐπαιτιάσθαι, διώκειν, εἰσάγειν, ὑπάγειν, γράφεσθαι, προσκαλεῖσθαι, δικάζειν, κρίνειν, αἰρεῖν, to convict* (all with Acc. of person and Gen. of thing), *ἐπεξιώναι, ἐγκαλεῖν, ἐπισκήπτεσθαι* (all with Dat. of person and Gen. of thing), *φείγχειν, to be accused, δλῶναι, to be convicted*.

*Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐτίσατο τοὺς μνηστήρας τῆς ὑπερβασίας, Ulysses punished the suitors for their wickedness. Ἐπαιτιάσθαι τινα φόρον, to accuse one of murder. Ἐπισκήπτεσθαι τινι τῶν ψευδομαρτυριῶν, to prosecute one for false witness. Μιλτιάδην οἱ ἔχθροὶ ἐδίωξαν τυραννίδος τῆς ἐν Χερρόνησῳ, prosecuted (pursued judicially) Miltiades for his tyranny in Chersonesus. Γράφεσθαι τινα παρανόμων, to indict or accuse one for unconstitutional measures. Φεύγειν (to be accused) κλοπῆς, φόνου, ἀσεβείας. Also the punishment of the guilt is put in the Gen., but this Gen. is to be considered as the Gen. of price, § 158, 7 (γ); e. g. *θανάτου, κρίνειν, κρίνεσθαι, to condemn, to be condemned, to death*.*

c. The Genitive denoting certain Mutual Relations.

7. The third division of the causal Gen. includes the Gen. by which certain mutual relations are expressed. Hence the Gen. is used:

(a) With expressions of *ruling, pre-eminence, excelling, prominence*, and the contrary, viz. those denoting *subjection, yielding to, and inferiority*.

Here belong the verbs *ἄρχειν, κρατεῖν (to govern, Acc.), δεσπόζειν, τυραννεῖν, τυραννεύειν, στρατηγεῖν, ἐπιτροπεύειν, ἐπιστατεῖν, βασιλεύειν, ἡγεμονεῖν, ἡγεῖσθαι, προίχειν, περιεῖναι, περιγίγνεσθαι, προστατεῖν, υπερβαλλεῖν, υπερφέρειν, διαφέρειν, πρωτεύειν, πρεσβεύειν, προκρίνειν, προτιμᾶν, πλεονεκτεῖν, ἡττάσθαι, ὑστερεῖν, λείπεσθαι, ἀπολείπεσθαι, ἐλαττοῦσθαι,*

μειοῦσθαι, μειονεκτεῖν, ὑστερον εἶναι, ἥττονα εἶναι; the adjectives ἀκρατής, ἐγκρατής.

Ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἔργου ἐκράτει, *the report exceeded the thing itself.* Τὰ μοχθηρὰ ἀνθρώπια πασῶν, οἶμαι, τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν ἀκρατῇ ἐστὺν, *depraved men are subject to (not able to control) all their passions.* Πολυλάκης λύπη ὑπερβάλλει τὸ ἀδικεῖν τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι, *the doing an injury often exceeds in grief the being injured.* Οἱ πονηροὶ ἡττωῦνται τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν, *wicked men are slaves to (inferior to) their passions.*

(β) With the comparative and with adjectives in the positive, which have the force of the comparative, e. g. numerals in ἄσιος and πλοῦς, &c., the object with which the comparison is made is put in the Gen.

Ὁ υἱὸς μείζων ἐστὶ τοῦ πατρός, *greater than his father.* Χρυσὸς κρείττων μυρίων λόγων βροτοῖς, *gold is better for men than a myriad of words.* Τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στράτευμα φαίνεται πολλὰ πλεονάζειν ἔσεσθαι τοῦ ἡμετέρου. Τῶν ἀρκούντων περιττὰ κτήσασθαι.

(γ) With verbs signifying *to buy and sell, exchange and barter*, and with expressions of *valuing* (ἀξιοῦν, ἄξιος), of *being worthy or unworthy*; and, generally, the *price* of a thing stands in the Gen.

Such verbs are ὠνεῖσθαι, ἀγοράζειν, πρίασθαι, πᾶσθαι, παραλαμβάνειν, πωλεῖν, ἀπο-, περιδίδωσθαι, διδόναι, ἀλλάττειν, διαμείβεσθαι, λύνειν, τιμᾶν, ποιεῖσθαι.

Οἱ Θράκες ὠνοῦνται τὰς γυναῖκας παρὰ τῶν γονέων χρημάτων μεγάλων, *buy their wives from their parents at a great price.* Τῶν πόρων πολλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τὰ γὰθ' οἱ θεοί, *the gods sell all good things to us for toils.* Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ οὐδενὸς ἂν κέρδους τὴν τῆς πατρίδος ἐλευθερίαν ἀνταλλάξαιεντο, *the good would exchange the freedom of their country for no gain.* Ἰατρὸς πολλῶν ἄλλων ἀντάξιός ἐστιν, *a physician is worth as much as many others.*

§ 159. II. Accusative.

1. The Accusative shows the *direct complement* of the verb (or its *direct object*). The Acc. also differs from the Dat., in being the *immediate* or *direct* object of the verb, while the Dat. is the *remote* or *indirect* object. Comp. § 161, 2.

(a) Accusative denoting Effect.

2. The Accusative of *effect* is used as in other languages ; e. g. γράφω ἐπιστολήν (*ἐπιστολήν* being the *effect* of the action of the verb). In respect to the Greek it is to be observed, that a verb either transitive or intransitive very frequently governs the Acc. of a substantive which is either from the same stem as the verb, or has a kindred signification. This is commonly called the Acc. of a *kindred* or *cognate* signification.

Ἐπιμελοῦνται πᾶσαν ἐπιμέλειαν, *they take care with all diligence.* Δέομαι ὑμῶν δικαίαν δέησιν, *I ask of you a just request.* So καλὰς πράξεις πράττειν, — ἐργάζεσθαι ἔργον καλόν, — ἄρχειν ἀρχήν, — δουλείαν δουλεῖν, — πόλεμον πολεμεῖν, — νόσον νοσεῖν. Ὅρκους ὀμνύναι, *to swear oaths.*

(b) Accusative of the Object on which the action is performed, i. e. the suffering Object.

3. Only those verbs will be mentioned here which, in Latin, take some other Case than the Acc., or are constructed with prepositions. They are :

(1) The verbs ὠφελεῖν, δυνάμει, δύνασθαι, *to be useful* ; βλάπτειν, ἀδικεῖν, ὑβρίζειν, λυμαίνεσθαι, λωβάσθαι ; εὐσεβεῖν, ἀσεβεῖν ; λοχᾶν, ἐνεδρεῖν, *insidiari* ; τιμωρεῖσθαι ; θεραπεύειν, δορυφορεῖν, ἐπιτροπεύειν, *to be a guardian* ; κολακεύειν, θωπεύειν, θάπτειν, προσκυρεῖν ; πείθειν ; ἀμείβεσθαι, *respondere* and *remunerari* ; φυλάττεσθαι, εὐλαβεῖσθαι ; μιμῆσθαι, *ζηλοῦν*.

Θεράπευε τοὺς ἀθανάτους, *serve the gods.* Ἀλκιβιάδης ἔπειθε τὸ πλῆθος, *Al. persuaded the multitude.* Πλείσταρχον, τὸν Λεωνίδου, ὅτα βασιλεία καὶ νέον ἔτι, ἐπετρόπευεν ὁ Πανσανίας, *Pausanias was the guardian of Plistarchus, &c.* Μὴ κολάκευε τοὺς φίλους, *do not flatter friends.* Ὡφέλει τοὺς φίλους, καὶ μὴ βλάπτει τοὺς ἐχθρούς, *assist friends, and do not injure enemies.*

(2) Verbs which signify *to do good* or *evil* to any one, by word or deed. Such are εὐεργετεῖν, κακουργεῖν, κακοποιεῖν, εὐλογεῖν, κακολογεῖν, εὖ, καλῶς, κακῶς λέγειν, εἰπεῖν, ἀπαγορεύειν.

Ἀνθρώπε, μὴ δρᾷ τοὺς τεθνηκότας κακῶς, *do not injure the dead.* Μὴ κακούργει τοὺς φίλους, *do not harm your friends.* Εὐεργέτει τὴν πατρίδα, *do good to your country.* Εὖ ποιεῖ τοὺς φίλους, *confer favors on your friends.* Instead of the adverbs εὖ and κακῶς with ποιεῖν, &c., the Greek also uses the cor-

responding adjectives: καλὰ, κακὰ ποιεῖν, λέγειν τινά, *to do or say good or ill to one*. See under double Accusative (§ 160, 2).

(3) Verbs of *persevering*, *awaiting*, *waiting for*, and the contrary; e. g. μένειν, θαρρῆναι; φεύγειν, ἀποδιδράσκειν, δραπετεύειν.

Μὴ φεύγε τὸν κίνδυνον, *do not flee from danger*. Χρὴ θάρρειν θάνατον, *it is necessary to meet death bravely = not to fear death*. Ὁ δοῦλος ἀπέδρα τὸν δεσπότην, *the slave ran away from his master*.

(4) Verbs of *concealing* and *being concealed*, viz. λανθάνειν, κρύπτειν (*celare*), κρύπτεσθαι;—also the verbs φθάνειν (*to anticipate*), λείπειν, ἐπιλείπειν, *to fail*;—verbs of *swearing* and the like. With verbs of swearing, the object sworn by is put in the Acc. Hence also adverbs of swearing are followed by the Acc.; e. g. μά, σὺ μά, ναὶ μά, νή.

Θεοὺς οὔτε λανθάνειν, οὔτε βιάσασθαι δυνατόν, *it is not possible to be concealed from*. Οἱ πολέμοι ἔφθησαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀφικόμενοι εἰς τὸ ἄστυ, *anticipated the Athenians in coming into the city*. Ἐπιλείπει με ὁ χρόνος, ἡ ἡμέρα, *the time, the day fails me*. Ὁ μνημι πάντα τοὺς θεοὺς. Ναὶ μὰ Δία, *yes, by Jupiter!*

(5) Very many verbs denoting a *feeling* or an *affection of the mind*; e. g. φοβίσσασθαι; αἰσχύνεσθαι; ἀχθεσθαι; ἐκπλήττεσθαι; οἰκτεῖν, &c.

Χρὴ αἰδεῖσθαι τοὺς θεοὺς, *it is necessary to reverence the gods*. Αἰσχύνομαι τὸν θεόν, *I am ashamed before the god*. Ὁ λοφύρου τοὺς πένητας, *pity the poor*.

(6) *Duration of time*, *extent of space*, and also *measure* and *weight* are denoted by Acc.

Βαίνειν, περὶν, ἔρπειν, πορεύεσθαι ὁδόν, *to go away, like itque reditque viam*. Ἡ Σύβαρις ἤκαζε τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον μάλιστα, *was flourishing during this time*. Μιλητιάδης ἀπέπλει Πάρον πολιορκήσας ἕξ καὶ ἑκοσιν ἡμέρας, *having besieged P. twenty-six days*. Τὸ Βαβυλωνίων τάλαντον δύναται Εὐβοΐδας ἐβδομήκοντα μνᾶς, *the Babylonian talent is worth (weighs as much as, amounts to) seventy Eubæan minæ*.

(7) Finally, the Acc. is used with intransitive or passive verbs and intransitive adjectives of all kinds, to explain them more fully. Here, also, the Acc. represents the object *as acted upon* or *suffering*. This is the Acc. of *more definite limitation*, or, as it is often called, the *Acc. of synecdoche*.

Κάμνειν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, *to be pained in (or in respect to) the eyes*; τὰς φρένας ὑγιαίνειν, *to be sound in mind*; ἀλγεῖν τοὺς πόδας, τὰ σώματα, *to have pain in the feet, body*. Διαφέρει γυνή ἀνδρὸς τὴν φύσιν, *woman differs in (in respect to) her nature from man*. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὸν δάκτυλον ἀλγεῖ, *the man has a pain in his finger (is pained in respect to)*. The English commonly uses prepositions to express the force of this Acc., viz. *in, in respect to, of*; or when it stands with an adjective, the English sometimes changes the Acc. of the thing into a personal substantive and makes the adjective agree with it; e. g. ἀγαθὸς τέχνην, *a good artist*.

REM. In this way many adverbial expressions are to be explained; as, εὖρος, ὕψος, μέγεθος, βάθος, μήκος, πλῆθος, ἀριθμὸν, γένος, ὄνομα, μέρος; also τί, τοσούτον, μέγα, πᾶν, πάντα, τὸ λοιπόν, τὸν τρόπον, &c.; e. g. Κλέανδρος γένος ἦν Φιγαλεὺς ἀπ' Ἀρκαδίας, *a Phigalian by descent*. Μετὰ ταῦτα ἀφίκοιτο ἐπὶ τὸν Ζάβατον ποταμὸν τὸ εὖρος τεττάρων πλέθρων, *four hundred feet in width*.

§ 160. Double Accusative.

In the following instances the Greek puts two objects in the Acc. with one verb:

1. Verbs taking a *cognate Accusative* (§ 159, 2) may at the same time take a *personal object* in Acc.; e. g. φιλῶ μεγάλῃν φιλίαν (= μίγα φιλῶ) τὸν παῖδα, *I love the boy with great love (greatly)*; καλῶ σε τοῦτο τὸ ὄνομα, *I call you this name or by this name*. Here φιλίαν and ὄνομα are *cognate accusatives*.

2. Expressions of *doing* or *saying good or evil*, which may contain an Acc. of the thing said or done, take the object to which the good or evil is done in the Acc. The Acc. here also denotes the object acted upon; e. g. ποιεῖν, πράττειν, ἐργάζεσθαι, &c., λέγειν, εἰπεῖν, &c., ἀγαθὰ, κακά τινα, *to do good or evil to any one, to say good or evil of any one*.

Τότε δὴ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐκεῖνόν τε καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους πολλὰ τε καὶ κακὰ ἔλεγεν, *Themistocles said much evil of him and the Corinthians*.

REM. 1. Instead of the Acc. of the object acted upon, the Dat. is sometimes used, which is to be considered as the Dat. of *advantage* or *disadvantage*; e. g. προσκόπει, τί σοι ποιήσουσιν οἱ ἀρχόμενοι, *consider what your subjects shall do FOR you*; but with σέ, *what they will do TO you*.

3. Moreover, verbs take two Accusatives, which signify *to make, to choose, to appoint, to nominate, to consider as anything, to declare, to represent, to regard, to know, to say, to name, to call*; e. g. ποιῆναι, τιθεῖναι (*to appoint*), αἰρεῖσθαι, ἡγεῖσθαι, λέγειν, ὀνομάζειν, καλεῖν, &c. — One of these Accusatives is the object acted upon, the other is the predicate, and hence may often be an adjective.

Ὁ Κύριος τοὺς φίλους ἐποίησε πλουσίους, *made his friends rich*. Παιδεύειν τινὰ σοφόν, *to educate one wise, i. e. make wise by education*. Αἰρεῖν τινὰ μέγαν, *to make one great*. Νομίζειν, ἡγεῖσθαι τινὰ ἄνδρα ἀγαθόν, *to think, to consider some one a good man*. Ὀνομάζειν τινὰ σοφιστήν, *to call one a sophist*. Αἰρεῖσθαι τινὰ στρατηγόν, *to choose one a commander*. Τὸν Γωβρύαν σύνδειπνον παρέλαβεν, *he made Gobryas his companion at supper*. Πόλεως πλοῦταν ἡγοῦμαι συμμάχους, *πιστιν, εὐνοίαν*.

REM. 2. In the passive construction, this explanatory Acc. is changed into the Nom. and agrees with the subject; e. g. Παιδεύειν τινὰ σοφόν, but Pass. τίς ἐπαιδεύθη σοφός; αἰρεῖσθαι τινὰ στρατηγόν, but Pass. τίς ἤρεθη στρατηγός.

4. With verbs (α) of *entreating, beseeching, desiring, asking*, e. g. αἰτεῖν, πράττειν (*to demand*), πράττεσθαι, ἐρωτᾶν, ἐξετάζειν, ἰστορεῖν; (β) of *teaching*, e. g. διδάσκειν, παιδεύειν; (γ) of *dividing*, e. g. διαίρειν, τέμνειν, διανέμειν; (δ) of *depriving*, e. g. ἀφαίρεισθαι, στερεῖν, ἀποστερεῖν, στερᾶν, &c.; (ε) of *concealing*, e. g. κρύπτειν; (ζ) of *putting on and off*, e. g. ἐνδύειν, ἐκδύειν, ἀμφιεννύειν.

REM. 3. In the Pass. the second Acc. remains, the first becoming the subject of the verb.

Πέμψας Καμβύσης εἰς Αἴγυπτον κήρυκα, ἦται Ἀμασιν θυγατέρα, *asked Amasis for his daughter*. Αὐτοὺς ἑκατὸν τάλαντα ἐπραξάν, *demanded of them a hundred talents*. Παιδεύουσι τοὺς παῖδας τρία μόνα, *they teach the boys three things only*. Τρεῖς μοίρας ὁ Ξέρξης ἐδάσατο πάντα τὸν πεζὸν στρατὸν, *divided all the land-army into three divisions*. Τέμνειν, διαιρεῖν τι μέρη, μοίρας, *to divide anything into parts*. Τὸν μόνον μοι καὶ φίλον παῖδα ἀφείλετο τὴν ψυχὴν, *deprived my only child of life*. Τὰ ἡμέτερα ἡμᾶς ἀποστερεῖ ὁ Φίλιππος. Κρύπτω σε τὸ ἀτύχημα, *I conceal the misfortune from you*. Παις μέγας ἔτερον παῖδα μικρόν μέγαν χιτῶνα ἐξέδυσε, καὶ τὸν χιτῶνα μὲν ἑαυτοῦ ἐκέ-

νον ἡμφίεσε, *a large boy stripped another small boy of his large tunic, and put his own tunic on him.*

REM. 4. Ἀποστερεῖν and ἀφαιρέσθαι, *to deprive, to take away*, are construed (a) with Acc. of thing alone ; — (b) with Acc. of person alone, but rarely ; — (c) with Acc. both of person and of thing, very often ; — (d) with Gen. of person and Acc. of thing, less often ; — (e) ἀποστερεῖν with Acc. of person and Gen. of thing, very often (§ 157), ἀφαιρέσθαι very seldom, and then means *to prevent* ; στερεῖν is construed both as in (c) and (e).

REM. 5. Even some verbs, which in the active are constructed with the Dat. of the person and the Acc. of the thing, in the passive change this Dat. of the person into the Nom., while the Acc. of the thing remains. The following are regularly so constructed : ἐπιτάττειν, ἐπιτρέπειν, ἐπιστέλλειν τινί τι, *to commit, to intrust something to some one*, e. g. Ἐπιτρέπομαι, ἐπιτάττομαι, ἐπιστέλλομαι τὴν φυλακὴν, *I am intrusted with the guard, or the guard is intrusted to me.*

§ 161. III. Dative.

1. The Dative Case expresses the relation *where*, and hence is used, first, to denote (a) *the place* in which an action is performed, though commonly in prose prepositions joined with substantives express this relation, e. g. ἐν ὄρει, *in monte* ; — (b) *the time when* or *in which* an action is performed, e. g. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, *this day* ; τῇ αὐτῇ νυκτί, *the same night* ; here also the preposition ἐν is often used ; — (c) *the being with, associating, accompanying*, (a) connected with a verb of *going* or *coming*, e. g. Ἀθηναῖοι ἦλθον πλὴθει οὐκ ὀλίγῃ, πολλαῖς ναυσίν, στρατῷ, στρατιώταις, &c., *came with a large number, with many ships, with an army, with soldiers, &c.* ; — (β) the Dat. connected with αὐτός which agrees with the substantive in the Dat., to express the idea, *at the same time with, together with*, e. g. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐνεπίμπρασαν τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἱεροῖς, *burned the city together with the sanctuaries.*

2. The Dat. is used, in the second place, to denote an object which *participates* in and is *interested* in the action of the subject. Hence the Dat. is used :

(a) With expressions of *association* and *union* ; here belong (a) expressions denoting *intercourse, associating with, participa-*

tion; — (β) verbs and expressions signifying *to go against, to encounter, to approach*, and their opposites; — (γ) *to fight, to vie with*; — (δ) *to follow, to serve, to obey, to trust, and to accompany*; — (ε) *to counsel, to incite, to encourage*.

Here belong (α) the verbs *διδόναι, παρέχειν, ὀμλεῖν, μγνύναι, κοινοῦν, κοινωνεῖν, δι-, καταλλάττειν, ξενοῦσθαι, σπένδασθαι* or *σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι, πράττειν, ὑποχρεῖσθαι, εἰπεῖν, λέγειν, διαλέγεσθαι, εὐχεσθαι, καταρᾶσθαι*, also adjectives and adverbs and even substantives, as *κοινός, σύντροφος, σύμφωνος, συγγενής, μεταίτιος* and others compounded with *σύν* and *μετά*; — (β) the verbs *ὑποστήναι, ὑφίστασθαι, ἀπαντᾶν, ὑπαντᾶν, ὑπαντιάξαι, πλησιάξαι, πελάξαι, ἐγγίζαι, εἰκειν, ὑπέκειν, χωρεῖν*, the adjectives *πλησίος, ἐναντίος*, the adverbs *ἐγγύς, πέλας*; — (γ) the verbs *ἐρίξαι, μάχεσθαι, πολεμεῖν, ἀγωνίζεσθαι, δικάζεσθαι, ἀμφισβητεῖν*; — (δ) the verbs *ἐπεσθαι, ἀκολουθεῖν, διαδέχεσθαι* (*to succeed*), *πείθεσθαι, ὑπακούειν, ἀπειθεῖν, πιστεύειν, πεποιθέναι*, the adjectives and adverbs *ἀκολουθος, διάδοχος, ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς*; — (ε) the verbs *προσ-, ἐπιτάττειν, παραινεῖν, παρακλεεύεσθαι*.

Ὅμιλει τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἀνθρώποις, associate with good men. *Εὐχεσθε τοῖς θεοῖς*, pray to the gods. *Ἀπαντᾶν, πλησιάξαι, ἐγγίζειν τινί*, to meet, approach, come near to one. *Μὴ εἴκετε τοῖς πολεμίοις*, do not yield to the enemy. *Οἱ Ἕλληνες καλῶς ἐμαχέσαντο τοῖς Πέρσαις*, fought with the Persians. *Οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνηκούστησαν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς*, disobeyed the commanders.

(b) With expressions of *similarity* and *dissimilarity*, of *agreement* and *difference*.

Οἱ παῖδες ἐμφερέστατοι ἦσαν τῷ πατρί, the children were very much like their father. *Ὀπλισμένοι πάντες ἦσαν οἱ περὶ τὸν Κύρον τοῖς αὐτοῖς τῷ Κύρῳ ὅπλοις*, all Cyrus' soldiers were provided with the same arms as Cyrus.

(c) With verbs and expressions signifying (α) *to assent to*; — (β) *to reproach, to be angry, to envy*; — (γ) *to help, to be useful to, to avert from*; — (δ) *to be becoming, to be suitable, to be fit, to please*, and with many others, the personal object is put in the Dat.

REM. In addition to the Dat. of the person, these verbs frequently govern the Acc. of the thing. The Dat. is also used with verbs signifying *to rejoice at, to be pleased with*, and the like. In many cases, however, the Dat. with such verbs may be regarded as the Dat. of *cause*. Comp. § 161, 3. — In general, the Dat. is used when the action takes place for the benefit or injury of a person or thing. This is called the Dat. of *advantage* or *dis-*

advantage, and often includes what is termed the *limiting* Dat., or the Dat. expressing the relation of *to* or *for*.

Here belong (α) ὁμολογεῖν; — (β) μέμφεσθαι (with Acc. it means *to blame*), λοιδορεῖσθαι, ἐπιτιμᾶν, ἐγκαλεῖν (§ 158, Rem. 7), and ἐπικαλεῖν (τινὶ τι), ἐπιπλήττειν, ὀνειδίζειν, ἐνοχλεῖν, θυμοῦσθαι, βριμοῦσθαι, χαλεπαίνειν, φθονεῖν, βασκαίνειν (το ἐνυ); — (γ) ἀρῆγεν, ἀμύνειν, ἀλέξειν, τιμωρεῖν, βοηθεῖν, ἐπικουρεῖν, ἀπολογεῖσθαι, λυσιτελεῖν, ἐπαρκεῖν, χραισμεῖν, συμφέρειν, συμπράττειν, συνεργεῖν, and adjectives of similar signification, e. g. χρήσιμος, φίλος; and those of an opposite signification, e. g. ἐχθρός, βλαβερός, &c.; — (δ) πρέπειν, ἀρμόττειν, προσήκειν (with Inf. following), εἰκός ἐστι, ἀρέσκειν, the adverbs πρεπόντως, ἀπρεπῶς, εἰκότως.

Ποσειδῶν σφόδρα ἐμενέαιεν Ὀδυσσεῖ, *was very angry with Ulysses*. Ἐπιπλήττειν, ὀνειδίζειν, ἐγκαλεῖν τινὶ τι, *to reproach one for something, to charge something on one*. Οὐ τοῖς ἀρχαῖς βουλομένοις μέμφομαι, ἀλλὰ τοῖς ὑπακούουσιν ἐτοιμοτέροις οὖσιν, *I do not reproach those wishing to rule, but those, &c.* Ἡνὶ ἄλλῃ δὲ Φίλιππος τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, *Philip gave trouble to the Athenians*. Φθονεῖν τινι, *to envy one*.

(d) Finally, the Dat. is used to denote the *possessor* with the verbs εἶναι, ὑπάρχειν and γίνεσθαι; e. g. Κύρῳ ἦν μεγάλη βασιλεία, *Cyrus had a great kingdom*; and in general, the Dat. is used where an action takes place *in respect to*, *in relation to* a person, or an object considered as a person; e. g. Σωκράτης τοιούτου ὧν τιμῆς ἄξιος ἦν τῇ πόλει μᾶλλον, ἢ θανάτῳ, *Socrates being such, deserved honor in respect to the city rather than death*. Hence the Dat. is also frequently used with the Perf. Pass. and regularly with verbal adjectives in *τίος* and *τός*, instead of *ἐνός* with the Gen.; e. g. ὥς μοι πρότερον δεδήλωται, *as has been before shown by me*. Ἀσκητία ἐστὶ σοι ἡ ἀρετή, *virtue must be practised by you*. On the construction with the verbal adjective, see § 168, 1, 2.

3. In the third place, the Dat. is used like the Latin Ablative (Abl. of instrument), to denote the *cause*, *means*, and *instrument* (hence with χρῆσθαι), the *manner and way*, the *measure* (the measure of difference), *conformity* (according to, in accordance with), often also the *material*; also like Lat. Abl. of specification to denote in what respect their signification is to be taken.

Οἱ πολέμοι φόβῳ ἀπῆλθον, *went back through, on account of fear* (the fear being the cause of the action). Ἀγάλλομαι τῇ νικῇ, *I exult on account of victory*. Στέργω, ἀγαπῶ τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν ἀγαθοῖς, *I am pleased with those who are good*. Ὁφθαλμοῖς ὁρῶμεν, ὠσὶν ἀκούομεν, *we see with our eyes, we hear with our ears*. Ἰσχύει τῷ σώματι, *to be strong in body*. Οἱ στρατιῶται συμφορᾷ μεγάλῃ ἐχρήσαντο, *experienced (used) great misfortune*.

§ 162. *Prepositions.*

1. As the Cases denote the local relations *whence, whither, and where*, so the prepositions denote other local relations which designate the extension (dimension) of things in space, viz. the *juxtaposition* of things (near to, before, by, around, with), and the local opposites *above and below, within and without, before and behind, &c.*

2. The prepositions are divided according to their construction :

- (a) Into prepositions with the Gen.: ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ, πρό, ἔνεκα ;
- (b) Into those with the Dat.: ἐν and σύν ;
- (c) Into those with the Acc.: ἀνά, εἰς, ὡς ;
- (d) Into those with the Gen. and Acc.: διά, κατά, ὑπέρ ;
- (e) Into those with the Gen., Dat., and Acc.: ἀμφί, περί, ἐπί, μετά, παρά, πρὸς, and ὑπό.

3. The local relation expressed by prepositions is transferred to the relations of *time* and *causality* (cause, effect, &c.) ; e. g. ὑπὸ τῆς γῆς εἶναι and ὑπὸ φόβου φεύγειν, *to be under the earth, to flee for, on account of, fear* ; ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἀπελθεῖν and ἐξ ἡμέρας ἀπελθεῖν, *to depart out of the city, to depart immediately after daybreak*.

A. PREPOSITIONS WITH ONE CASE.

§ 163. I. *Prepositions with the Gen. alone.*

1. Ἀντί, Lat. *ante*, original signification *over against, before, opposite* ; then *for, instead of, in the place of*, e. g. στήναι ἀντί τινος, *to stand before one* ; δούλος ἀντί βασιλέως, *a slave instead of king* ; ἀντὶ ἡμέρας νύξ ἐγένετο, *instead of day there was night* ; ἀπὸ οὗ, *wherefore, because*.

2. *Πρό*, *before*, *for*, agrees with *ἀντί* in all its relations, but is used in a much greater variety of relations; e. g. *σῆναι πρό πυλῶν*, to stand before the gates; *πρό ἡμέρας*, before day (*ἀντί* is not used of time); *μάχεσθαι, ἀποθανεῖν πρό τῆς πατρίδος*, to fight, to die for one's country; *δούλος πρό δεσπότου*, a slave instead of master; *πρό τῶνδε*, for these things, therefore.

3. *Ἀπό*, *ab*, original signification *from*, e. g. *ἀπό τῆς πόλεως ἦλθεν*; — of time: *from, since, after*, e. g. *ἀπό δείπνου ἔμαχέσαντο*, after the meal; — *εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι ἀπό τινος*, to be descended from some one; — *τῷ ἀπό τῶν πολέμιων φόβῳ*, on account of fear of (from) the enemy, like *metus ab aliquo*; — of the means: *by, with*, e. g. *τρέφειν τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀπό προσόδων*, to support the fleet by revenues; — *ἀπό τινος καλεῖσθαι*, to be called by some one.

4. *Ἐκ*, *ex*, original signification *out of*, e. g. *ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἀπῆλθον*; — of time immediately following: *after*, e. g. *ἐξ ἡμέρας*, *ex quo dies illuxit*, as soon as it was day; *ἐκ παιδων*, from childhood; *ἐξ αἰθρί-ας τε καὶ νηνεμίας συνέδραμεν ἐξαπίνης νέφη*, after the clear weather clouds suddenly collected. — *Ὁ σὸς πατήρ ἐν τῇδε τῇ μᾶ ἡμέρᾳ ἐξ ἀφρο-νος σόφρων γεγένηται*, your father in this one day, from a senseless man has become discreet; — *εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι ἐκ τινος*, to be descended from some one; — *according to, by virtue of, after or for*, e. g. *ἐκ τῆς ὄψεως τοῦ ὀνείρου*, according to the appearance of the dream. — *Ὀνομάζεσθαι ἐκ τινος*, to be named after or for some one.

5. *Ἔνεκα* (placed before or after the Gen.), *on account of, for the sake of*; — *by means of*.

REM. Also some adverbs and substantives are very often used as prepositions, and are therefore called improper prepositions (see, however, § 157, et seq.); e. g. *πρόσθεν* and *ὑμπροσθεν*, *before*, *ὀπίσθεν*, *behind*, *ἀνευ* and *χω-ρίς*, *without*, *πλὴν*, *except*, *μεταξὺ*, *between*, *μέχρι*, *until*, *χάριν* (usually placed after the Gen.), *gratia*, *for the sake of*. Instead of the Gen. of the personal pronouns, *χάριν* regularly takes the possessive pronouns agreeing with it in gender, number, and case; e. g. *ἐμην, σὴν χάριν*, *mea, tua gratia*.

§ 164. 2. *Prepositions with the Dat. alone.*

1. *Ἐν* denotes that one thing is *in, upon, by, or near* another; it indicates an actual union or contact of the two objects spoken of, and hence is the opposite of *ἐκ*, e. g. *ἐν νήσῳ, ἐν γῇ, ἐν Σπάρτῃ*; — *ἐν ὄπλοις, ἐν τόξοις διαγωνίζεσθαι*; *ἐν προμάχοις, ἐν τε θεοῖς καὶ ἀνθρώποις* (*among*); hence *before, coram*; *upon, ἐν ὄρεσιν, ἐν ἵπποις, ἐν θρόνοις*; — *at, by, near to*, so especially of the names of cities, and particularly in describing battles; e. g. *ἡ ἐν Μαντιεῖ μάχη*, the battle near Mani. — Of time,

ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, ἐν ᾧ, *in or within this time, while, during the time that, ἐν πέντε ἡμέραις*. — Of the *means and instrument* with the expressions δηλοῦν, δηλὸν εἶναι, σημαίνειν ἔν τινι, *to show by something*; e. g. ὅτι οἱ θεοὶ σε ἱλεῖ τε καὶ εὐμενεῖς πέμπουσι, καὶ ἐν ἱεροῖς δηλὸν καὶ ἐν οὐρανόις σημείους, *it is evident both by the victims and the signs from heaven, that, &c.*

REM. 1. With several verbs of motion, the Greek commonly uses ἐν with the Dat., instead of εἰς with the Acc.; e. g. τιθέναι, κατατιθέναι, ἀνατιθέναι (*to consecrate*), and the like.

2. Σύν (ξύν, mostly old Attic). The original signification of σύν corresponds almost entirely with the Latin *cum* and the English *with*, e. g. ὁ στρατηγὸς σὺν τοῖς στρατιώταις; — of *assistance or help*, e. g. σὺν θεῷ, *by the help of God*; — σὺν τάχει, σὺν βίᾳ ποιεῖν τι.

REM. 2. Here belongs ἀμα, *at the same time with, with*, one of the adverbs used as improper prepositions.

§ 165. 3. *Prepositions with the Acc. alone.*

1. Ἀνά. Original signification *up, on, upon*. It forms the strongest contrast to κατὰ with the Acc. As κατὰ is used to denote motion from a higher to a lower place, so ἀνά to denote a motion from a lower to a higher place; e. g. ἀνὰ τὸν ποταμόν, ἀνὰ ῥόον πλεῖν, *to sail up the stream* (the opposite being κατὰ ποταμόν, *down the stream*). It commonly serves to denote local extension from a lower to a higher place, *from bottom to top: throughout, through*; ἀνὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα — ἀνὰ τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτον (*per, during*). Thus ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν, *through the whole day*, ἀνὰ πᾶν τὸ ἔτος, *during the whole year*; hence without the article, ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν, *every day, every year, daily, yearly*, ἀνὰ νύκτα, *per noctem*, ἀνὰ χρόνον, *in course of time*; — to denote the *manner and way*; e. g. ἀνὰ κράτος, *up to the full strength, vigorously, by turns*; — in a *distributive* sense with numerals; e. g. ἀνὰ πέντε παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας, *five parasangs daily*; also with numerals, like the English *about* (Lat. *circa*); e. g. ἀνὰ διακόσια στάδια, *about two hundred stadia*.

2. Εἰς (ἐς, old Attic), corresponds almost entirely with the Lat. *in* with the Acc.; e. g. ἵεναι εἰς τὴν πόλιν, *into the city*; — in a hostile sense: *contra*: e. g. ἐστράτευσαν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν, *into, against Attica*; — with numerals: *about*, e. g. ναὺς εἰς τὰς τετρακοσίας, *about four hundred ships*; — in a *distributive* sense with numerals; e. g. εἰς ἑκάτον, *by hundreds*, εἰς δύο, *two by two, two deep*; — in the *presence of, coram*, yet with the collateral idea of the direction *whither*; e. g. λόγους ποιεῖν

σθαι εἰς τὸν δῆμον, *to speak to or before the people*. — Of time: *until, towards, upon*, εἰς ἑσπέραν, *towards evening*, εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν, *upon the following day*. — To denote *purpose, object, respect*; e. g. ἐχρήσατο τοῖς χρήμασιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, *he used the money for the city*; εἰς πάντα, *in every respect*. Εἰς is often used with verbs of place, as παρήσαν εἰς Σαρδεῖς; *constructio pregnans*.

3. Ὡς, *ad, to*, is used only with persons, or objects considered as persons, to denote direction towards them; e. g. ἰέναι, *πέμπειν ὡς βασιλέα*.

§ 166. B. *Prepositions with the Gen. and Acc.*

1. Διὰ, original signification *through*. A. With the Gen. *through and out again*, e. g. ἐξήλανε τὸν στρατὸν διὰ τῆς Θράκης ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, *through Thrace*; — *through*, e. g. διὰ πολέμιας πορεύεσθαι, *to march through a hostile country*. — Of time to denote extension through a period: properly, to the end of the period, *through and out*, e. g. δι' ἔτους, *through the year*. So also of an action repeated at successive intervals, e. g. διὰ τρίτου ἔτους συνήεσαν, *every third year*; διὰ πέμπτου ἔτους, διὰ πέντε ἐτῶν, *quinto quoque*. — To denote the *means*, e. g. δι' ὀφθαλμῶν ὁρᾶν, *to see with, by means of, the eyes*; — the *manner and way*, e. g. διὰ σπουδῆς, *with earnestness*. B. With the Acc., of time, e. g. διὰ νύκτα, *per noctem*; — to denote the *cause, means*, e. g. διὰ τοῦτο, ταῦτα, *therefore, because of this*.

2. Κατὰ, original signification *from above down (desuper)*. A. With the Gen., e. g. ἐρρίπτουν ἑαυτοὺς κατὰ τοῦ τείχους κάτω, *threw themselves down from the wall*; — *down into*, e. g. καταδεδυκέναι κατὰ τῆς θαλάττης, *to go down into the sea*; — *under*, e. g. κατὰ γῆς. — To denote the *cause, author: de, concerning*, e. g. λέγειν κατὰ τινος, *dicere de aliqua re*, especially in a hostile sense, e. g. λέγειν κατὰ τινος, *against one*: ψεύδεσθαι κατὰ τοῦ θεοῦ, *to lie against God*. — B. With the Acc., κατὰ forms a strong contrast with ἀνά, in respect to the point where the motion of the action begins, but agrees with ἀνά in denoting the direction to an object and the extension over it, the one being *down through*, the other *up through*. The use of ἀνά in prose is not so frequent as that of κατὰ. — To denote local extension from above downwards: *through-out, through, over*, e. g. καθ' Ἑλλάδα, κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν; it often signifies *over against, opposite to*, e. g. κείται ἡ Κεφαλληνία κατὰ Ἀκαρνανίαν, *opposite to Acar*. — Of time, to denote its *extension or duration: during, through*, e. g. κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον, *during or in the course of the same time*. — To denote *purpose, object*, e. g. κατὰ θέαν ἦκειν, *spectatum venisse*; *conformity (secundum), respect, reason*, e. g. κατὰ νόμον, *according to, agreeable to law*; κατὰ δύναν, *to the best of one's ability*;

κατὰ κράτος, *with all one's might*; κατὰ μικρόν, *nearly, by degrees*; κατ' ἄνθρωπον, *according to the manner or standard of man*; — to denote an indefinite measure, e. g. καθ' ἑξήκοντα ἔτη, *about sixty years*; — to denote manner and way, e. g. κατὰ τάχος, *swiftly*; — in a distributive sense, e. g. κατ' ἔτος, *yearly*.

3. Ὑπέρ, *over*. A. With the Gen., to denote the cause: *for, for the good of, in behalf of*, e. g. μάχεσθαι ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, *to fight for one's country*, as it were to fight standing over it. — B. With the Acc.: *over, beyond*, e. g. ῥίπτειν ὑπὲρ τὸν δόμον, *to throw over the house*; ὑπὲρ Ἑλλησποντον οἰκεῖν, *beyond*, i. e. on the opposite side of; ὑπὲρ τὴν ἡλικίαν, ὑπὲρ δύναμιν, ὑπὲρ ἄνθρωπον, *beyond the nature or strength of man*.

§ 167. C. *Prepositions with the Gen., Dat., and Acc.*

1. Ἀμφί denotes that one thing is *around* another (*on both sides*), *near, close to*. A. With the Gen. seldom used of place, e. g. ἀμφὶ τῆς πόλεως οἰκεῖν, *to dwell around the city*. — Of cause: *about, for, for the sake of*, e. g. μάχεσθαι ἀμφὶ τινος, *to fight about, for something*. — B. With the Dat., as with the Gen. — C. With the Acc., e. g. ἀμφὶ τὴν πόλιν. — To denote time and number indefinitely, e. g. ἀμφὶ ἑσπέραν, *about evening*; ἀμφὶ τοὺς μυρίους, *about ten thousand*.

2. Περί signifies *all around, round*, containing the idea of a circuit or circumference, and in this respect differing from ἀμφί, which signifies properly *on both sides*. A. With the Gen. — In a local relation it is not used in prose, but the more frequently in a *causal* sense: *concerning, for, about, on account of*, e. g. μάχεσθαι, ἀποθανεῖν περὶ τῆς πατρίδος, *to fight, die for one's country*; λέγειν περὶ τινος, *to speak about something*; — to denote *value*, in the phrases πολλοῦ, περὶ πλείονος, περὶ πλείστου, περὶ ὀλίγου, περὶ οὐδενὸς ποιέσθαι or ἡγεῖσθαι τι, *to value high, higher, &c.* — B. With the Dat.: *around, on, near*, e. g. περὶ ταῖς κεφαλαῖς εἶχον τιάρας, *around, on their heads*; — in a *causal* sense: *for, on account of*, e. g. δεδιέναι περὶ τινι, *to fear for, about one*. — C. With the Acc.: *about, near, by, throughout*, e. g. ἔκουν Φοίνικες περὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Σικελίαν (*about, throughout*). — To denote time and number indefinitely, e. g. περὶ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους, *about these times*. — In a *causal* sense to denote *respect*, e. g. σωφρονεῖν περὶ τοὺς θεούς, *in respect to the gods*.

3. Ἐπὶ signifies primarily *upon, at, near*. A. With the Gen., e. g. τὰ ἄθλη οἱ μὲν ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν φοροῦσιν, *the men carry burdens on their heads*; μένειν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἐπὶ τῆς γνώμης, *to remain in*; οἱ

ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων, *those intrusted with business*; — *towards*, if the idea is that one is striving to reach a place, e. g. πλεῖν ἐπὶ Σάμου [according to § 158, 3 (b)]. — In relation to *time*, to denote the time *in* or *during* which something takes place, e. g. ἐπὶ Κύρου βασιλεύοντος, *during, in, under the reign of Cyrus*; — *conformity*, e. g. κρίνειν τι ἐπὶ τινος, *to judge according to something*. — B. With the Dat.: *upon, at, by*, e. g. ἐπὶ τοῖς δόρασι ροῦας εἶχον χρυσᾶς, *upon the spears*; οἰκεῖν ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ, *by the sea*. — To denote *dependence*, e. g. ἐπὶ τινι εἶναι, *to be in the power of any one*; γίγνεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι, *to come into the power of any one*; — *condition, purpose, object, motive*, e. g. ἐπὶ τούτῳ, *hac conditione, on this condition*; — *cause, occasion*, e. g. χαίρειν ἐπὶ τινι, *to rejoice at something*. — C. With the Acc.: *upon, on, over, towards* (different from ἐπὶ with the Gen., since with the Acc. merely the *direction to a place* is denoted), *to*, e. g. ἀναβαίνειν ἐφ' ἵππον; ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους (*among*). — Of *time*: *until, ἐφ' ἑσπέραν; for, during, per, ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας*. — To denote *purpose, object*, e. g. ἐπὶ θήρῃν ἵεναι, *venatum ire*; in a *hostile sense*: *against*, e. g. στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ Πέρσας, *to make an expedition against the Persians*.

4. Μετά (from μέσος) denotes the being in the *midst* of something. A. With the Gen. to denote *association, connection, and participation with*; e. g. μετ' ἀνθρώπων εἶναι, *to be among men*. Εἶναι μετὰ τινος, *to be with, on the side of one*. — To denote *conformity*: μετὰ τῶν νόμων, *μετὰ τοῦ λόγου, in conformity with the laws, with reason*. — B. With the Dat., only poetic: *among*, e. g. μετ' ἀθανάτοισι. — C. With the Acc., in prose it is used almost exclusively to denote that one thing follows another in *space, time, and order*; e. g. ἔπεσθαι μετὰ τινα, *after*; μετὰ τὸν βίον, *after life*; and in the phrase μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχειν τι, *to hold something between, in the hands*.

5. Παρά signifies the *being near* something: *by, near, by the side of*. A. With the Gen., to denote a removal from *near, from beside* a person: *from*, e. g. εἰλθεῖν παρά τινος, *to come from some one*. — To denote the *author*, e. g. πεμφθῆναι παρά τινος, *to be sent by some one* (§ 150, Rem. 4); — *manthάνειν παρά τινος, ἀκούειν παρά τινος, to learn, to hear from*. — B. With the Dat., to denote *rest near* a place or object, e. g. ἔσθῃ παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ. — C. With the Acc., to denote *direction or motion* so as to come near a person or thing, e. g. ἀφικέσθαι παρὰ Κροῦσον, *to Croesus*; — *direction or motion along by* a place: *along near, by, beyond*, e. g. παρὰ τὴν Βαβυλῶνα παρίεναι, *to go by Babylon*. Hence, παρὰ δόξαν, *praeter opinionem*; παρ' ἐλπίδα, *contrary to hope*; παρὰ δύναμιν, *beyond one's power*; also, *besides*, παρὰ ταῦτα, *besides these things*; — to denote *local extension near* an object: *along*, e. g. παρὰ τὸν Ἀσώπῳ, *along the A.* — To denote the *extension of time*, e. g. παρ' ἡμέραν,

during the day; *παρὰ τὴν πόσιν, inter potandum, while drinking.* So also of particular, important points of time, during which something takes place, e. g. *παρ' αὐτὸν τὸν κίνδυνον, in ipso discrimine, in the very moment of danger.*

6. *Πρός* (arising from *πρό*) signifies *before* (in the presence of). A. With the Gen., to denote direction or motion from the presence of an object, especially in reference to the situation of a place, e. g. *οἰκεῖν πρὸς νότον ἀνέμου, towards the south.* Sometimes it is to be translated by *in the view of, in the eyes of, &c.* (properly *before one*), e. g. *πρὸς θεῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, in the eyes of, in the judgment of gods and men*; — also, *for the advantage of any one*, e. g. *τὸν λόγον πρὸς ἐμοῦ λέγειν, to speak for me.* — To denote the cause, occasion, and author, hence with passive and intransitive verbs, e. g. *ἀτιμάζεσθαι πρὸς Πεισιστράτου, to be dishonored by Pisistratus*; — in oaths, e. g. *πρὸς θεῶν, per deos, by the gods*, properly *before the gods*. — B. With the Dat., to denote local rest *before, near, or by* an object, e. g. *πρὸς τῇ πόλει, before, by the city*, εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι *πρὸς τινα, to be earnestly engaged in something*, e. g. *πρὸς πράγμασι, πρὸς τῷ λόγῳ, in business, in conversation.* Then, *in addition to, besides*, e. g. *πρὸς τούτῳ, πρὸς τούτοις, praeiter ea.* — C. With the Acc., to denote the local limit, direction or motion *before* an object, both in a friendly and hostile sense, e. g. *ἐλθεῖν πρὸς τινα, to, ἀποβλέπειν πρὸς τινα, upon, λέγειν πρὸς τινα, to, συμμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τινας, with, ᾄδειν πρὸς αὐλόν, to sing to the flute, i. e. to the flute's accompaniment.* — In a causal sense to denote *purpose*, e. g. *παντοδαπὰ εὐρημένα ταῖς πόλεσι πρὸς φυλακὴν καὶ σωτηρίαν, various schemes were devised to guard and save the cities*; — *conformity, conformable, according to*, e. g. *πρὸς τὴν ὄψιν ταύτην τὸν γάμον τοῦτον ἔσπευσα, according to this view.* Also, *πρὸς βίαν, by force, πρὸς ἀνάγκην, necessarily*, — hence *on account of, propter*, e. g. *πρὸς ταῦτα*, properly, *in conformity with these things, hence on this account, therefore*; — hence to denote a *comparison*, usually with the idea of superiority (*prae*): *in relation to, in comparison with, before*, e. g. *λῆρός ἐστι πρὸς Κωησίαν, he is mere talk, nonsense, compared with Cinesias*; — in general to denote a *respect*, e. g. *σκοπεῖν πρὸς τι, διαφέρειν πρὸς ἀρετὴν, to differ in respect to virtue.*

7. *Ὑπό*, *sub*, original signification *under*. A. With the Gen., to denote motion *from a depth out: out from under, forth from*, e. g. *ὑπ' ἀπήνης λύειν ἵππους, to loose the horses from the chariot*; — to denote rest *under* an object, e. g. *ὑπὸ γῆς οἰκεῖν.* — To denote the *author*, with passive and intransitive verbs, e. g. *κτείνεσθαι ὑπὸ τινος, ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὸ τινος, to be put to death by some one*; — the cause, occasion, active influence, e. g. *ὑπὸ καύματος, because of the heat*; — to denote the *means* and

instrument, particularly with reference to the accompaniment of musical instruments, e. g. ἐστρατεύοντο ὑπὸ σαλπίγγων, *they marched by the sound of trumpets*. — B. With the Dat., e. g. ὑπὸ γῇ εἶναι, &c., as with the Gen. — C. With the Acc., to denote direction or motion *towards* and *under*, e. g. εἶναι ὑπὸ γῆν; *extension under* an object, e. g. ὑπεστω οἰκήματα ὑπὸ γῆν, *are under the earth*. — To denote time *approximately*, e. g. ὑπὸ νύκτα, *sub noctem, towards night*; — to denote extension of time, e. g. ὑπὸ τὴν νύκτα, *during*.

REM. When the article, restricted by a substantive governed by ἐν, is used with a verb of motion, ἐν is often attracted into ἀπὸ or ἐκ: e. g. Οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἄνθρωποι ἀπέφυγον, *the men belonging to the market-place fled*, instead of οἱ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἄνθρωποι ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἀπέφυγον.

§ 168. *Remarks on the Construction of Verbal Adjectives in τέος, τέα, τέον, and on the Construction of the Comparative.*

1. Verbal adjectives derived from transitive verbs, i. e. from such as govern the Acc., are used either like the Lat. *Gerund impersonally* in the neuter, τέον or τέα [§ 147 (c)], or *personally*, like the Lat. *Gerundive*; but those derived from intransitive verbs can be used only *impersonally*.

2. The verbal adjective when used impersonally takes its object in the same Case as the verb from which it is derived. The person acting stands in the Dat., called the Dat. of the agent [§ 161, 2 (d)].

Ἀσκητέον (or τέα) ἐστὶ σοι τὴν ἀρετὴν or ἀσκητέα ἐστὶ σοι ἡ ἀρετή, *you must practise virtue, or virtue must be practised by you*. Ἐπιθυμητέον ἐστὶ σοι τῆς ἀρετῆς, *you must desire virtue*. So with deponent verbs; e. g. Μυμητέον (or τέα) ἐστὶ σοι τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς (from μιμῆσθαι τινα) or μυμητέοι εἰσὶ σοι οἱ ἀγαθοί, *you must imitate the good*.

3. When two objects are compared, the one by which the comparison is made is put either in the Gen. [§ 158, 7 (β)], or is connected by the conjunction ἢ (*than*); e. g. ὁ πατήρ μείζων ἐστὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ or ὁ πατήρ μείζων ἐστίν, ἢ ὁ υἱός, *is greater than the son*.

REM. When two qualities belonging to the same object are compared with each other, both are expressed by the comparative and are connected by ἢ; e. g. θάττωρ, ἢ σοφώτερός ἐστιν, *celerior, quam prudentior, he is more swift than prudent*.

§ 169. *Remarks on the Use of the Pronouns.*

1. The subject, predicate, attribute, and object are expressed by pronouns, when the parts of the sentence containing the pronouns are not to represent the ideas of objects or qualities, but when it is merely to be shown that an object or quality refers either to the speaker himself or to another (second or third) person or thing (§ 55).

2. All the rules which have been given for the substantive and adjective apply also to substantive and adjective pronouns; still a few remarks are here necessary on the use of the personal pronouns.

3. The substantive personal pronouns in the Nom., viz. *ἐγώ, σὺ, αὐτός*, &c., and the adjective (possessive) pronouns as attributives, e. g. *ἐμὸς πατήρ*, are in Greek, as in Latin, expressed only when they are specially emphatic, hence particularly in antitheses; e. g. *καὶ σὺ ταῦτα ἔπραξας; καὶ σὸς πατήρ ἀπύθων;* — *ἐγὼ μὲν ἀπειμι, σὺ δὲ μένεις*. But otherwise they are omitted, the substantive pronouns being supplied by the endings of the verb, and the adjective pronouns by the article prefixed to the substantive; e. g. *γράφω, γράφεις, γράφει* — *ἡ μήτηρ εἰπέ μοι* (*my mother*) — *οἱ γονεῖς στέργουν τὰ τέκνα* (*love their children*).

REM. 1. *Αὐτός* in the Nom. is not generally used as the subject of the verb, but for the most part as an intensive pronoun (*self, very*), agreeing with another pronoun expressed or understood, or with a substantive. In some instances, however, it is used as the simple subject of the verb, though even then retaining something of its intensive force; e. g. *ὁ πατήρ αὐτὸς ἐφοβήθη*. It has its intensive force also, when it agrees with a pronoun or substantive in any other Case than the Nom. — The demonstrative *οὗτος* (*hic*) and *ἓδε* usually refer to what is near, *he, this man, this thing*; the demonstrative *ἐκεῖνος* (*ille*), on the contrary, properly refers to what is more remote, *the person or thing there, that person or thing*, but sometimes to what immediately precedes. Hence when *ἐκεῖνος* and *οὗτος* are used in opposition to each other, the latter refers to what is nearer, the former to what is more remote, though the reverse is sometimes the case, as with the Lat. *hic* and *ille*.

REM. 2. The difference between the *accented* and *enclitic* forms of the personal pronouns, e. g. *ἐμοῦ* and *μου*, lies in the greater or less emphasis with which they are pronounced in discourse. Thus, the *accented* forms

are always used, e. g. in antitheses ; e. g. ἑμὸν μὲν κατεγέλασε, σὺ δὲ ἐπ' ἔπαι-
νεσεν, *he derided me, but praised you*. — On the use of the Gen. of substan-
tive, instead of adjective (possessive) pronouns, see § 148, Rem. 8 and § 59.
— On the possessive pronouns taking the word in apposition in the Gen.,
e. g. ἡμέτερος αὐτῶν πατήρ, see Rem. 4, below.

4. The reflexive pronouns always refer to something before
named, generally the subject, sometimes the object of the lead-
ing clause. The reflexive is always in an oblique Case.

Ὁ σοφὸς ἑαυτοῦ κρατεῖ, *the wise man rules himself*. Σὺ σε αὐτῷ
ἀρέσκεις, *you are pleased with yourself*. Οἱ σε αὐτόν. Κύρος διήνεγκε
τῶν ἄλλων βασιλείων, τῶν ἀρχὰς δι' ἑαυτῶν κτησαμένων, *Cyrus differed
from other kings who acquired sovereignty by themselves*.

5. In Greek, as in Latin, the reflexive pronoun may be used
in the relations above named, with the construction of the Acc.
and the Inf., or of the Part., and even when it stands in a sub-
ordinate clause. In this case, the English language often uses
the personal pronouns *him, her, it*, instead of the reflexive
pronouns.

Ὁ τύραννος νομίζει τοὺς πολίτας ὑπηρετεῖν ἑαυτῷ, *the tyrant
thinks that the citizens are subject to him*. Πολλῶν ἐθνῶν ἤρξεν ὁ Κύρος
οὐθ' ἑαυτῷ ὁμογλώττων ὄντων, οὔτε ἀλλήλοις, *Cyrus governed many
nations, not speaking the same language with him nor with each other*.

6. On the contrary, the oblique Cases of the pronoun αὐτός,
ή, ό, or of a demonstrative, are universally used when an object
is not opposed to itself, but to another object ; e. g. Ὁ πατήρ
αὐτῷ ἔδωκε τὸ βιβλίον, *gave the book to him (the son)*. Στέργω αὐ-
τόν (him). Ἀπέχομαι αὐτοῦ, *I abstain from him*.

7. Αὐτός is always used for the reflexive, where a member of
a sentence or a subordinate clause is not the sentiment of the
person to whom the pronoun refers, but the expression of the
speaker (writer).

Κύρος ἐδεῖτο τοῦ Σάκα πάντως σημαίνειν αὐτῷ, ὅποτε ἐγχωροῖ ἐν-
ίνα πρὸς τὸν πάμπαν, *C. rogabat Sacam, ut indicaret sibi, quando tem-
pestivum esset*. Οἱ πολέμοι εὐθὺς ἀφήσουσι τὴν λείαν, ἐπειδὴν ἴδωσί
τινας ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐλαύνοντας, *the enemy will stop plundering as soon as
they see any coming against them*.

8. In the compound reflexive pronouns αὐτός either retains
its exclusive force or it does not, i. e. it is sometimes emphatic,
and sometimes not.

(a) Δικάων ἐστὶ φίλους μὲν ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς ὁμοίως αὐτοῖς τε (or σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς) καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις χρωμένους, φοβεῖσθαι δὲ καὶ δεδιέναι τοὺς πρὸς σφᾶς μὲν αὐτοὺς (or ἐαυτούς) οἰκεύματα διακειμένους, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀλλοτρίως, *it is proper to make friends of those who treat themselves and others alike, but to fear those who are very friendly to themselves, but hostile to others*; here the reflexives αὐτοῖς and σφᾶς αὐτούς, each being compounded of αὐτός, are emphatic = *se ipsis* and *se ipsis*. — (b) Οἱ στρατιῶται παρείχον ἐαυτοὺς (or σφᾶς αὐτοὺς) ἀνδρειοτάτους (*se*), *showed themselves very brave*. Οἱ πολέμοι παρέδωκαν ἐαυτοὺς (or σφᾶς αὐτοὺς) τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν (*se*), *delivered themselves to the Greeks*; in these two examples the αὐτός contained in the reflexives is not emphatic.

REM. 4. The reflexive possessive pronouns are either used *alone*, e. g. μεταδίδωμί σοι τῶν ἡμῶν χρημάτων, *I share with you my effects*; δικαιότερόν ἐστι τὰ ἡμέτερα ἡμᾶς ἔχειν ἢ τούτους, *it is more just that we should have our own than that they should have it*; ὑμεῖς ἅπαντες τοὺς ὑμετέρους παῖδας ἀγαπᾶτε; οἱ πολῖται τὰ σφέτερα σώξουσιν ἐπειρώντο; or with the addition of the Gen. of αὐτός (according to § 154, 3); or instead of the possessives, the Gen. of the compound substantive-reflexives is employed; and indeed, in the common language, the last form is always used with the singular pronoun, and more frequently than the possessives with the third Pers. Pl., but the Gen. of αὐτός is usually employed with the plural of the possessives (except the third person). Thus:

- Σ. ὁ ἐμαυτοῦ (σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ) πατήρ not ὁ ἐμός (σός, ὅς) αὐτοῦ πατήρ
τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ (σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ) μητέρα not τὴν ἐμήν (σήν, ἥν) αὐτοῦ μητέρα
τοῖς ἐμαυτοῦ (σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ) λόγοις not τοῖς ἐμοῖς (σοῖς, οἷς) αὐτοῦ λόγοις
- Ρ. ὁ ἡμέτερος αὐτῶν πατήρ extremely rare ὁ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν πατήρ
τὴν ὑμετέραν αὐτῶν μητέρα extremely rare τὴν ὑμῶν αὐτῶν μητέρα
τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν ἀμαρτήματα extremely rare τὰ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἀμαρτήματα
ὁ σφέτερος αὐτῶν πατήρ more frequent ὁ ἐαυτῶν πατήρ, but not
ὁ σφῶν αὐτῶν πατήρ.

§ 170. *The Infinitive.*

The Infinitive represents the idea of the verb as an abstract substantive-idea, but differs from the substantive, in retaining so much of the nature of the verb that, on the one hand, it exhibits the nature or quality of the action, e. g. γράφειν, γεγραφέναι, γράφαι, γράψαι; while, on the other, it governs the same Cases as the verb; e. g. γράφειν ἐπιστολήν, ἐπιθυμῶν τῆς ἀρετῆς, ἐναντιοῦσθαι τοῖς πολεμίοις. The attributive of the Inf. is an

adverb, and not, as in the case of an *actual substantive*, an *adjective*; e. g. *καλῶς ἀποθανεῖν* (but *καλὸς θάνατος*). The Inf. will first be considered without the article, and then with it.

§ 171. A. Infinitive without the Article.

1. The Inf. without the article is used, in the first place, as the *subject*.

Οὐ κακὸν βασιλεύειν, *to be a king is not evil*. Ἀεὶ ἡβᾷ τοῖς γέρονσιν εὖ μαθεῖν, *the ability to learn always remains young even to the old*.

2. In the second place, the Inf. is used as the *object* in the Acc. with the following classes of verbs¹ and adjectives:

(a) With verbs which denote an act or expression of the will; e. g. *to wish, to desire, to long for, to dare, to ask, to command, to counsel, to permit, to fear, to delay, to prevent*; — (b) with verbs which denote the exercise of the intellectual powers or their manifestation; e. g. *to think, to intend, to hope, to seem, to learn, to say, to deny*; — (c) with verbs which contain the idea of *being able, effecting, of power or capacity*; — (d) with many other verbs and adjectives to express a *purpose or object, a consequence or result*.

Βούλομαι, μέλλω γράφειν. Ἐπιθυμῶ πορεύεσθαι. Τολμῶ ὑπομένειν τὸν κίνδυνον. Παιραινῶ σοι γράφειν. Οὗτος τοὺς δούλους ἐπεισεν ἐπιθέσθαι τοῖς δεσπόταις. Τῇ ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ ἅμα παρεσκευάζετο βοηθεῖν ἐπ' αὐτούς. Κωλύω σε ταῦτα ποιεῖν. Ἀξιός ἐστι θαυμάζεσθαι.

REM. It is a peculiarity of the Greek, that with these adjectives it commonly uses the Inf., Act. or Mid., instead of the passive Inf. Such Infinitives may be translated both actively and passively into English; e. g. *καλὸς ἔστω ἰδεῖν, he is beautiful to see or to be seen, δξὺς ἔστω θαυμάσαι, worthy to be admired*.

¹ The verbs which take an Inf. after them are usually such as do not express a complete idea of themselves, but require an Inf. or some other construction, to complete the idea. The Inf. therefore is the *complement* of the verb on which it depends. Comp. what is said on the Part. as a complement of the verb, § 175.

§ 172. *Nom., Gen., Dat., and Acc. with the Infinitive.*

1. Most verbs which take an Inf. have, in addition to this object, also a personal object, which is put in the Case that the principal verb requires; e. g. *δέομαί σου ελθεῖν*, *I beg you to come.* *Συμβουλεύω σοι σωφρονεῖν*, *I advise you to be discreet.* *Ἐποτρύνω σε μάχεσθαι*, *I urge you to fight.* *Κελεύω σε γράφειν.*

2. But when the principal verb is a *verbum sentiendi*¹ or *declarandi*, governing the Acc., and the subject of the principal verb is at the same time its object (or, in English, when the subject of the principal verb is the same as the subject of the dependent clause, e. g. *I think that I have erred*), then the Acc. of a personal pronoun is not joined with the Inf., as in Latin, but is wholly omitted.

Οἶομαι ἁμαρτεῖν (instead of *οἶομαι ἑμαυτὸν ἁμαρτεῖν*), *I think that I have erred, credo me errasse*; *οἶε ἁμαρτεῖν* (instead of *οἶε σεαυτὸν ἁμαρτεῖν*), *you think that you have erred, credis te errasse*; *οἶεται ἁμαρτεῖν* (instead of *οἶεται ἑαυτὸν ἁμαρτεῖν*), *he thinks that he has erred, crediū se errasse.*

3. When adjectives or substantives are joined with the Inf., as explanations of the predicate, they are attracted into same Case as the object of the principal verb, viz. in the Gen., Dat., or Acc.; and when the subject of the principal verb and of the Inf. is the same, the explanatory word is put in the Nom. by attraction.

Nom. with Inf. *Ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔφη πρόθυμος εἶναι ἐπιβοηθεῖν*, *the commander said that he was zealous to render aid.*

Gen. with Inf. *Δέομαί σου προθύμου εἶναι*, *I wish you to be zealous.*

Dat. with Inf. *Συμβουλεύω σοι προθύμῳ εἶναι.*

Acc. with Inf. *Ἐποτρύνω σε πρόθυμον εἶναι.* *Ἐφη σε εὐδαίμονα εἶναι.*

¹ *Verba sentiendi* are such as signify *to believe, think, see, perceive, hope, hear, and the like*; — *verba declarandi*, such as signify *to say, affirm, show, announce, &c.*

REM. 1. The Subj. Acc. is, however, expressed for emphasis, consequently in antithesis ; e. g. Κροῖσος ἐνόμισε ἑαυτὸν εἶναι πάντων ὀλβιώτατον, *Croesus thought that he was the most happy of all men.*

REM. 2. Besides instances mentioned in No. 3 the Acc. with Infinitive is used as in Latin after verbs of *believing, saying, wishing*, also after impersonal expressions as δεῖ, πρέπει, καλὸν ἔστω, &c. ; e. g. βούλομαι σε ἀπιέναι, *I wish you to depart.*

REM. 3. When the Inf. is used as the subject (§ 171, I) and has a subject of its own connected with it, both the subject of the Inf. and the predicative explanations are put in the Acc. ; e. g. Ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος μαχομένους ἀποθανεῖν καλὸν ἔστω, *it is honorable to die fighting for our country* ; hence ἀποθανεῖν, which is the subject of ἐστὶ, has for its own subject the Acc. τινάς or ἡμᾶς understood, and for its predicative explanation μαχομένους, also in the Acc.

§ 173. B. Infinitive with the Article.

1. The Inf. with the article (τὸ) is treated in all respects as a substantive, and is such, since by means of the article it can be declined, and is capable of expressing all those relations which are indicated by the Cases of the substantive. It here also retains the nature of a verb ; e. g. τὸ ἐπιστολὴν γράφειν, τὸ καλῶς γράφειν, &c., τὸ καλῶς ἀποθνήσκειν, *an honorable death.*

2. When the Inf. has a subject and predicate belonging to it, then both are put in the Acc. When, however, the subject of the Inf. is the same as that of the principal verb, it is not expressed, and the predicative explanations are put by attraction in the same Case as the subject of the principal verb, i. e. in the Nom.

Τὸ ἀποθανεῖν τινα ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος καλὴ τις τύχη, *that one should die for his country is a happy lot.* Τὸ ἀμαρτάνειν ἀνθρώπους ὄντας οὐδέν, οἶμαι, θαυμαστόν, *that these who are men should err, I think, is not surprising, or it is not surprising that, &c.* Κλέαρχος μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε τοῦ καταπετρωθῆναι, *C. barely escaped being stoned to death.* Σωκράτης παρεκάλει ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τοῦ ὡς φρονιμώτατον εἶναι καὶ ὡφελιμώτατον, *Socrates exhorted each one to make it his object to be (to have a care for being) as wise and as useful as possible.*

§ 174. *The Participle.*

1. The Participle represents the adjective idea of the verb, and is like the Adj. both in its form and attributive use, but it also retains verbal characteristics, as time and governing power. As the Part. is an attributive, it can never be used independently, but always depends upon some substantive with which it agrees in Gender, Number, and Case.

2. The Participle is used in the following ways :

- (a) Simply as an *Adjective*, e. g. τὸ θάλλον ῥόδον or τὸ ῥόδον τὸ θάλλον, *the blooming rose*.
- (b) As the *Relative who* or *which* with the Finite verb, e. g. γυνή τις ὄρνυι εἶχε καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν ὥδιν αὐτῇ τίκτους αὖ (WHO LAID FOR HER).
- (c) As the *Complement* of a verb or adjective, e. g. χαίρω τὸν φίλον ὀφελῶν, *I delight IN ASSISTING my friend*.
- (d) To express the *Adverbial accessory* ideas of the leading verb, e. g. Κύρος εἶπε γελῶν, *Cyrus LAUGHINGLY said*.

REM. We will consider the use of Part. in the two latter constructions, as the two first present no difficulty.

§ 175. *The Participle as the Complement of the Verb.*

1. As the Part. is an attributive, only such verbs can have a Part. for their complement, as require for a complement an action in the character of an *attribute*, so attached to an object, that it appears in some action or state. Hence the following classes of verbs have a Part. for their complement :

- (a) *Verba sentiendi*, i. e. such as denote a perception by the senses or by the mind, e. g. *to hear, to see, to remember, &c.*
- (b) *Verba declarandi*, e. g. *to declare, to show, &c.*
- (c) *Verba affectuum*, i. e. such as denote an affection of the mind, e. g. *to rejoice, to grieve, to be contented, &c.*
- (d) *Verbs signifying to permit, to endure, to persevere, to continue, to be weary* (but εἶναι always with the Inf.).

- (e) Verbs signifying *to begin and cease, to cause to cease, to omit, to be remiss* in something.
- (f) Verbs signifying *to be fortunate, to distinguish one's self, to excel, to be inferior, to do well, to do wrong, to be full of something.*

REM. 1. The Part. used with the preceding classes of verbs is often equivalent to a subordinate clause introduced by *ὅτι* or *εἰ*, and in English must often be translated by *that* or *if*, or by the *Inf.*

2. The construction is here evident. The Part. agrees in Case with the substantive-object of the principal verb. But where subject and object are the same, the Reflexive in the Acc. is omitted and the Part. attracted into Nom. Case.

Ὅρῳ τὸν ἀνθρώπον τρέχοντα, *I see the man running.* Οἶδα ἀνθρώπον θνητὸν ὄντα, *I know that man is mortal.* Οἶδα θνητὸς ὢν, *I know that I am mortal.* Ἀκούω αὐτοῦ λέγοντος, *I hear him say.*

REM. 2. With σύνουδα, συγγιγνώσκω ἑμαυτῷ, the Part. can be either in the Nom. or Dat.; e. g. σύνουδα (συγγιγνώσκω) ἑμαυτῷ ἐδ ποιήσας or σύνουδα ἑμαυτῷ ἐδ ποιήσαντι, *I am conscious that I have done well.* But when the subject and the object are not the same, the object with Part. is generally put in the Dat.

REM. 3. Some verbs of the classes above mentioned are also constructed with the Inf., yet with a different meaning :

- (a) ἀκούειν, with the Part., implies an immediate perception by one's own senses ; with the Inf., one not immediate, but obtained by hearsay.
- (b) εἰδέναι, ἐπίστασθαι, with a Part., *to know*, with the Inf. *to know how to do something (to be able).*
- (c) μαθάνειν, with the Part., *to perceive* ; with the Inf., *to learn.*
- (d) γινώσκουσιν, with the Part., *to know, to perceive* ; with the Inf., *to learn, to judge, to conclude.*
- (e) μεμνησθαι, with the Part., *to be mindful, to remember* ; with the Inf., *to contemplate doing something, to intend, to endeavor.*
- (f) φαίνεσθαι, with the Part., *to appear, apparere, to show one's self* ; with the Inf., *to seem, videri.*
- (g) ἀγγέλλειν, with the Part., denotes the annunciation of *actual* events ; with the Inf., the annunciation of things still *uncertain.*
- (h) δεικνύναι or ἀποφαίνειν, with the Part., *to show, to prove* ; with the Inf., *to teach.*
- (i) ποιεῖν, with the Part., *to represent* ; with the Inf., *to cause, to suppose.*

- (k) αλοχύνεσθαι and αἰδέεσθαι, with the Part., *to be ashamed on account of something which one does*; with the Inf., *to be ashamed or afraid to do something*.
- (l) ἀρχεσθαι, with the Part., *to be in the beginning of an action*; with the Inf., *to begin to do something* (something intended).

REM. 4. Instead of the impersonal phrases δῆλόν ἐστι, φανερόν ἐστι, φαίνεται, *it appears, it is evident*, the Greek uses the personal construction, and makes the Part. agree with the subject; such phrases, however, are generally rendered into English as if they were impersonal; e. g. δῆλός εἰμι, φανερός εἰμι, φαίνομαι τὴν πατρίδα εὖ ποιήσας, *it is evident that I have done well for my country*.

3. Finally, the Part. is used as a complement with the following verbs: (a) τυγχάνω, *to happen*; (b) λανθάνω, *to be concealed, unobserved*; (c) διατελῶ, διαγίγνομαι, διάγω, which express a *continuance*; (d) φθάνω, *to come before, to anticipate*; (e) οἶχομαι, *to go away, to depart*. With these verbs, the English often changes the construction, the verbs being frequently rendered by an adverb, and the Part. connected with them by a finite verb.

Κροῖσος φονεῖα τοῦ παιδὸς ἐλάνθανε βόσκων, *Croesus nourished the murderer of his son UNWITTINGLY* (without knowing it). Διάγω, διατελῶ, διαγίγνομαι καλὰ ποιῶν, *I ALWAYS, CONTINUALLY do what is honorable*. Ὡχέτο φεύγων, *went away QUICKLY, or fled away*.

§ 176. B. *The Participle used to express Adverbial Relations and Subordinate Explanatory Circumstances.*

1. In the second place, the Part. denotes the adverbial relations (a) of *time*: *when, after, while*; — (b) *cause*: *since, because, as, inasmuch as*; — (c) *conditionality and concession*: *if, although*; — (d) *manner and way*; — (e) *purpose, object*: *to, in order to, for the purpose of*.

(a) Ἦν δὲ ὅπτε καὶ αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀναβᾶσι πολλὰ πρᾶγματα παρείχον οἱ βάρβαροι πάλιν καταβαίνουσιν, *sometimes also after they had ascended, the barbarians again annoyed them much, while descending*; — (b) ἡμεῖς δ' ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς βεβηκότες πολὺ ἰσχυρότερον παύσομεν, *but we, inasmuch as we stand upon the ground, will be able to strike a more severe blow*; — (c) φοβούμενοι τὴν ὁδὸν ὅμως οἱ πολλοὶ συνή-

κολούθησαν, *although they feared the journey, yet many followed*; — (1) γελῶν εἶπεν, *he spoke laughing*; — (e) στρατιὰν πολλὴν ἄγων ὥς βοηθήσων βασιλεῖ, *leading a large army to assist the king*.

2. Here two different constructions of the Part. must be distinguished. The Part., like the attributive Part., either agrees with its subject in gender, number, and Case; e. g. ὁ Κῦρος γελῶν εἶπεν; or the Part. and its subject are put in the Gen., called the *Genitive Absolute*; e. g. τοῦ παιδὸς γελῶντος, ὁ Κῦρος εἶπεν, *the child laughing, C. said*.

REM. 1. The English idiom renders the Part. in several different ways, (a) by subordinate clause; (b) by adverbs; (c) by finite verbs, the latter frequently when the participle agrees with subject of verb, as οἱ πολέμοι φυγόντες ἐδιώχθησαν, *FLED and were pursued*.

3. Instead of the Gen. absolute, the Acc. Absolute also is used, but for the most part only when the verb from which the Part. comes is *impersonal*, e. g. ἐξόν (from ἔξεστι, *it is lawful, possible*), or with *impersonal phrases*, e. g. αἰσχρόν ἐν (from αἰσχρόν ἐστιν, *it is shameful*). The subject is sometimes expressed by a neuter pronoun.

Παρόν αὐτῷ βασιλεία γενέσθαι, ἀλλὰ περιέθηκε τὸ κράτος, *SINCE it is possible for him to be a king, &c.* Ἀδελφοκτόνος, οὐδὲν δεόν (quum fas non esset, fieri non deberet) γέγονα, *I slew my brother, although it ought not to have been done.* So δόξαν ταῦτα, *when these things had been agreed upon*; δόξαν αὐτοῖς (quum iis visum sit, esset) *when, because they thought best*; δοκοῦν (quum videatur, videretur) *αναχωρεῖν*.

REM. 2. The Particle ὥς is joined with the Part. to denote that the action stated is but a *supposed* fact, to be translated *as if, forsooth, &c.* But ὅτι is used to express a *genuine* cause or reason.

§ 177. *The Adverb.*

1. The objective relation, finally, is expressed by adverbs. Adverbs denote the relation of *place, time, manner, and way* of a predicate or attribute; e. g. ἐγγύθεν ἦλθεν, χθὲς ἀπίβη, καλῶς ἀπείθαν.

2. Besides adverbs of place, time, manner, and way, there are still other adverbs which point out the relation of the predicate to the subject. These are called *modal adverbs*. They

denote *certainty* or *uncertainty*, *affirmation* or *negation*. Only those expressing negation will be treated here, viz. οὐ or οὐκ and μή. On ἄν, see § 153, 2.

3. Οὐ (as well as its compounds, e. g. οὐδέ, οὔτε, οὐδεῖς, &c.) is used when something is denied *absolutely*, *by itself*; μή (and its compounds), when something is denied in reference to the *conception* or *will* of the speaker or some one else. Both are commonly placed before the word which is to be made negative.

4. Hence οὐ is used in all sentences containing a *direct assertion*, whether these are expressed by the Ind. or Opt., e. g. οὐ γίγνεται, οὐκ ἐγένετο, οὐ γενήσεται τοῦτο — οὐκ ἄν γίγνοιτο ταῦτα; also in subordinate clauses with ὅτι, ὥς, *that*, e. g. οἶδα, ὅτι ταῦτα οὐκ ἐγένετο; in clauses denoting *time*, with ὅτε, ἐπειδή, &c., and *ground* or *reason*, with ὅτι, διότι, &c., and *consequence*, with ὥστε and the Ind., e. g. ὅτε οὐκ ἦλθεν — ἐπεὶ ταῦτα οὐκ ἐγένετο; finally, when the idea of a *single word* in the sentence is to be negatived absolutely, e. g. οὐκ ἀγαθός, οὐ κακός; in this last case, οὐ remains even when the relation of the sentence would otherwise require μή, e. g. εἰ οὐ δώσει (*recusabit*).

5. Μή, on the contrary, is used with expressions of *command* and *exhortation* (Subj., and Opt. used for Imper.), e. g. μὴ γράφε, μὴ γράψῃς; μὴ γράφοις, *may you not write*; in all clauses denoting *purpose*, with ἵνα, &c.; in *conditional clauses*, with εἰ, ἐάν, ὅταν, ἐπάν, ἕως, ἄν, &c., e. g. λέγω, ἵνα μὴ γράψῃς — εἰ μὴ γράφεῖς; in clauses denoting *effect* or *consequence*, with ὥστε and the Inf., e. g. οἱ πολῖται ἀνδρείως ἐμαχέσαντο, ὥστε μὴ τοὺς πολέμιους εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἰσβαλεῖν, *so that the enemy did not fall upon the city*; in all *relative clauses*, which imply a *condition* or *purpose*, e. g. ὅς μὴ ἀγαθός ἐστι, τοῦτον οὐ φιλοῦμεν (i. e. ἢ τις μὴ ἀγ. ἐ.), *whoever is not good, if any one is not*, &c.; in *interrogative clauses*, which expect a negative answer, e. g. μὴ νοσεῖς; ἄρα μὴ νοσεῖς; *you are not sick, are you?* (in other interrogative clauses οὐ is used); usually with the Inf. also; and finally with *participles* and *adjectives* denoting a *condition*; e. g. ὁ μὴ πιστεύων, *if any one does not believe* (but ὁ οὐ πιστεύων, *he who does not believe* (*absolute*)).

6. When a negative sentence contains indefinite pronouns or adverbs, e. g. *any one, any how, any where*, &c., these are all expressed negatively. The negatives must all be of the same kind, i. e. all compounded of οὐκ or μή; e. g.

Μικρὰ φύσις οὐδὲν μέγα οὐδέποτε οὐδένα οὔτε ἰδιώτην οὔτε πόλιν ὀρᾷ, *a mean nature never does ANYTHING either for ANY private individual or for the State*; ἡμεῖς οὐδ' ἐπινοοῦμεν οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον, *we do not intend ANY such thing*.

7. The Inf. with μή usually follows expressions of *fear, anxiety, doubt, denying, hindering, forbidding*. This μή is not expressed in English; e. g. κωλύω σε μή ταῦτα ποιεῖν, *I prevent you from doing this*.

REM. When expressions of *fear, anxiety, doubt*, and the like are followed by μή with the Ind. or Subj. (Opt.), μή must be considered as an interrogative, *numne, whether not*, and may often be translated by *that*; e. g. δέδοικα, μή ἀποθάνῃ, *metuo, ne moriatur, I fear that he will die*; δέδοικα, μή τέθνηκεν, *ne mortuus sit, I fear he is dead*. On the contrary, μή οὐ with the Ind. and Subj. (Opt.), is used after the above expressions, when it is to be indicated that the thing feared will *not* take place, or has *not* taken place; e. g. δέδοικα μή οὐκ ἀποθάνῃ, *I fear that he will not die*; ἐδέδοικεν μή οὐκ ἀποθάνοι, *I feared that he would not die*; δέδοικα, μή οὐ τέθνηκεν, *that he is not dead*.

8. Μὴ οὐ with the Inf. is used instead of the Inf. without negation, with expressions of *hindering, denying, ceasing, abstaining, distrusting* and the like, when the negative οὐ, or any negative expression precedes μή οὐ.

Οὐδὲν κωλύει σε μή οὐκ ἀποθανεῖν, *nothing prevents you from dying*, οὐδεὶς ὀρνεῖται, τὴν ἀρετὴν μή οὐ καλὴν εἶναι, *no one denies that virtue is lovely*; οὐκ ἀπεσχόμην μή οὐ ταῦτα λέγειν, *I did not refrain from saying this*.

9. Οὐ μή with the Subj. or Fut. Ind., is elliptical, since with οὐκ a verb denoting anxiety or fear, which is sometimes also expressed, must be supplied, and μή must be referred to this verb. Hence οὐ μή is used, when the idea to be expressed is, *it is not (οὐ) to be feared that (μή) something will happen*; e. g. οὐ μή γένηται τοῦτο, *non vereor, ne hoc fiat, this CERTAINLY will not happen*.

SYNTAX OF COMPOUND SENTENCES, OR THE CONNECTION OF SENTENCES.

CHAPTER I.

§ 178. CO-ORDINATION. ●

1. Two or more sentences standing in intimate connection with each other are either related to each other in such a manner as to form one thought ; each, however, being in a measure independent of the other, e. g. *Socrates was very wise, Plato also was very wise* ; or they are wholly united, inasmuch as the one defines and explains the other, or appears as the dependent member of the other, e. g. *When the spring comes, the flowers blossom*. The first kind of connection is called *Co-ordination*, the last, *Subordination* ; and the sentences, *Co-ordinate* and *Sub-ordinate*.

I came, I saw, I conquered. — Co-ordinate.

When I came, I conquered. — Subordinate.

2. Co-ordination consists either in *expanding* or *restricting* the thought. The former is called *copulative*, the latter, *adversative* co-ordination. Copulative co-ordination is either a *simple succession* of words, or it is an *enhancing* or *strengthening* of the thought.

3. A *simple succession* of words is made, (a) by *καί*, *et*, *and*, more seldom in prose by *τέ* (enclitic), *que*, *and*, e. g. *Σωκράτης καὶ Πλάτων* ; — (b) by *καί — καί*, *et — et*, *both — and*, more seldom *τέ — τέ*, e. g. *καὶ ἀγαθοὶ καὶ κακοί*, *both good and bad* ; — (c) by *τέ — καί*, *both — and*, *not only — but also*, e. g. *καλὸς τε καὶ ἀγαθός*.

REM. 1. *Καί* also signifies *even*, *etiam*, with which the negative *οὐδέ*, *not even*, *ne — quidem*, corresponds ; e. g. *καὶ σὺ ταῦτα εἰπας* (*etiam tu*), *even you said this* ; *οὐδὲ σὺ ταῦτα εἰπας* (*ne tu quidem*), *not even you, &c.*

4. The *enhancing* or *strengthening* of the idea is expressed by the simple *καί*, but still more definitely by the correlatives (a) οὐ μόνον — ἀλλὰ καί (ἀλλ' οὐδέ), and by οὐχ ὅτι — ἀλλὰ καί, *not only — but also*, when either the more important member precedes the less important, or when two strongly antithetic clauses are opposed to each other.

Σωκράτης οὐ μόνον σοφὸς ἦν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀγαθός, *not only wise, but also good*. Καὶ μὴν ὑπεραποθήσκειν γε μόνον ἐθέλουσιν οἱ ἐρῶντες, οὐ μόνον ὅτι ἄνδρες, ἀλλὰ καὶ γυναῖκες (*non modo — sed etiam*), *indeed, only lovers are ready to die for each other, not only men, but also women*. Οὐχ ὅπως τοὺς πολεμίους ἐτρέψαντο οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ἐκάκωσαν, *I do not say that the Greeks = the Greeks not only put the enemy to flight, but even destroyed their country*.

5. *Adversative* co-ordination consists in *restricting* or in *entire abrogation*; e. g. *he is indeed poor, but brave*. *Restriction* is more generally expressed by *δέ*, *autem*. With this *δέ* there usually corresponds the connective *μέν*, standing in the preceding contrasted sentence. *Μέν* primarily signifies *in truth, truly, indeed*, yet commonly its force is so slight that it cannot be translated at all into English. *Μέν* — *δέ* is particularly used in *divisions*, e. g. οἱ μέν — οἱ δέ, *some — others*, τὸ μέν — τὸ δέ, *on this side — on that*; also where the *same word* is repeated in two different sentences, e. g. ἐγὼ σύνειμι μὲν θεοῖς, σύνειμι δ' ἀνθρώποις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς.

6. The following words also are to be noticed, viz.

αὖ, commonly in connection with *δέ* (δ' αὖ) *rursus, on the contrary*; *καίτοι*, *and yet, yet, verum, sed tamen*; *μέντοι*, *yet, however*; *ὁμως*, *although, nevertheless*; finally *ἀλλὰ*, *but*, which, according to the nature of the preceding member, denotes either the *opposite* of that which is expressed in the first member, so that the first member is abrogated by the last, and one cannot exist at the same time with the other, e. g. οὐχ οἱ πλούσιοι εὐδαίμονές εἰσιν, ἀλλ' οἱ ἀγαθοί, *not the rich are happy, but the good*; or it merely denotes something *different* from what is contained in the first member, so that the first member is only abrogated in part, i. e. it is only restricted (*still, yet, but*), e. g. τοῦτο τὸ πρᾶγμα ὠφέλιμον μὲν ἐστίν, ἀλλ' οὐ καλόν.

7. The succession of negative sentences is made by *οὔτε* — *οὔτε* (*μήτε — μήτε*), *nec — nec, neither — nor*, e. g. οὔτε θεοί, οὔτε ἄνθρωποι, *neither gods nor men*. Οὐδέ expresses either

contrast (but not), or serves to annex a new additional clause (and not, also not).

REM. 2. When a negative sentence follows a positive one, it is regularly formed in prose by *καὶ οὐ* or *καὶ μή*; e. g. *φαίνομαι χάριτος τετυχηκώς, καὶ οὐ μέμφους, οὐδὲ τιμωπας, I seem to have met with favor, and not blame nor punishment.*

8. *Disjunctive* co-ordination consists in combining into one whole sentences, the one of which excludes the other, so that the one can be considered as existing, only when the other does not. This relation (disjunction) is expressed by the disjunctive conjunctions, viz. *ἢ* — *ἢ*, *either* — *or*; *εἴτε* — *εἴτε* (with Ind.), *ἢάντε* — *ἢάντε* or *ἢντε* — *ἢντε* (with Subj.), *whether* — *or, either* — *or*; e. g. *ἢ ὁ πατήρ ἢ ὁ υἱὸς ἀπέθανεν, either the father or son died* (the first *ἢ* can also be omitted); *εἴτε καινὰ εἴτε παλαιὰ ταῦτά ἐστιν, whether these are new or old*; *ἢάν τε πατήρ γράψῃ, ἢάν τε μήτηρ, whether father or mother will write.*

9. Finally, those sentences also can be co-ordinate with each other, the last of which denotes either the *cause* of the preceding sentence, or the *conclusion, inference* from it. The clause denoting the *cause* is expressed by *γάρ*, *for, enim, nam*, and that denoting the *conclusion*, by *οὖν, consequently, therefore, ἄρα, then, therefore, τοίνυν, then, so then, τοίγαρ, ergo, therefore, τοίγαρ-τοι, for that very reason and no other, therefore, τοιγαροῦν, for that reason then, wherefore*; e. g. *θαυμάζομεν τὸν Σωκράτη· ἀνὴρ γὰρ ἦν καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθός. Σ. ἀνὴρ ἦν καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθός· θαυμάζομεν ἄρα αὐτόν.*

CHAPTER II.

B. SUBORDINATION.

§ 179. *Principal and Subordinate Clause.*

1. When sentences, which together present one united thought, are so related that the one appears as a dependent and merely completing member of the other, then their connection may be expressed either by co-ordinate conjunctions, as

καί, δέ, γάρ, ἄρα, &c., e. g. τὸ ἔαρ ἦλθε, τὰ δὲ ῥόδα ἀνθεῖ, *the spring has come, and the roses bloom*; or in such a manner that the sentence which merely completes the other is manifestly, in its outward form, a dependent, or a simply completing member of the other; e. g. ὅτε τὸ ἔαρ ἦλθε, τὰ ῥόδα ἀνθεῖ, *when the spring has come, the roses bloom*. This mode of connection is called *Subordination*.

2. The clause to which the other as a complementary member belongs is called the *principal* clause; but the completing one, the *subordinate* clause, and the two together, a compound sentence; e. g. in the compound sentence ὅτε τὸ ἔαρ ἦλθε, τὰ δένδρα θάλλει, the clause τὰ δένδρα θάλλει is the principal clause, and ὅτε τὸ ἔαρ ἦλθε the subordinate clause.

3. Subordinate-sentences are:

- (a) Substantive-sentences, i. e. those which are equivalent to the case of a substantive or infinitive.
- (b) Adjective-sentences, those which are equivalent to the case of an adjective or participle.
- (c) Adverbial-sentences, those which are equivalent to an adverb or adverbial phrase.

§ 180. I. *Substantive-Sentences*.

A. Substantive-Sentences introduced by ὅτι or ὡς, *that*.

1. Substantive-sentences introduced by the conjunctions ὅτι and ὡς, *that*, express the object (Acc.) of *verba sentiendi* and *declarandi*.

2. The predicate of this substantive-sentence may be expressed (a) in the Ind., (b) in the Opt., (c) in the Opt. with ἄν, (d) in the Ind. of historical tenses with ἄν.

3. The Ind. of all the tenses is used, when what is affirmed is to be represented as a *fact*. The Ind. is used regularly, when the verb of the principal sentence is in a principal tense, viz. the Pres., Perf., or Fut.

4. The Opt., on the contrary, is used when the statement is to be represented as a mere *conception* or *supposition*; hence,

particularly, when what is stated as the sentiment of another is to be indicated *as such*.

Ἔλεγον, ὅτι ἄρκτοι πολλοὺς ἤδη πλησιάσαντας διέφθειραν, *they said that bears had already destroyed many*.

5. The Opt. with ἄν is used when the affirmation is to be indicated as a *conditional supposition, assumption, conjecture*, or as an *undetermined possibility* (§ 153, 2, c).

Λέγω, ὅτι, εἰ τὰτα λέγεις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν, *I say that if you say these things, you would err*.

6. The Ind. of the historical tenses with ἄν is used when the affirmation is to be represented as *conditional*, as one whose *existence or possibility* is denied (§ 153, 1, a. (a)); e. g. δὴλόν ἐστιν, ὅτι, εἰ τὰτα ἔλεγες, ἡμάρτανες ἄν, *it is evident, that if you said this you erred*, but you did not say it, hence you did not err.

REM. Impersonal forms of expression are often changed into those which are personal; e. g. δῆλός ἐμι (φανερὸς ἐμι), ὅτι τὰτα εὖ ἔπραξα, *it is evident that I —*

§ 181. B. Substantive-Sentences of Effect and Adverbial Sentences of Purpose introduced by ὥς, ἵνα, ὅπως, ὥς μὴ, ἵνα μὴ and ὅπως μὴ.

1. The second kind of substantive-sentences are those which denote a result (accomplished or to be accomplished); with these we generally connect the similar adverbial clauses of purpose (final clauses).

2. To express purpose or intention ἵνα is used, likewise ὥς, ὅπως. When the verb of the principal sentence is a principal tense, — Pres., Perf., or Fut., or an Aor. with the signification of the Pres. (§ 152, 12), — the final conjunctions are followed by the Subj. mode; but when the verb of the principal sentence is an historical tense, — Impf., Plup., or Aor., — the final conjunctions are followed by the Opt. (but never by the Opt. Fut.).

Τὰτα γράφω. γέγραφα, γράψω. Ἴν' ἔλθῃς, *ut venias, that you may come*, λέξω. Ἴν' εἰδῶ, *dic, ut sciam, say, that I may know*; — ταῦτα ἔγραπον. ἐγγράφειν ἔγραψα, Ἴν' ἔλθοις, *ut venires, that you might come*. Ἴνα σαφέστερον δηλώθῃ πᾶσα ἡ Περσῶν πολιτεία, μικρὸν

ἐπ'ἀνείμι (*paucis repetam*), in order that the entire polity of the Persians may be more clearly understood, I will recapitulate briefly. Καμ-βύσης τὸν Κῦρον ἀπεκάλει, ὅπως τὰ ἐν Πέρσαις ἐπιχώρια ἐπιτελοίῃ.

REM. 1. Hence what in Latin is the *sequence* or *dependence of tenses*, in Greek is the *sequence of modes*. For example: in Latin principal tenses follow principal and subordinate follow subordinate; but in Greek, if the principal verb is a Pres., Perf., or Fut., the Subj. is used in the subordinate clause; and if the principal verb is a past tense, the Opt. is generally used in the subordinate clause.

REM. 2. For Subj. with Historical Tenses, see § 189. 5.

3. To express *effect*, ὅπως (sometimes also ὥς) is used. It stands with verbs of *care*, *anxiety*, *considering*, *endeavoring*, *striving*, *effecting*, and *admonishing*, e. g. ἐπιμελίσθαι, φροντίζειν, φυλάττειν, σκοπεῖν, βουλευέσθαι, δρᾶν, ποιεῖν, πράττειν, *cure*, μηχανᾶσθαι, παρακαλεῖν, παραγγέλλειν, προειπεῖν, αἰτεῖσθαι, ἄγε, and the like. The verb is generally in the Fut. Ind., when the action is to be represented as in the Future. When this is not the case, the Subj. follows a principal tense or an Aorist with present meaning, and the Opt. an historical.

Οἱ Περσικοὶ νόμοι ἐπιμέλονται, ὅπως τὴν ἀρχὴν μὴ τοιοῦτοι ᾖσονται οἱ πολῖται, οἷοι πονηροῦ ἢ αἰσχροῦ ἔργου ἐφίεσθαι, *the Persian laws take care that the citizens shall by no means be such as to desire any wicked or shameful act*. Σκοπεῖσθε τοῦτο, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅπως μὴ λόγους ἐροῦσι μόνον οἱ παρ' ἡμῶν πρέσβεις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔργον τι δεικνύειν ἔξουσιν, *consider this, that our envoys will not speak only, but they will be able, &c.*

4. The final conjunctions ἵνα and ὥς (more seldom ὅπως) are followed by the Ind. of the historical tenses, when a *purpose* is to be expressed which has not been accomplished or which cannot be accomplished.

Ἐχρῆν σε Πηγάσου ζεύξαι πτερόν, ὅπως ἐφαίνοιο τοῖς θεοῖς τραγικώτερος, *it would be necessary for you to mount your Pegasus, that you might appear more majestic to the gods*; ἐβουλόμην δ' ἂν, Σίμωνα τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην ἔμοι ἔχειν, ἵν' ἀμφοτέρων ἡμῶν ἀκούσαντες τἀληθὲς ῥαδίως ἔγνωτε τὰ δίκαια, *I would that Simon were of the same opinion as I am, that having heard both of us, you might easily judge what is just*.

§ 182. II. *Adjective-Sentences.*

1. Adjective-sentences are introduced by the relative pronouns *ὅς, ἡ, δ, ὅστις, ἣτις, ὃτε, οἷος, &c.*

2. The relative pronoun agrees in gender, number, and person with the substantive to which it refers, but its Case is determined by the construction of the subordinate sentence; e. g. *ὁ ἀνὴρ ὃν εἶδες — ἡ ἀρετὴ, ἥς πάντες οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἐπιθυμοῦσιν — οἱ στρατιῶται, οἷς μαχόμεθα, &c.*

REM. 1. Frequently, the relative agrees not with its antecedent, but with its predicate noun; most commonly with verbs signifying *to be, to call, to name*; e. g. *Ἡ ὁδὸς πρὸς ἔω τρέπεται, ἃ καλεῖται Πηλοῦσιον στόμα, the course turns to the east, which is called the Pelusian mouth*; here *δ* takes the gender of the predicative *στόμα*, instead of that of its antecedent *ὁδός*. *Ἄκρα, αἱ καλοῦνται κλεῖδες τῆς Κύπρου.*

REM. 2. There is an exception in respect to *number* in the formula *ἔστιν οἱ*; e. g. *λέγουσι, sunt, qui dicant*. This formula is treated in all respects as a substantive-pronoun, inasmuch as neither the number of the relative has any influence on that of the verb *ἔστιν*, nor is the tense changed when the discourse relates to past or future time.

Nom.	ἔστιν οἱ	(= ἐνιοι)	ἀπέφυγον.
Gen.	ἔστιν ὧν	(= ἐνίων)	ἀπέσχετο.
Dat.	ἔστιν οἷς	(= ἐνίοις)	οὐχ οὕτως ἐδοξεν.
Acc.	ἔστιν οὓς	(= ἐνίοις)	ἀπέκτεινεν.

REM. 3. Where there is more than one antecedent, the relative is plural, and agrees in gender with a masculine rather than a feminine antecedent; but when inanimate objects are spoken of, it is often neuter.

3. When the relative should be in the Acc., and refers to a substantive in the Gen. or Dat., it is frequently put in the same Case as its antecedent. This construction is called *attraction* of the relative. The substantive frequently stands in the relative sentence.

Ὁ στρατηγὸς ἤγε τὴν στρατιὰν ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ὧν (instead of δς) ἐπεισεν, the general led the army from the cities which he had persuaded. Κύρος προσῆλθε σὺν ἡ εἰχῇ δυνάμει, Cyrus came with the force which he had.

4. The relatives *οἷος, ὅσος, ὅστις, ἥλικος*, both as Accusatives and Nominatives, are attracted when the verb *εἶναι* and a subject formally expressed are in the relative clause; e. g.

ἐπαίνω ἄνδρα, οἷος σὺ εἶ, or οἷος Σωκράτης ἐστίν. This attraction is made in the following manner :

Gen.	ἐρῶ οἷου σοῦ ἀνδρός.	ἐρῶ οἷου σοῦ.
Dat.	χαρίζομαι οἷῳ σοὶ ἀνδρὶ.	χαρίζομαι οἷῳ σοί.
Acc.	ἐπαυνῶ οἷον σὲ ἄνδρα.	ἐπαυνῶ οἷον σέ.

Then the demonstrative τοιοῦτος, &c. and the verb εἶναι would be omitted, and the relative and the subject of adjective-sentence suffer attraction ; frequently the antecedent of relative is attracted into relative clause.

REM. 4. Attraction also takes place when οἷός τε is used instead of ὅστις with the Inf., signifying *I am of such a nature, character that (is sum qui, with the Subj.), hence, I can* ; e. g. Διελέχθην Στωϊκῷ τοιοῦτῳ οἷῳ μήτε λυπεῖσθαι, μήτ' ὀργίζεσθαι, *I conversed with such a Stoic as could neither be grieved nor irritated*. The demonstrative is commonly omitted.

REM. 5. Sometimes an attraction takes place directly the opposite of that mentioned in the adjective-clause, since the relative does not take the Case of its substantive, but the substantive the Case of the relative which refers to it. This may be called *inverted attraction* ; e. g. Τὴν οὐσίαν (instead of οὐσία) ἣν κατέλιπε τῷ υἱῷ, οὐ πλείονος ἀξία ἐστίν, *the property which he left to his son is worth no more*. This inverted attraction is very common with οὐδείς ὅστις οὐ (no one, who not = every one), after an omitted ἐστίν.

Nom.	οὐδείς	ὅστις	οὐκ ἂν ταῦτα ποιήσειεν.
Gen.	οὐδενός	οὗτου	οὐ κατεγέλασεν.
Dat.	οὐδενὶ	οὗτω	οὐκ ἀπεκρίνατο.
Acc.	οὐδένα	ὅντινα	οὐ κατέκλαυσεν.

5. On the use of the modes in adjective-sentences the following is to be observed :

(a) The Ind. is used when the attributive qualification (i. e. the idea contained in the predicate) is represented as something *actual* or *real* ; e. g. ἡ πόλις, ἣ κτίζεται, ἣ ἐκτίσθη, ἣ κτισθήσεται. The Ind. Fut. is very frequently used, even after an historical tense (§ 188, 4), to denote *the purpose* (§ 152, 6) ; e. g. στρατηγοὺς αἰροῦνται, οἱ τῷ Φιλίππῳ πολεμήσουσιν, *who should fight, or to fight with P.* Also after negations the Greek uses the Ind., where the Latin has the Subj. ; e. g. παρ' ἐμοὶ οὐδείς, ὅστις μὴ ἱκανός ἐστιν ἴσα ποιεῖν ἐμοί, *nemo, qui non possit*.

(b) The relative with ἄν, e. g. ὅς ἄν, ἣ ἄν, ὃ ἄν, ὅστις ἄν, &c., is followed by the Subj., when the verb of the principal clause is one of the principal tenses, if the idea is to be represented as

merely *conceived* or *assumed*. Hence it is also used to designate *quality* and *size indefinitely*, and also to express *indefinite frequency* (*as often as*). The relative here is equivalent to *ἐάν τις*.

Ὅς δὲ (= ἐάν τις) βελτίους τινὲς ἑαυτῶν ἡγήσονται, τοίοις πολλάκις καὶ ἄνευ ἀνάγκης ἐθέλουσι πειθεσθαι, *whomsoever any person think (if any persons think any) superior to themselves, these they, &c.* Ἀνθρώποι ἐπ' οὐδένας μᾶλλον συνίστανται, ἢ ἐπὶ τούτους, ὅς δὲ (= ἐάν τις) αἰσθωνται ἄρχειν αὐτῶν ἐπιχειροῦντας, *men combine against none more than against those whom they see endeavoring to rule them.*

(c) The relative (without *δὲ*) is used with the Opt., in the first place, with the same signification as with the Subj. and *δὲ*, but referring to an historical tense. Relative here is equivalent to *εἰ τις*.

Οἱ πολέμοι πάντας ἐξῆς, ὅτε (= εἰ τι) ἐντύχοιεν, καὶ παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας ἔκτεινον, *the enemy killed all, one after another, both children and women, whomsoever they fell in with (= if they fell in with any).*

(d) In the second place, the Opt. (without *δὲ*) is used without regard to the time of the principal sentence, when a mere *supposition, conjecture, assumption* is to be denoted. The adjective-sentence is then considered as an *uncertain or doubtful condition* [§ 153, 1, b (β)], or forms a part of a sentence expressing a wish.

Τοῦ αὐτὸν λέγειν, ἃ μὴ σαφῶς εἰδεῖν, φεῖδεσθαι δεῖ, *he must avoid saying what he does not fully know (= if he does not fully know).* Ἐρδοῖ τις, ἢ ἕκαστος εἰδεῖν τέχνην, *any one can practise the art with which he is acquainted (= if he is acquainted with it).*

(e) For the Opt. with *δὲ*, see § 153^b. c.

(f) For the Ind. of historical tenses with *δὲ*, see § 153^b. a. a.

§ 183. III. *Adverbial Sentences.*

A. ADVERBIAL SENTENCES OF PLACE AND TIME.

1. Adverbial sentences of *place* are introduced by the relative adverbs of place, οὗ, ἧ, ὅπου, ὅπου, ἐνθα, ὅπου (ubi); ὅθεν, ἐνθεν (unde); οἷ, ὅπου, ἧ, ὅπου (quo). The use of the *modes* in adverbial sentences of place is, in all respects, like that in adjective-sentences.

2. Adverbial sentences of *time* are introduced by the following conjunctions :

a. To denote that one action is *contemporary* with another, by *ὄτε*, *ὅποτε*, *ὥς*, *ἥνικα*, which designate a *point* of time, and *ἐν ᾧ*, *ἕως*, *while*, which designate a *space* of time.

b. To denote that one action is *prior* to another, by *ἐπει*, *ἐπειδὴ*, *postquam*, *ἐξ οὗ*, *ἐξ ὅτου*, *ex quo*, and *ἀφ' οὗ*, *since*.

c. To denote that one action *succeeds* another, by *πρὶν*, *priusquam*, *ἕως*, *ἕως οὗ*, *εἰς ὃ*, *ἔστε*, *μέχρι οὗ*, *μέχρι ὅτου*, *μέχρι*.

3. On the use of the modes the following is to be observed :

(a) The Ind. is used, when the statement is to be represented as a *fact* ; hence in mentioning *actual* events or occurrences.

Ὡς ἡμέρα τὰ χίιστα ἐγγόνει, ἀπῆλθον (ὥς τὰ χίιστα, *quum primum*, as soon as it was day they departed).

(b) The adverb *ἄν* is united with the above conjunctions, and the subjunctive is used with *ὅταν*, *ὅπότε* *ἄν*, *ἥνικ' ἄν*, *ἐπὰν*, *ἐπειδάν*, to denote a *simple condition*, but with the others, to denote an object *expected* or *aimed at*. It also denotes *indefinite frequency*, the conjunctions to be translated by *as often as*, *whenever*, &c.

Ἐπειδὴν σὺ βούλῃ διαλέγεσθαι, ὥς ἐγὼ δύναμαι ἔπεσθαι, τότε σοὶ διαλέξομαι, *whenever you (if you) wish to discourse so that I can follow, then I will discourse with you*. Οὐ πρότερον παύσομαι, πρὶν ἂν ἔλω τε καὶ πυρώσω τὰς Ἀθήνας, *I will not cease, before I take and burn Athens (unless I take, &c.)*. Ὅποταν στρατοπεδεύονται οἱ βάρβαροι βασιλεῖς, τάφρον περιβάλλονται εὐπετῶς διὰ τὴν πολυχειρίαν, *as often as the barbarian kings make an expedition, &c.*

(c) The Opt. without *ἄν* is used (a) when the statement refers to an historical tense in the principal clause ; (when the Opt. is used to denote *indefinite frequency*, the Impf. generally stands in the principal sentence ;) (β) without reference to the time of the principal clause, when the statement of time is to be represented as an undetermined possibility, as a simple assumption. With the Opt. the conjunctions are used *without ἄν* ; e. g. *ὄτε*, *ἐπει*, &c. (not *ὅταν*, *ἐπὰν*, &c.).

Οὐ πρότερον ἐπαύσατο, πρὶν ἔλῳ τε καὶ πυρώσειε τὰς Ἀθήνας. Ὅποτε (as often as, whenever, if ever) στρατοπεδεύοντο οἱ βάρβαροι βασιλεῖς, τάφρον περιβάλλοντο εὐπετῶς διὰ τὴν πολυχειρίαν.

Ὅποτε τὸ φιλοσοφεῖν αἰσχρὸν ἡγήσαίμην εἶναι, οὐδ' ἂν ἄνθρωπον νομίσαιμι ἐμὸν εἶναι (if I believed it disgraceful to be a philosopher, I would not think myself a man). So also, ὅτε μὴ with Opt., nisi.

REM. In addition to the constructions already mentioned, the conjunction πρὶν is used with the Inf. when the action is to be represented as an incidental or casual designation of the point of time. The subject of the Inf. is put in the Acc.; on attraction, see § 172, 3. Δαρεῖος, πρὶν αἰχμαλώτους γενέσθαι τοὺς Ἑρετρίδας, ἐτείχετο αὐτοῖς δεινὸν χόλον, before the Eretrians were taken captive, Darius cherished bitter hatred towards them. Ὅσον Δαρεῖω, πρὶν βασιλεῦσαι, γεγονότες τρεῖς παῖδες, three children were born to Darius before he was king.

B. CAUSAL ADVERBIAL SENTENCES.

§ 184. a. Adverbial Sentences denoting Cause.

1. Adverbial sentences denoting cause are introduced by the conjunctives ὅτε, ὅποτε, ὥς, ἐπεὶ, quoniam, ἐπειδὴ, quoniam, ὅτι and διότι, quod, quia, because. With these sentences the Indicative is the prevailing mood; e. g. Ὅτε τοίνυν ταῦθ' οὕτως ἔχει, προσήκει προθύμως θέλειν ἀκούειν, since these things are so, &c. Ἄρα τὸ ὅσιον, ὅτι ὅσιόν ἐστι, φιλεῖται ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν, ἢ, ὅτι φιλεῖται, ὅσιόν ἐστιν, is what is holy, loved by the gods because it is holy, or is it holy because it is loved?

§ 185. b. Conditional Adverbial Sentences.

1. Conditional sentences are introduced by the conjunctions εἰ and εἰάν (ἥν and ἂν not to be confounded with modal adverb ἂν), the negatives εἰ μὴ and εἰάν μὴ.

2. The Greek language has four different ways of expressing conditionality:

(1) First: the Ind. with εἰ is used where the condition is to be represented as a reality.

Εἰ τοῦτο λέγεις, ἁμαρτάνεις, if you say this (admitted or assumed as a fact) you err. Εἰ εἰς ἱ βωμοί, εἰς ἱ καὶ θεοί, if there are altars (an admitted fact), there are also gods. Εἰ ἔστι θεός, σοφός ἐστιν. Εἰ ταῦτα πεποίηκας, ἐπαινέσθαι ἄξιός ἐστι. Εἰ τι εἶχε, καὶ ἐδίδου. Εἰ ἐβρόντησε, καὶ ἤστραψεν.

(2) Secondly: *εἰ* is used with the *Ind.* of an *historical tense* to express a condition which *has not been fulfilled* (Imp., Plup., and Aor.), or which will not be fulfilled (commonly Imp.). Principal clause, too, has *Ind.* of an *historical tense* with *ἄν*.

Εἴ τι εἶχεν, ἐδίδου ἄν, *si quid haberet, daret (nunc autem nihil habet; ergo nihil dare potest), if he had anything, he would give it* (but he has nothing, consequently he can give nothing). Εἰ τοῦτο ἔλεγες (ἔλεξας), ἡμάρτανες (ἡμαρτες) ἄν, *si hoc diceres, errares*. Εἰ τοῦτο ἔλεξας, ἡμαρτες ἄν (Aor. instead of the Plup.), *si hoc dixisses, errasses, if you had said this, you would have erred*.

(3) *Ἐάν* is used with the *Subj.* when the condition is to be represented as one *whose fulfilment is expected*. The principal clause commonly has *Ind.* of a principal tense, generally *Fut.*

Ἐάν (ἦν, ἄν) τοῦτο λέγῃς, ἀμαρτήσῃ, *if you say this (shall say), you will err*. (Whether you will actually say this, I do not yet know; but I expect, I assume, that you will say it, and then you will err.) *Ἐάν* τι ἔχωμεν, δώσομεν, *if we have anything, we will give*. *Ἐάν* τοῦτο λέξῃς, ἀμαρτήσῃ, *si hoc dixeris, errabis*.

(4) The condition has *εἰ* with the *Opt.*, and the conclusion the *Opt.* with *ἄν*. (The *Opt. Fut.* is not then used.) By this form, not only the condition, but the conclusion is represented as a *present*, mostly a *future uncertainty*, as an *undetermined possibility*, a mere *supposition*, *conjecture*, or *assumption*, without any reference to the thing supposed, being real or not real, possible or impossible.

Εἴ τι ἔχοις, δοίῃς ἄν, *if you have anything* (it neither being assumed nor denied that you have), *you would give*. Εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν. Οὐκ ἄν ὑπενέγκαιμεν οὔτε τὸ καῦμα, οὔτε τὸ ψῦχος, εἰ ἐξαπίνης γίγνοιτο. Εἰ ἀναγκαῖον εἴη ἀδικεῖν ἢ ἀδικεῖσθαι, εἰλοίμεν ἄν μᾶλλον ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἢ ἀδικεῖν.

REM. 1. *Εἰ* with the *Ind.* or *ἔάν* with the *Subj.* is frequently followed by the *Opt.* with *ἄν*; e. g. *εἰ τοῦτο λέγεις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν, if you (really) say this, you would err*; *ἔάν τοῦτο λέγῃς, ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν, if you say this (as I expect), you would err*; on the contrary, *εἰ* with the *Opt.* is sometimes followed by the *Ind.*; e. g. *εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνεις, if you should say this, you certainly err*.

REM. 2. *Εἰ* with the *Opt.* is frequently used instead of a conjunction of time [§ 183, 3 (c)] to denote *indefinite frequency* in relation to what is *past*. Then *εἰ* is translated by *as often as*, and the principal clause has the

Ind. of an historical tense, usually the Impf., with and without *ἄν*; e. g. *Ἐτι τις αὐτῷ δοκοῖσι τῷ πρὸς τοῦτο τεταγμένῳ βλαπτεῖν, ἔπαιεν ἄν*, as often as any one of those appointed to this work seemed to him to be indolent, he would beat him. *Ἐτι τις Σωκράτει περὶ τοῦ ἀντιλέγειν, ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν ἐπαυρήγεν ἄν πάντα τὸν λόγον*.

REM. 3. With the Ind. of the historical tense, *ἄν* is commonly omitted in the conclusion with expressions which denote the idea of necessity, duty, justice, possibility, freedom, inclination; thus, e. g. with *χρῆν*, *ἔδει*, *ᾠφελον*, with verbal adjectives in *τέος*, *προσήκει(ν)*, *καιρὸς ἦν*, *εἰκὸς ἦν*, *καλὸν ἦν*, *αἰσχρὸν ἦν*, *καλῶς εἶχε(ν)*, *ἐξῆν*, *ἐβουλόμην*; e. g. *Ἐλ αἰσχρὸν τι ἐμελλον ἐργάσασθαι, θάνατον ἀντ' αὐτοῦ προαιρετόν ἦν*, mors preferenda erat. What is here expressed absolutely by the Greek is expressed with an implied condition in English, e. g. *εἰκὸς ἦν*, it would be just, *αἰσχρὸν ἦν*, it would be shameful.

REM. 4. The protasis is often omitted, and then the Opt. with *ἄν* stands without any conditional clause; yet the protasis is contained in an adjective-sentence, or in a participle, or in some word of the sentence which may be expanded into a conditional protasis; e. g. in the adverb *οὕτως*, in a preposition, or it is indicated in what precedes or follows. *Ὅς ταῦτα λέγει (= εἰ τις ταῦτα λέγει), ἀμαρτάνει ἄν*, whoever (if any one) should say this, would err. *Ταῦτα λέξας (= εἰ σὺ λέξῃς), ἀμαρτάνεις ἄν*. *Οὕτω (= εἰ οὕτω ποιήσῃς) γ' ἄν ἀμαρτάνῃς*. Very often, however, the protasis is actually wanting, particularly where it can be easily supplied, e. g. by such phrases as *when one wishes*, *if it is allowed*, *if I can*, *if circumstances favour*; e. g. *βουλόμην ἄν* (scil. *εἰ δυναμην*).

§ 186. *Adverbial Sentences denoting Consequence or Effect.*

1. Adverbial sentences of consequence or effect are introduced by the conjunction *ὥστε* (more seldom *ὥς*). On the use of the modes the following is to be observed:

(A) The Ind. is used, when the consequence or effect is to be represented as a *fact*, something *actually accomplished*; the Inf. when the consequence or effect is to be represented as merely *conceived*, not actually accomplished, but merely as *possible* or *aimed at*, or as the *condition* of the affirmation in the principal clause (*on condition that*, *supposing that*).

Ἄργος ἀνδρῶν ἐξηρώθη οὕτως, ὥστε οἱ δούλοι αὐτῶν ἔσχον πάντα τὰ πράγματα. Argos was left so destitute of men, that the slaves had all their effects. *Σωκράτης πρὸς τὸ μετρίων δεῖσθαι πεπαιδευμένος ἦν οὕτως, ὥστε πᾶν μικρὰ κεκτημένος πᾶν ῥαδίως ἔχειν ἀρκούντα*, Socrates was so educated to have moderate desires, that although he possessed very little,

he very easily had a sufficiency (here the consequence is not carried into effect, but is founded only on the nature of Socrates).

REM. 1. If the Inf. after *ὥστε* has a special subject, different from that of the principal sentence, this is put in the Acc., but if the subjects of both sentences are the same (as in the last example), then the attraction takes place (§ 172, 3).

(b) When the consequence is to be represented as conditional, it will be connected with *ἄν* and stand in two ways :

(1) Ind. of historical tenses (see § 153^b a. a) with *ἄν*.

(2) Opt. or Inf. with *ἄν* (§ 153^b c and d).

Τοξικὴν καὶ ἰατρικὴν καὶ μαντικὴν Ἀπόλλων ἀνεύρεν, ἐπιθυμίας καὶ ἔρωτος ἡγεμονεύσας, ὥστε καὶ οὗτος Ἔρωτος ἄν εἴη μαθητής, *Apollo discovered archery, medicine, and the prophetic art, under the instruction of desire and love, so that he was a disciple of Eros. Πάντες οἱ πολῖται πολεμικὰ ὅπλα κατασκεύαζον, ὥστε τὴν πόλιν ὄντως ἡγήσω ἄν πολέμου ἔργαστήριον εἶναι* (sc. εἰ εἶδες), *all the citizens were preparing weapons of war, so that you would think that the city was actually a manufactory for war.*

REM. 2. Instead of *ὥστε* with the Inf., signifying *ea conditione*, *ut*, or *ita*, *ut* (on the condition that), *ἐφ' ᾧ* also, either with the Ind. (generally Fut.) or with the Inf., is used ; e. g. *Ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὑπεξίσταμαι τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἐφ' ᾧ ἔπει οὐδενὸς ὑμῶν ἄρξομαι*, *I will give up all claim to the government on this condition, that I shall be ruled by no one of you.*

d. Adverbial Sentences denoting Comparison.

2. Comparative adverbial sentences of *manner* and *way* are introduced by the relative adverbs *ὡς*, *ὥστε*, *ὥσπερ*, *ὅπως*, *as*. The use of the modes in these sentences corresponds with that in adjective-sentences (§ 182, 8).

3. Comparative adverbial sentences of *quantity* or *degree* are introduced by the relative *ὅσῳ* (*ὅσον*), and with this the demonstrative *τοσοῦτῳ* (*τοσοῦτον*) in the principal clause corresponds ; these are translated *so much* — *as*, but with a comparative or superlative by *the* — *the*.

Τοσοῦτον διαφέρειν ἡμᾶς δεῖ τῶν δούλων. ὅσον οἱ μὲν δούλοι ἄκουσας τοῖς δεσπόταις ὑπηρετοῦσιν, *we ought to differ so far from slaves, as slaves unwillingly obey their masters. Ὅσῳ (ὅσον) σοφώτερός τις ἐστί, τοσοῦτῳ (τοσοῦτον) σωφρονέστερός ἐστιν*, *the wiser any one is, the more discreet will he be. Ὅσῳ (ὅσον) σοφώτατός τις ἐστί, τοσοῦτῳ (τοσοῦτον) σωφρονέστατός ἐστιν.*

§ 187. *Interrogative Sentences.*

1. Questions are either independent of a preceding sentence or dependent upon it; e. g. *Is the friend come?* and *I do not know whether the friend has come.* The first is called a *direct* question, the last, an *indirect*. According as the question refers to an *object* (person or thing) or to a *predicate*, the questions are divided into *nominal* and into *predicative* questions; e. g. *who has done this?* (nominal question), and *hast thou written the letter?* (predicative question).

2. The *nominal* questions (those questions, in which the inquirer wishes to receive an answer on a single point) are introduced by substantive or adjective interrogative pronouns, *τίς*, *πῶς*, *πόσος*, or such interrogative adverbs as *πότερος*, *πῶς*, *πῇ*, *ποῦ*, *πότε*, *πόθεν*; the *predicative* questions, i. e. those where the inquirer desires only an affirmation or denial of his inquiry, are introduced by adverbial interrogatives, as *ἄρα*; e. g. *ἄρα ταῦτα ἐποίησας*;

REM. 1. Predicative questions are frequently indicated by the mere *tone* and by the position of the words, the predicate, or that word on which the force of the question rests, standing first in the sentence. Thus particularly in the case of negatives; e. g. *οὐκ ἐθέλεις ἔλθαι*, *do you not wish to go?*

3. On the use of the interrogatives the following is to be observed:

(1) *ἦ*, commonly in connection with other particles, implies an *assertion*, *asseveration*, since it supposes the actual existence of that in regard to which the question is asked, e. g. *ἦ οὗτοι πολέμοι εἰσιν*, *are these enemies?* *ἦ πού*, *num forte, truly? indeed?* when the inquirer expects a negative answer; e. g. *ἦ πού τετὸν δαίμονα ἔργον ἀσχετον τοῦδε*, *has Jason indeed dared this thing?* *ἦ γάρ*, *is it not so? is it not true?*

(2) *ἄρα* is properly used with questions of *doubt*, when either an affirmative or negative answer may be expected; e. g. *ἄρ' οἰσθῇ τις*, *οἱ ἀνοφελεῖς ὄντες ὠφελίμους δύνανται φίλους ποιῆσθαι*, *do you know any persons destitute of all recommendation, who are able to acquire valuable friends?* (to which a negative answer is expected).

(3) *οὐ* or *μή* is joined with *ἄρα*, according as the inquirer expects either an *affirmative* or *negative* answer; e. g. *ἄρ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἀσθενής*; *nonne ægrotat?* (*he is not sick, is he?*) *Ans. Ægrotat.* *ἄρα μὴ ἔστιν ἀσθενής*; *numnam ægrotat?* (*he is not sick, is he?*) *Ans. Non ægrotat.*

(4) *Μή* always expresses *apprehension* or *anxiety* on the part of the inquirer, and hence expects a negative answer; e. g. Ἀλλὰ μή ἀρχιτέκτων βούλει γενέσθαι; Οὐκ οὖν ἐγὼγ', ἔφη, *do you not wish to become an architect? by no means, said he.*

(5) *Μὲν* (arising from the interrogative *μή* and *οὖν*) corresponds in all respects with the Lat. *nam*, and hence always requires a *negative* answer; e. g. μὲν τετόλμηκας ταῦτα δρᾶσαι, *you have not dared to do these things, have you?* For the sake of perspicuity, the particles *οὖν* and *μή*—*μὲν οὖν*, *μὲν μή*—are often joined with it; but when the negative *οὐ* is joined with *μὲν*, the question is affirmative (*nonne*); e. g. μὲν οὐ τετόλμηκας —; *nonne ausus es —?*

(6) *Οὐ*, *non*, *nonne?* and *οὐκοῦν*, *non* or *nonne ergo?* (with the collateral idea of conclusion from what precedes) always denote *affirmative* questions; e. g. οὐκοῦν γέλως ἡδιστος εἰς ἐχθροὺς γελᾶν, *is it not then the sweetest laughter to laugh at one's enemies?*

(7) *Εἴτε* and *ἔπειτα* (meaning *and yet*) are used in questions expressing *indignation*, *astonishment*, and *irony*, and denote opposition or contrast; e. g. ἔπειτα οὐκ οἶε φροντίζειν θεοὺς ἀνθρώπων, *and yet do you not suppose that the gods care for men?*

(8) Direct double questions are introduced:

a. By *πότερον* (*πότερα*) — *ἤ*, *utrum — an*; e. g. πότερον οὗτοι ἰβρισταὶ εἰσιν, ἢ φιλόξενοι, *are they insolent, or hospitable?* (*πότερον* is sometimes omitted); b. by Ἄρα — *ἤ*, *ne — an*; c. by *Μή* — *ἤ*, *whether not — or*; d. by Ἄλλο τι *ἢ* (instead of ἄλλο τι γένοιτ' ἂν, *ἢ*) and ἄλλοσι, *nonne*; e. g. ἄλλο τι ἢ λείπεται τὸ ἐντεῦθεν ἐμοὶ κινδύνων ὁ μέγιστος, *nonne relinquitur mihi —? is not the greatest of the dangers left to me?*

(9) Single indirect questions are introduced:

a. By the interrogative pronouns *ὅστις*, *ὁποῖος*, *ὁπόσος*, *ὁπότερος*, *ὅπως*, &c. (§ 62, Rem. 1); e. g. οὐκ οἶδα, ὅστις ἐστίν — οὐκ οἶδα, ὅπως τὸ πρᾶγμα ἐπραξεν.

REM. 2. But often the direct interrogatives *τίς*, *ποῖος*, *πῶς*, &c., take the place of the indirect question, the indirect question then assuming the character of the direct; e. g. οὐκ οἶδα, τίς ταῦτα ἐπραξεν (instead of *ὅστις*).

b. *Εἰ* and *ἐάν* (the latter with Subj.), *whether*, are properly used only in double questions, and denote a wavering between two possibilities; but often only one member is expressed, while the other is present in the mind of the speaker. Hence they are used after verbs of *reflecting*, *deliberating*, *inquiring*, *asking*, *trying*, *knowing*, *saying*; e. g. σκέψαι, εἰ ὁ Ἕλληνας νόμος κάλλιον ἔχει, *consider whether the Greek*

custom is not better ; σκέψαι, ἐὰν τόδε σοι μᾶλλον ἀρέσκη, *consider whether this would please you better.*

c. Μή, as in direct questions, *whether not*, is used after expressions of *reflecting, considering, inquiring, asking*, as well as after those of *anxiety and fear*, which also have the idea of reflection. In English, this μή after verbs of fear and anxiety is translated by *that* ; e. g. ὦρα, μὴ τοῦτο οὕτως ἔχει, *see, whether this is not so.* Φροντίζω, μὴ κράτιστον ἢ μοι σιγῆν, *I am considering whether it is not best for me to be silent.*

(10) An indirect double question is introduced by (a) πότερον (πότερα) — ἤ ; e. g. οὐκ οἶδα, πότερον ζῇ ἢ τέθηκεν ; (b) εἰ — ἤ, the same as πότερον — ἤ, yet with this difference, that εἰ — ἤ expresses uncertainty and choice ; (c) εἴτε — εἴτε, in the same signification as εἰ — ἤ, except that by εἴτε — εἴτε the corresponding relation of the two members is denoted, and the indecision of the speaker between two possibilities is made more prominent ; e. g. καὶ δείξεις τάχα, εἴτ' εὐγενὴς πέφυκας, εἴτ' ἐσθλὼν κακῇ.

REM. 3. On the use of the modes the following is to be observed : The Ind. is used in direct and indirect questions ; the Subj. and Opt. are used in *doubtful* questions, and differ only as they are affected by the tense of the verb in the principal sentence ; e. g. οὐκ ἔχω, ὅποι τράπωμαι and οὐκ εἶχον, ὅποι τραποίμην [§ 153, 1, b (a)]. On the Ind. and Opt. of the historical tenses with *ἄν*, see § 153, 2, a (a) and c.

REM. 4. The answer is expressed :

a. By the repetition of the interrogative word ; e. g. 'Ὁρᾷς με, δέσποινα, ὥς ἔχω, τὸν δούλον ; Ans. 'Ὁρᾷ. In a negative answer, a negative is joined with the interrogative word ; e. g. Οἶσθ' οὐν βροτοῖς δε κατέστηκεν νόμος ; Ans. Οὐκ οἶδα.

b. By φημί, φήμ' ἐγώ, ἔγωγε ; negative, οὐ φημί, οὐκ ἔγωγε, οὐ.

c. Very frequently by γέ, *quidem, utique, assuredly, certainly*, which denotes that the answer completes the thought contained in the question, extends it further, continues and strengthens it, or, by an additional clause, limits and corrects it. Also by γάρ, though still stronger.

d. By ναί, νή τὸν Δία, πάνυ, κάρτα, εὖ γε, and the like.

§ 188. *Oblique or Indirect Discourse.*

1. When the words of a person are *quoted as his own*, not merely in sentiment, but in word, that is called *Oratio Recta* (Direct Discourse), e. g. "I am coming," "Make way for liberty," he cried ; but where the writer or speaker conveys simply

the thoughts and sentiments of the writer, but with no regard to words, it is called *Oratio Obliqua* (Oblique Discourse); e. g.

I will make peace with the enemy. — *Oratio recta.*

He said that he would make peace with the enemy. — *Oratio obliqua.*

2. The principal sentences of direct discourse, and also sentences introduced by the co-ordinate conjunctions, γάρ, οὐν, καί, τοι, &c. are expressed in oblique discourse when they contain a simple affirmation, and denote something which happens, has happened, or will happen, (a) either by the Acc. with Inf. (§ 172, 1), or by *ᾧτι* and *ὡς* with the finite verb (§ 180, 2), or by the participial construction (§ 175, 1); e. g. ἐπὶγγειλε τοὺς πολέμους ἀποφυγεῖν — *ᾧτι οἱ πολέμοι ἀποφύγοιεν* or ἀπέφυγον — τοὺς πολέμους ἀποφυγόντας — or, (b) when they express a command, wish, or desire, by the Inf. (§ 171, 2), e. g. ἔλεξε τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπιθέσθαι τοῖς πολέμοις, *he commanded the soldiers to attack the enemy*; in *oratio recta* this would be expressed by the Imp. ἐπιθεσθε.

Ἦδομαι, ᾧ Κλέαρχε, ἀκούων σου φρονίμους λόγους (*oratio recta*), *I am pleased, Clearchus, to hear you make these sensible remarks.* Τισσαφέρνης ἔλεξεν, ᾧτι ἤδοιτο ἀκούων Κλεάρχου φρονίμους λόγους, *Tissaphernes said he was pleased to hear Clearchus, &c.*

3. The subordinate clauses of direct discourse are not changed in indirect discourse, except that, after an historical tense in the principal sentence, they take the *Opt.* in the place of the *Ind.* and *Subj.*, when the indirect discourse is to be represented as such, i. e. when the statement contained in the subordinate clause is to be viewed as the opinion or sentiment of the person spoken of.

Thus, e. g. ἐὰν τοῦτο λέγῃς, ἀμαρτήσῃ, in *oratio obliqua* becomes ἔλεξέ σε, εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτήσεσθαι. Τελευτῶν ἔλεγεν, ὅσα ἀγαθὰ Κύρος Πέρσας πεποιήκοι (*fecisset*), *he finally mentioned what advantages C. had conferred on the Persians.*

4. Very often, however, in Greek the oblique discourse takes the form of the direct, since, even after an historical tense in the principal clause, the verb of the subordinate clause is in the *Ind.* of one of the principal tenses; and in the *Subj.*, as in direct

discourse. Here, although the actions and representations contained in the subordinate clauses belong to the past, they are transferred to the time present to the speaker. The use of the Ind. is regular, when the statement in the principal sentence is present to the time of the speaker ; e. g. λέγω, ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος θνητός ἐστιν, or instead of ὅτι with the finite verb, the Acc. with the Inf. is used ; e. g. λέγω, τὸν ἄνθρωπον θνητὸν εἶναι.

Ἄει ἐπεμελεῖτο ὁ Κύρος, ὅποτε συσκηνοῖεν, ὅπως εὐχαριστότατοι λόγοι ἐμβληθῇσονται. *Cyrus always took care, whenever they were with him in his tent, that the most pleasant subjects of conversation should be presented.* Ἐδοξε τῷ δήμῳ τριάκοντα εἰλίσθαι, οἱ τοὺς πατρίους νόμους συγγράψουσι, καθ' οὓς πολιτεύσουσιν, *the people resolved to choose thirty men, who should draw up laws for the state, in accordance with which they should administer the government.*

5. The Greek can also use the Acc. with the Inf., instead of the finite verb, in every kind of subordinate clauses.

Σκύθας φασὶ τοὺς νομάδας, ἐπεὶ αὐτοῖς Δαρεῖον εἰσβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν χώραν, μετὰ ταῦτα μεμονόνα αὐτὸν τίσασθαι, *they say that the Scythian nomads, after Darius had made an irruption into their country, eagerly desired to take vengeance on him.*

APPENDIX.

HOMERIC DIALECT.

§ 189. *Introductory Remarks on the Hexameter.*

1. The measure of the Homeric verse is the Hexameter, which consists of six portions called *feet*. Each of these feet is a *dactyl* or a *spondee*. A dactyl (δάκτυλος, *a finger*) consists of one long and two short syllables (— — —), a spondee (σπένδω, *to offer a libation*) of two long syllables (— —). The first four feet may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth is *generally* a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee or trochee (— —). The following is the scheme :

⌣ —	⌣ —	⌣ —	⌣ —	⌣ —	⌣ —
* Ἄνδρα μοι	ἔννεπε,	Μοῦσα, πο	λύτροπον,	ὅς μάλα	πολλὰ
πλάγχθη, ἐ	πὶ Τροί	ης	ιὲ	ρὸν πτολί	εθρον ἔ
					περσεν.

2. The first syllable of the dactyl, and also of the spondee, is pronounced with a *stress* or *elevation* of voice, which is called the *Arsis*; the short syllables following the *Arsis*, or the long one, if the foot be a spondee, are pronounced with a *depression* of voice, which is called the *Thesis*. The *Arsis* is marked in the scheme by the sign (⌣).

REM. The fifth foot is commonly a dactyl, but sometimes a spondee; then the verse is called a *spondaic verse*. A succession of dactyls indicates a quick and lively motion, while a succession of spondees, a slow and heavy motion.

3. In every well-constructed Hexameter there is at least one *Cæura*, which is occasioned by the ending of a word in the middle of a foot. But as the harmony of the verse requires that the ending of the foot and of the word should generally not coincide, several words of an Hexameter verse may end in the middle of a foot, and hence there may be several *cæsuras* in an Hexameter.

χωόμενον | κατὰ θυμόν | ἐϋζώνιοιο | γυναικός.

In this line the ending of the foot and of the word coincide only in the word *κατά*. In a dactyl the word may end with a long syllable in the *arsis* (⌣ | — —), or with the first short in the *thesis* (⌣ — | —).

In the former case, the *cæsura* is called *masculine*, in the latter, *feminine*. The principal *cæsuras* are the following :

(a) The most usual and most emphatic *cæsura* is the *masculine* after the arsis of the third foot ; e. g.

↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓
 ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Αἰθίοπας || μετεκίαθε τηλόθ' ἰόντας.

(b) Often also a less emphatic *feminine cæsura* occurs in the thesis of the third foot ; e. g.

↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓
 ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα, || πολύτροπον, ὅς μάλα πολλά.

(c) A third *cæsura* is the *masculine* after the arsis of the fourth foot ; this is usually preceded by a *masculine cæsura* in the second foot ; e. g.

↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓
 ἀρνύμενος || ἦν τε ψυχὴν || καὶ νόστον ἐταίρων.

4. Beside these principal *cæsuras* there are still other subordinate ones.

5. Beside the *cæsura*, the *Diæresis* (*διαίρεσις*) also is of frequent occurrence, i. e. a separation of the verse, occasioned by the ending of the word and of the foot coinciding. The following are the principal *diæreses* : (a) after the first foot ; (b) after the second foot ; (c) after the third foot ; (d) after the fourth foot ; e. g.

- (a) ἦσθον· | αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖσιν ἀφείλετο νόστιμον ἦμαρ
 (b) ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ἔτος | ἦλθε, περιπλομένων ἑνιαυτῶν
 (c) ἐννήμαρ μὲν ἀνὰ στρατὸν | ὄχρετο κῆλα θεοῖο
 (d) ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα, πολύτροπον, | ὅς μάλα πολλά.

§ 190. *Quantities* (Comp. § 9).

PRELIMINARY REM. Only a few general rules will be given here ; the quantity of particular words, not embraced in these rules, may be learned by observation.

1. A syllable which has the vowels *e* or *o*, followed by another vowel or a single consonant, is short by nature ; e. g. *τέκος*, *θεός*, *βόη*.

2. A syllable which has the vowel *η* or *ω*, or a diphthong, is long by nature ; so all contracted and circumflexed syllables are long by nature ; e. g. *ἥρως*, *οὐρανός* ; *ἄκων* (instead of *δέκων*), *ἐτίμᾱ* (from *ἐτίμαε*), *πᾶς*, *σίτος*, *ψύχος*, *νῦν*.

3. A syllable which has a doubtful vowel, *a, e, u*, followed by another vowel or a single consonant, or at the end of a word, is short by position; e. g. *αἰδόντες, δαμονίη, φύη, μάχη, φίλος, ἀργύρεος*.

4. A syllable which has a short or doubtful vowel, followed by two consonants or a double consonant, is long by position; e. g. *ἰκέσθαι, ἱκατόμβη, δέξασθαι, ἔχθιστος, φύλλον*.

Exceptions to No. 3.

(a) *a* of nouns of the first Dec., which have the Gen. in *as*, is long in all the Cases in which it occurs; e. g. *ἡμέρᾱ, φιλιᾱ, αἵ, ῥῆ, ᾠν, &c.*

(b) *a* in the Dual of all nouns of the first Dec. is long; e. g. Nom. Sing. *λείανᾱ*, Dual *λεαίνᾱ*.

(c) *a* is long in the Gen. Sing. in *ω* and Gen. Pl. in *άων*; e. g. *Ἀτρεΐδᾱω, ἀγοράων*.

(d) the ending *as* of the first Dec. is long, both in the Nom. and Gen. Sing., and in the Acc. Pl.; e. g. Nom. *ταμίᾱs*, Gen. *σκιᾱs*, Acc. Pl. *δόξᾱs*.

(e) *a* of masculine and feminine participles in *as* is long; so also other words in *as* where *ντ* or *ν* have been dropped; e. g. *ἀκούσᾱs* (*ἀκουσαντs*), *ἀκούσᾱσα, ἰστίᾱs, βᾱs*; *γίγᾱs* (*γιγαντs*), *μέλᾱs* (*μελαντs*).

(f) *a* in the third Pers. Pl. Perf. Ind. Act.; e. g. *τετιφᾱσι*.

(g) *υ* is long in the Sing. of the Pres. and Impf. Ind. Act. of verbs in *νμ*, also in the masculine and feminine Sing. of the participle; e. g. *δείκνυμ, ἐδείκνυν, δεικνύs, δεικνύσα*. — Other exceptions may be learned by observation.

5. In Homer, a mute and liquid commonly make a syllable long by position.

6. The final syllable of a word in verse is uniformly long by position: (a) when it ends with a consonant, and the next word begins with a consonant; e. g. *καὶ κάθι|σῶν Τρῶ|as*; also (b) when the final syllable ends with a short vowel, but the following word begins with a double consonant, or with two single consonants, which are not a mute and liquid; e. g. *ἀδμή|την, ἦν | οὔπω ὑ|πὸ ζυγόν | ἤγαγεν | ἀήρ*. A mute and liquid, in this case, always makes the syllable in the arsis long, while the syllable in the thesis may be either long or short, according to the necessities of the verse; e. g. *μή μοι | δῶρ' ἐρα|τὰ πρῶφε|ρε χρυ|σέης Ἀφρο|δίτης*. on the contrary, in the thesis, *αὐτὰρ ὃ (δ) | πηλοῖον | ἰσθή|κει*.

7. A long vowel or diphthong at the end of a word is usually made short in Homer, before a word beginning with a vowel, but it remains long when it is in the arsis, or when the following word has the digamma (§ 193); e. g. ἡμένῃ | ἐν βέν|θεσσιν; — υἷες, ὁ | μὲν Κτεά|τοῦ, ὁ δ' ἄρ' | Εὐρύ|του | Ἀκτορί|ωνος; — αὐτὰρ ὁ | ἔγνω | ἦσιν ἐ|νὶ φρεσὶ | φώνη|σέν τε (ἦσιν = Fḡσιν).

8. A long vowel or diphthong in the middle of a word, before a following vowel, is but seldom shortened; e. g. ἐπειή (— — —), ἔμ-
παιος (— — —), οἶος (— — —), βέβληαι.

9. The arsis can make a short syllable long, both at the beginning of a word, e. g. ἀσπίδος | ἀκάμα|τον πῦρ, and also at the end, — in which case it is generally followed by a liquid, or a σ or δ, the sound of which is easily doubled in pronunciation, or by a word with the digamma; e. g. καὶ πεδί|ᾱ λω|τεῦντα; — θυγατέ|ρᾱ ἦν (= Fḡν).

10. Not unfrequently in Homer, merely from the necessities of the verse, a short vowel in the thesis is measured as long when it stands between two long vowels; e. g. ὑπο|δέξι|η.

§ 191. *Hiatus.*

Hiatus, i. e. a harshness in the pronunciation, arising from the concurrence of two vowels, one of which ends a word, and the other begins the following word, is generally avoided by the Greeks, but especially in verse. In the Homeric Hexameter, however, it is admitted in the following cases:

- (a) With long vowels or diphthongs, either in the arsis, e. g. ἀντιθέ|φ' Ὀδυ|σῆϊ, or in the thesis, in which case the long vowel or diphthong is short; e. g. οἴκοι ἔ|σαν.
- (b) When the vowel does not admit elision, or but seldom; e. g. παυδὶ ἀμύνεν.
- (c) When two words are separated by a punctuation-mark; e. g. ἀλλ' ἀνα, εἰ μέμονάς γε.
- (d) In the feminine caesura (§ 189, 3), after the first short syllable in the third foot of the verse; e. g. κεινὴ | δὲ τρυφά|λεια || ἄμ' | ἔσπετο | χειρὶ πα|χείη.
- (e) In the diaeresis (§ 189, 5), after the first and fourth foot of the verse; e. g. ἔγχεϊ | Ἴδομενῆος; — πέμψαι ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμ-
νονι | οὐλον Ὀνειρον.
- (f) When the first word has the apostrophe; e. g. δένδρε' ἔβαλλον.
- (g) Words which have the digamma occasion no hiatus (§ 193, 3).

§ 192. *The Homeric Dialect.*

The language of Homer and his school is the older Ionic; these poets, however, were not satisfied with their own dialect merely, but selected from all the dialects, in accordance with the true principles of art, those forms which were adapted to the nature of their poetry; the regular laws of versification, also, had much influence in forming the language. Thus they produced a peculiar and definite poetic language, called the Epic or Homeric.

§ 193. *Digamma or Labial Breathing F.*

1. The Greek language had originally a special labial breathing, the sound of which corresponds nearly to the English *f*. From its form *F*, which resembles one gamma standing upon another, it is called Digamma (double gamma).

2. The Æolians retained this character the longest; among the other Grecian tribes it disappeared very early; its sound, however, was in some instances changed into the smooth labial *β*, e. g. *βία*, arising from *Fís* (later *ῖς*), *vis*; in some instances it was softened into the vowel *υ*, and after other vowels coalesced with these and formed the diphthongs *αυ*, *ευ*, *ηυ*, *ου*, *ωυ*, e. g. *ναῦς* instead of *νάFs*, *navis*, *βοῦς* (*βόFs*), *βόυς*, *βός*, Gen. *βό-υς*; in others still, it was merely changed into a smooth breathing, which, at the beginning of the word, is indicated by the *Spiritus lenis*, but in the middle of a word and before *ρ*, it was not indicated by any character; e. g. *Fís*, *vis*, *ῖς*; *εἰλέω*, *volno*, *ὄFis*, *ovis*, *φρόδον*, *ρόδον*; finally, it was also changed, at the beginning of some words, into a rough breathing, which was indicated by a *Spiritus asper*; e. g. *ἔσπερος*, *vesperus*, *ἐννῦμι*, *vestio*.

3. In the Homeric poems, the character denoting the breathing *F* no longer exists; but it is very clear that in the time of Homer many words were pronounced with the digamma; e. g. *ἄγνῦμι*, *ἀνδάνω*, *ἔαρ* (*ver*), the forms of *ἑλιδω* (*video*), *ἔοικα*, *εἶμα* (*vestimentum*), *ἐννῦμι* (*vestio*), *εἰπεῖν*, *ἐκρηλος*, *ἔος* and *ὄς* (*sus*), *οὐ* (*sui*), *ἔσπερος* (*vesperus*), *οἶκος* (*vicus*), *οἶνος* (*vinum*); this is obvious from several facts: (a) words that have the digamma cause no hiatus; e. g. *πρὸ ἔθεν* (= *πρὸ Fίθεν*); (b) hence also a vowel capable of elision, when placed before such a word, cannot be elided; e. g. *λίπεν δέ ι* (= *δέ Fε*), instead of *δ' ι*; (c) the *υ* *ἐφελκυστικόν* is wanting before words which have the digamma; e. g. *δαίέ οἱ* (= *δαίέ Fοι*), instead of *δαίέν οἱ*; (d) *οὐ* instead of *οὐκ* is found before the digamma; e. g. *ἔπει οὐ εἰθέιν ἔστου*

χερίων (= οὗ *Feθεν*), instead of οὗχ *ίθεν*; (e) in compounds neither elision nor crasis take place; e. g. διαειπόμεν (= δια*Fe*ειπόμεν), instead of διειπόμεν. ἀγής, instead of ἀ*Fe*γής; (f) long vowels are not shortened (§ 190, 3) before words that have the digamma; e. g. κάλλει τε στίλβων καὶ εἰμασι (= καὶ *Fe*ίμασι).

§ 194. *Change of Vowels.*

Contraction.—Diæresis.—Crisis.—Synizesis.—Apocope.

1. The Homeric language often varies in the use of contracted and uncontracted forms, according to the necessities of the verse; e. g. ἀέκων and ἄκων. The particular instances of contraction will be seen below, under the contract declensions and conjugations. The contraction of *ση* into *ω* takes place in the verbs βοᾶν, *to cry*, and νοεῖν, *to think*; e. g. βῶσας, instead of βοήσας. ἀγνώσασκεν, instead of ἀγνοήσασκεν; so also οἰδῶκοντα, instead of οἰδοήκοντα.

2. Diæresis is the separation of a diphthong into its vowels. The use of this is not rare in Homer; it occurs most frequently in those words where the two vowels are separated by the digamma; e. g. πᾶις, αὐτμή, *breath* (from ἀ*Fe*ω), εἶσκω, ἔκτιμος, οἶς (δ*Fe*ις, ο*Fe*ις), οἶομαι (comp. *opinor*).

3. The use of crisis is limited to a few cases, particularly: κᾶγώ, τᾶλλα, οἶμός, οὐνεκα, ὄριστος, οὐτός, instead of καὶ ἐγώ, τὰ ἄλλα; ὁ ἐμός, ὁ ἄριστος, ὁ αὐτός.

4. Synizesis, i. e. the contraction of two vowels into one, which is perceptible only in the pronunciation, but is not indicated by the form of the word, is of very frequent occurrence:

- (a) In the middle of words, most frequently in the following combination of vowels: *εα*, *εφ*. *εαι*, *εας*; *εω*. *οαι*, *ου*; *εω*, *εφ*; e. g. σήθεα, ἡμέας, θεοί, χρυσέοις, τεθνεῶτι; much more seldom in *αι*, *ια*. *ιαι*, *ιη*, *ιη*. *οι*; e. g. ἀεθλεύων, πόλιας. πόλιος; *οω* only in ὄγδοον; *υοι* only in δακρύοις; *ηι* in δηῖοιο, δηίων, δηίοισι, *ηια*.
- (b) Between two words in the following combination of vowels: *ηα*; *ηε*, *ηη*, *ηει*, *ηου*. *ηοι*: *ειδυ*; *ωα*. *ωου*; the first word is one of the following: *η*, *η*, *δῆ*, *μή*, and *ἐπει*, or a word with the inflection-endings *η*, *φ*; e. g. *η ου*, *δῆ ἀφνειότατος*, *μή ἄλλοι*, *εἰλαπίνη ἡὲ γάμος*, *ἀσβέστω οὐδ' υἱόν*.

5. Elision (§ 6, 3) occurs very frequently, namely:

- (a) The *a* in the Neut. Pl. and in the Acc. Sing. of the third Dec.; seldom in the Aorist-ending *σα*; e. g. ἀλειψ' ἐμέ; usually in the particle *ἄρα*.

- (b) The *ε* in the personal pronouns *ἐμέ, μέ, σέ, &c.*; in the Voc. of the second Dec.; in the Dual of the third Dec.; in endings of the verb, and in particles, e. g. *δέ, τέ, τότε, &c.* (but never in *ιδέ*).
- (c) The *ι* in the Dat. Pl. of the third Dec., much more seldom in the Dat. Sing., and indeed only when the connection is such that it could not be mistaken for the Acc.; e. g. *χαίρε δέ τῷ ὄρνθ' Ὀδυσσεύς*; in *ἄμμι, ὕμμι, and σφι*; in adverbs of place in *θι*, except those derived from substantives; in *εἴκοσι*; finally, in all the endings of the verb.
- (d) The *ο* in *ἀπό* and *ὑπό* (but never in *πρό*), in *δύο*, in Neut. pronouns (except *τό*), and in all endings of the verb.
- (e) *αι* in the endings of the verb, *μαι, ται, σθαι*.
- (f) *οι* in *μοι, to me*, and in the particle *τοι*.

6. Apocope (*ἀποκοπή*), i. e. the rejection of a short final vowel before a word beginning with a consonant, occurs in the prepositions *ἀνά, κατά, παρά*, seldom in *ἀπό* and *ὑπό*, and in the conjunction *ἄρα*. — "Αν before *β, π, φ, μ*, is changed into *ἄμ* (§ 8, 4); e. g. *ἄμ βωμοῖσι, ἄμ πέλαγος, ἄμ φόνον, ἄμμένω*; *κάρ* assimilates its *τ* to the following consonant, except that the rough mute is preceded by the corresponding smooth; e. g. *καὶ δὲ δύναμιν, καὶ κεφαλῆς, καὶ γόνυ, καὶ φάλαρα*; examples of *ἀπό* and *ὑπό* are *ἀππήμεψει, ὑββάλλειν*, instead of *ἀποπέμψει, ὑποβάλλειν*.

§ 195. *Change of Consonants.*

1. *Δ* and *θ* remain before *μ* (contrary to § 8, 2); e. g. *ἴδμεν, κεκορρυθμένος*, instead of *ἴσμεν, κεκορρυσμένος*.

2. The metathesis of *ρ* with a preceding vowel occurs not unfrequently; e. g. *κρᾶδιη*, instead of *καρδία, heart, κάρτερος* and *κράτερος, βάρδιστος* (from *βραδύς*); also in the second Aor.: *ἔπραθον, ἔδραθον, ἔδρακον* (from *πέρθω, δαρθάνω, δέρκομαι*).

3. In Homer consonants can be doubled, after short vowels, according to the necessities of the verse, in the following cases:

- (a) The liquids and *σ* on the addition of the augment, when there are three successive short syllables; e. g. *ἔλλαβον, ἔμμαθον, ἔννεον, ἔσσενα*.
- (b) In composition, also, the liquids and *σ* are doubled; e. g. *νεόλ-λουτος* (from *νέος* and *λούω*).

- (c) The σ in the inflection of the Dat. in $\sigma\iota$, and of the Fut. and Aor.; e. g. $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$.
- (d) The σ in the middle of several words; e. g. $\delta\omicron\sigma\sigma\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{o}\sigma\sigma\omicron\nu$, $\delta\omicron\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$, &c.

Of the mutes, π is doubled in the interrogatives which begin with $\delta\pi$; e. g. $\delta\pi\pi\omega\varsigma$, &c.; — κ in $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\kappa\omicron\nu$, $\pi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\kappa\kappa\acute{\alpha}\nu$; — τ in $\delta\tau\tau\iota$, $\delta\tau\tau\epsilon\omicron$, $\delta\tau\tau\epsilon\nu$; — δ in $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma\epsilon$, $\acute{\alpha}\delta\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\delta\delta\eta\nu$.

REM. The doubling of ρ , when the augment is prefixed and in composition (§ 8, 12), can be omitted, if the verse requires it; e. g. $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu$ (from $\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\omega$), $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{o}\rho\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$. For the same reason, though but seldom, one of the consonants, which otherwise usually occur doubled, is omitted; e. g. $\text{'}\acute{O}\delta\upsilon\text{'}$ $\sigma\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\text{'}\acute{\Delta}\chi\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\upsilon\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, instead of $\text{'}\acute{O}\delta\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\text{'}\acute{\Delta}\chi\iota\lambda\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\upsilon\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma$.

DECLENSIONS.

§ 196. *Suffix $\phi\iota(\nu)$.*

In addition to the marks for the Cases, the Homeric dialect has the suffix $\phi\iota(\nu)$, which expresses the relation of the Dat., and in connection with prepositions, that of the Gen. This suffix is always appended to the unchanged stem of the word; e. g.

- I. Dec. only in the Sing.: $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\phi\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{o}$ $\nu\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\phi\iota\nu$.
- II. Dec. in Sing. and Pl.; all these forms, without respect to the accentuation of the Nom., are paroxytones ($\acute{o}\phi\iota$): $\theta\epsilon\acute{o}\phi\iota\nu$ (for $\theta\epsilon\acute{o}\omega\nu$), *of the gods*, $\acute{\alpha}\pi'$ $\omicron\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{o}\phi\iota\nu$ (for $\omicron\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{o}\omega\nu$), *of bones*.
- III. Dec. almost exclusively in the Pl.: $\delta\rho\epsilon\sigma\phi\iota(\nu)$, *upon the mountains*, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$ $\sigma\tau\eta\theta\epsilon\sigma\phi\iota$ (comp. § 44), $\nu\acute{\alpha}\phi\iota$.

§ 197. *First Declension.*

1. Instead of the long α , η is used through all the Cases of the Sing.; e. g. $\Pi\eta\nu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\eta\varsigma$, $\Pi\eta\nu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\eta$ from $\Pi\eta\nu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\alpha$, $\phi\rho\eta\gamma\rho\eta\acute{\eta}$, $\text{Bor}\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$, $\text{Bor}\acute{\epsilon}\eta$, $\text{Bor}\acute{\epsilon}\eta\nu$.

Exceptions: $\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$, goddess, $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu$; $\text{Nav}\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}\acute{\alpha}$, $\text{F}\acute{\epsilon}\iota\acute{\alpha}$; $\text{Al}\nu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\text{Al}\gamma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\text{'}\acute{\epsilon}\rho\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$, and some other proper names in $\alpha\varsigma$ pure. The Voc. of $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\mu\phi\eta$ is $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\mu\phi\alpha$.

2. Substantives in $\epsilon\iota\alpha$ and $\omicron\iota\alpha$, derived from adjectives in $\eta\varsigma$ and $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, and also some other feminines, change short α of the Attic dialect into η ; e. g. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon\eta$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\eta$, $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\omicron\iota\eta$, $\kappa\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\eta$, instead of $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\epsilon\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\alpha$, $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\omicron\iota\alpha$, $\kappa\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\acute{\alpha}$.

3. The Nom. Sing. of masculines, in a great number of words, have the ending *ᾱ* (like the Lat.), instead of *ης*, according to the necessities of the verse; e. g. *ἰππότᾱ, αἰχμητᾱ, μητίετα, εὐρύοπα*. The Voc. retains in all these the ending *ᾱ*.

4. The Gen. Sing. of masculines has the following endings: *ᾱο*, *ω* (contracted from *ωο*) and *εω*; the last ending *εω* is always pronounced with synizesis, and in relation to the accent, *ω* is considered short (§ 30, Rem. 2); e. g. *Ἑρμείας*, Gen. *Ἑρμείᾱο* and *Ἑρμείω*; *Βορέης*, Gen. *Βορέᾱο* and *Βορέω*; *Ἀτρείδης*, Gen. *Ἀτρείδᾱο* and *Ἀτρείδεω*.

5. The Gen. Pl. of masculines and feminines has the endings: *ᾱων*, *ῶν*, and *έων* (*έων* is regularly pronounced with synizesis); e. g. *κλισιάων*, *κλισιῶν*, *πυλάων*, *πυλείων*.

6. The Dat. Pl.: *ησι(ν)*, *ης*, and *αις* (only in *θεαῖς* and *ἁκταῖς*); e. g. *κλισίησι(ν)*, *πέτρης πρὸς μεγάλῃσι*.

§ 198. *Second Declension.*

1. Gen. Sing.: *ου* and *οιο*; e. g. *ᾄμου*, *ᾄμοιο* from *ᾄμος*, *ὄ, shoulder*.

2. Gen. and Dat. Dual: *οιιν* (instead of *ου*); e. g. *ᾄμοιιν*.

3. Dat. Pl.: *οισι(ν)* and *οις*; e. g. *ᾄμοισιν*, *ᾄμοις*.

4. Attic Declension. Gen. Sing.: *ῶο*, instead of *ω*; e. g. *Πηνελῶο*, from *Πηνέλεως*. In *γάλας*, *sister-in-law*, *Ἄθως* and *Κῶς*, the *ως* produced by contraction, is resolved by *ο*; e. g. *γαλόως*, *Ἀθόως*, *Κόως*.

5. Contracted forms of the second Dec. occur but seldom, viz. *νοῦς*, usually *νόες*, *χειμάρρους*, and *χειμάρροος*, *Πάνθους*, *Πάνθου*, *Πάνθφ*. With those in *εος*, *εον*, Homer either lengthens the *ε* into *ει*, or employs synizesis, as the nature of the verse requires; e. g. *χρύσειος*.

§ 199. *Third Declension.*

1. Dat. Pl.: *σι(ν)*, *σσι(ν)*, *εσι(ν)*, and *εσσι(ν)*. The endings *εσι* and *εσσι*, like the other Case-endings, are always appended to the pure stem; e. g. *κύν-εσσι* (from *κύων*, Gen. *κυν-ός*), *νεκύ-εσσι* (from *νέκυς*, *υ-ος*), *χείρ-εσι*. In neuters, which have a radical *σ* in the Nom. (§ 42, 1. and § 44), this *σ* is dropped; e. g. *ἐπέ-εσσι* (instead of *ἐπίσ-εσσι*, from *τὸ ἔπος*, instead of *ἔπες*), *δεπᾶ-εσσιιν* (from *τὸ δέπας*); *ν* is dropped in stems ending in *αν*, *εν*, *ον* (§ 41); e. g. *βό-εσσι* (instead of *βόφ-εσσι*, *δον-ίδις*), *ἱππῆ-εσσι*. — The ending *σσι* is appended

almost exclusively to stems, which end in a vowel; e. g. νέκυ-σσι (from νέκυς, υ-ος).

2. Gen. and Dat. Dual: οἱιν (as in Dec. II.); e. g. ποδοῖν.

3. The Acc. Sing. of those in υς sometimes has the ending α; e. g. εὐρέα πάντων, ἰχθῦα, νέα, instead of εὐρύν, ἰχθύν, καῖν.

4. The words γέλως, *laughter*, ἰδρώς, *sweat*, and ἔρως, *love*, which properly belong to the third Dec., in particular Cases in Homer, are declined like the Attic second Dec.: γέλω and γέλων, instead of γέλωτα; γέλφ, instead of γέλωτι; ἰδρῶ, ἰδρῶ, instead of ἰδρώτα, ἰδρώτι; ἔρφ, instead of ἔρωτι.

5. Those in ις, Gen. ιδος, especially proper names, often have the inflection ιος, &c., and in the Dat. always; e. g. μήνιος, Θέτιος, Θέτι.

6. The neuter οὖς, ὠτός, *ear* (§ 39), in Homer has the form οὔας, οὔατος, Pl. οὔατα; the neuters στῆαρ, *fat*, οὐθαρ, *breast*, and πείραρ, *issue*, have ἄτος in the Gen.: στῆατος, οὐθατα, πείρατα, πείρασι. In the neuters τέρας, κέρας, and κρέας (§ 39), the τ is dropped; e. g. τέραα, ἄων, ἄεσσι; Dat. κέρα, Pl. κέρα, κεράων, κεράεσσι and κέρασι; Pl. κρέα, κρεάων, κρεῶν and κρεῖων, κρεάσιν.

7. In the words mentioned under § 36, Homer can either retain or omit ε, as the verse may require; e. g. ἀνῆρ, ἀνέρος, and ἀνδρός, ἀνέρι and ἀνδρί, &c. (but only ἀνδρῶν, ἀνδράσι, and ἀνδρέσσι); γαστήρ, ἔρος, ἔρι, and γαστρός, γαστρί, γαστέρα, γαστέρες; Δημήτηρ, ἡτέρος, and ἡτρος, Δημητέρα; θυγάτηρ, θυγατέρος, and θύγατρος, &c., θυγατέρεσσι, but θυγατρῶν; πατήρ and μήτηρ, τέρος and τρος, &c.

8. The word ἰχώρ, *blood of the gods*, in the Acc. has ἰχῶ, instead of ἰχώρα, and κυκεών, *mixed drink*, in the Acc. has κυκεῶ or κυκειῶ.

9. To § 41¹ belong αυς, ευσ, ους. Of γραῦς, there occur in Homer only Nom. γρηῦς, γρηῦς, Dat. γρηῖ, and the Voc. γρηῦ and γρηῦ. The word βοῦς does not admit contraction, thus: βόες, βόας; Dat. Pl. βό-εσσι, see No. 1.

10. § 41. In common nouns in εὺς and in the proper name Ἀχιλλεύς, η is used instead of ε in all the forms in which υ (F) of the stem is dropped; e. g. βασιλεύς, Voc. εὔ, Dat. Pl. εὔσι (except ἀριστή-εσσιν from ἀριστεύς), but βασιλῆος, ἦι, ἦα, ἦες, ἦας (α in the Acc. Sing. and Pl. is short). Among the proper names, the following are to be specially noticed: Ὀδυσσεύς, Ὀδυσσηός, and Ὀδυσῆος and Ὀδυσσεός, also Ὀδυσσεύς (contracted), Ὀδυσῆι and Ὀδυσεῖ, Ὀδυσσηῖα and Ὀδυ-

¹ These numbers refer to the sections in the first part of the Grammar.

σέα, also Ὀδυσῇ; Πηλεὺς, Πηλῆος and εὖος, ἦϊ and εἶ, ἦα; the others, as Ἀτρεὺς, Τυδεὺς, generally retain ε, and contract εος in the Gen. by synizesis, and sometimes εα in the Acc. into η, thus: Τυδεός, εἶ, εα, and ἦ.

11. § 42. ης and ες, Gen. εος. The Gen. Sing. remains uncontracted; the Nom. Pl. is εες and εις; the Gen. Pl. remains uncontracted (except when the ending εων is preceded by a vowel, in which case contraction takes place; e. g. *ζαχρηῶν* from *ζαχρηέων*, which is from *ζαχρηής*, *impetuous*), also the Acc. Pl. εας. Ἀρης is thus declined: Ἀρηος and εος, Dat. Ἀρηϊ, Ἀρη, Ἀρεϊ, Acc. Ἀρη and Ἀρην; Voc. Ἀρες and Ἀρες.

12. § 42. Proper names in κλης contract εε into η; e. g. Ἡρακλῆς, κληος, ἦϊ, ἦα, Voc. Ἡράκλεις; but adjectives in ἐης have both ει and η; e. g. ἀκλῆς, ἀκληίς, ἀγακληος, but εὐκλείας (Acc. Pl.) from εὐκλῆς, εὐρρέης, Gen. εὐρρέιος from εὐρρέης. So the forms δυσκλεῖα, υπερδία, instead of εέα, occur.

13. § 43. ως, Gen. ωος. In Homer, the contracted forms ἦρω Dat., and Μίνω Acc. occur. Of the words in ὦς and ω, Gen. ὄος, only χρώς and its compounds are uncontracted: χροός, χροῖ, χροά.

14. § 44. (a) ας, Gen. αος; the Dat. Sing. is uncontracted or contracted, according to the necessities of the verse; e. g. γήραϊ and γήρα. But the Nom. and Acc. Pl. are always contracted; e. g. δέπα. — (b) ος, Gen. εος; according to the necessities of the verse, both the uncontracted and contracted forms are used (except in the Gen. Pl., which always remains uncontracted; also in the Gen. Sing., except in some substantives which contract εος into εως; e. g. Ἐρέβους, θάρσους); Dat. θέρεϊ and θέρει, κάλλεϊ and κάλλει; Nom. and Acc. plurals in εα commonly remain uncontracted, but must be pronounced with synizesis; e. g. νείεα, βέλεα. — In σπέος, κλείος, δέος, χρέος, ε is sometimes lengthened into η, thus: Gen. σπειούς, Dat. σπηϊ, Acc. σπέος and σπέιος, Gen. Pl. σπειών, Dual σπέεσι and σπήεσσι; χρέος and χρείος; κλεία and κλεία.

15. § 45. ις, Gen. ιος; υς, Gen. υος. The Dat. Sing. is contracted; e. g. οἰζυῖ, πληθυῖ, νέκυι; the Acc. Pl., as the verse may require, is sometimes uncontracted, sometimes, and indeed more commonly, contracted; e. g. ιχθύς, instead of ιχθύας δρύς; the Nom. Pl. never suffers contraction, but is pronounced with synizesis; e. g. ιχθύες (dissyllable). The Dat. Pl. ends in ὕσσι and ὕεσσι (dissyllable); e. g. ιχθύεσσιν and ιχθύεσσιν.

16. § 46. ις and ι, Gen. ιος (Att. εως); υς and υ, Gen. υος (Att. εως). (a) Words in ες retain the ε of the stem through all the

Cases, and are always contracted in the Dat. Sing., and sometimes in the Acc. Pl.; e. g. πόλις, *ιος, ῖ*, Pl. *ιες, ιων, ισι, ιας*, and *ῖς*. The Dat. Sing. has also the endings *εῖ* and *ει*; e. g. πόσει and πόσει, from πόσις; in some words the *ι* of the stem is changed into *ε* in other Cases also; e. g. ἐπάλξεις (Acc.), ἐπάλξεσιν, especially in πόλις, which moreover, as the verse requires, can lengthen *ε* into *η*, thus: Gen. πόλιος, πόλιος, and πόλιος, &c., and in *δῖς, ονίς*, Dat. Pl. δῖεσιν, οῖεσιν, δεσιν. — (b) Words in *ῦς*, which in the Att. Gen. end in *εως*, have *εος*, and in the Dat. Sing. both the uncontracted and contracted forms; e. g. εὐρέϊ, πήχει, πλατεί; in the other Cases, the uncontracted forms are commonly used, though these are generally to be pronounced with synizesis.

§ 200. *Anomalous Words* (Comp. § 47).

1. Γόνυ (τό, *knee*) and δόρυ (τό, *spear*):

Sing. γούνατος and γουνός	δούρατος and δουρός, δούρατι and δουρί
Pl. N. γούνατα and γούνα	δούρατα and δούρα; Dual δούρε
G. γούνων	δούρων
D. γούνασι (σσι) and γούνεσσι	δούρασι and δούρεσσι.

2. Κάρα (τό, *head*).

Sing. N. κάρη	Gen. κάρητος	καρήματος	κρατός	κράματος
	Dat. κάρητι	καρήματι	κρατί	κράατι
	Acc. κάρη (κράτα, Masc., Od. 8, 92).			

Plur. N. κάρᾱ	καρήματα (and κάρηνα)
G. κράτων	(" καρήνων)
D. κρασί	
A. κράατα	(" κάρηνα).

3. Ναῦς (ἡ, *ship*):

Sing. N. νῆς	Plur. νῆες and νέες
G. νῆος and νεός	νηών and νῶν
D. νηῖ	νηυσί, νήεσσι, νέεσσι.
A. νῆα and νεᾶ	νῆας and νέας.

4. Χεῖρ (ἡ, *hand*), Dat. χερί, Acc. χέρα, Dat. Pl. χεῖρεσιν and χεῖρεσσιν.

§ 201. *Adjectives*.

1. The adjectives βαθύς and ὠκύς have sometimes the feminine form *εα* or *έη*: βαθέης, βαθέην, ὠκία. Some adjectives in *ύς* are also of common gender; e. g. Ἥρη θῆλυς εὐούσα, ἡδύς αὐτημή.

2. Adjectives in *ήεις, ήεσσα, ήεν* often occur in the contracted form: *ής, ήσσα, ήν*; e. g. *τιμής*; those in *όεις, όεσσα, όεν* contract *οε* into *ευ*; e. g. *πедία λωπεύντα*.

3. *Πολύς* (§ 48) is thus inflected:

Nom. Sing. *πολύς* and *πουλύς*; *πολύ*; and *πολλός, πολλόν*; Gen. *πολέος*; Acc. *πολύν* and *πουλύν*; — Nom. Pl. *πολείες* and *πολείς*; Gen. *πολέων*; Dat. *πολέσι, πολέσσι, and πολέεσσι*; Acc. *πολείας* and *πολείς*.

§ 202. Comparison.

1. The endings *ώτερος* and *ώτατος* are sometimes used, although the vowel of the preceding syllable is long [comp. § 50, I. (a)]; e. g. *διζυρώτατος, κακοξινώτερος*. Adjectives in *ής* and *ρος* have the Comparative in *ίων* and *ιστος*, though sometimes also the regular form; e. g. *γλυκύς, γλυκίων*; *βαθύς, βάθιστος*; *οίκτρος οίκτιστος* and *οικτρότατος*.

2. Anomalous forms (§ 52):

άγαθός, Com. *άρείων, λωίων, and λωίτερος*, Sup. *κάρτιστος*.
κακός, Com. *κακώτερος, χειρότερος, χερείων, χερειώτερος*, Sup. *ήκιστος*.
όλίγος, Com. *ολίζων*; — *ρήϊδιος*, Com. *ρήϊτερος*, Sup. *ρήϊστος* and *ρήϊτατος*.

βραδύς, Com. *βράσσων*, Sup. *βάρδιστος*; — *μακρός*, Com. *μάσσων*.
παχύς, Com. *πάσσων*.

§ 203. Pronouns.

1. S. N. *έγώ*, before a vowel *έγών* *σύ, τήν*

G. *έμέο, έμευ, μευ (μεν)* *σέο, σευ (σεν) έο, ευ (εϋ)*

έμέιο, έμέθεν *σείο, σίθεν, τεοίο είο, έθεν*

D. *έμοί, μοι* *σοί, τοι, τείν έοί, οί (οί)*

A. *έμέ, με* *σέ (σε) έε, έ (εί), μιν*

Dual N. *νώϊ* *σφῶϊν, σφῶϊ, σφῶ*

G. and D. *νώϊν* *σφῶϊν, σφῶν σφῶϊν (σφῶϊν)*

A. *νώϊ and νό* *σφῶϊ and σφῶ σφῶέ (σφῶε)*

Plur. N. *ήμεις, άμμες*

ύμεις, θμμες

G. *ήμειων, ήμείων* *ύμειων, ύμείων σφέων (σφεων), σφῶν (σφῶν), σφείων*

D. *ήμϊν, ήμϊν, άμμι(ν)* *ύμϊν, ύμμι(ν) σφίσι(ν) [σφισι(ν)], σφί(ν) [σφι(ν)]*

A. *ήμέας, ήμας, άμμε* *ύμέας, ύμμε σφέας (σφεας), σφᾶς (σφας), σφε.*

2. The compound forms of the reflexive pronouns *ἐμῶντοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, &c.* never occur in Homer; instead of them he uses the personal pronouns and the pronoun *αὐτός* *separately*; e. g. *ἔμ' αὐτόν, ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ, ἐμεῦ αὐτῆς, ἔαυτήν, οἱ αὐτῇ.*

3. Possessive pronouns: *τέός, ἡ, ὦν*, instead of *σός*; *έός, ἡ, ὦν*, and *ός, ἡ, ὦν, suus, a, um*; *ἑμός, ἡ, ὦν*, instead of *ἡμέτερος*; *ρωϊτερος, α, ων*, of *us both*; *ὑμός, ἡ, ὦν*, instead of *ὑμέτερος*; *σφωϊτερος, α, ων*, of *you both*; *σφός, ἡ, ὦν*, instead of *σφέτερος*.

4. Demonstrative pronouns: *τοῖο* and *τεῦ*, instead of *τοῦ*; *τοί* and *ταί*, instead of *οἱ* and *αἱ*; *τάων*, instead of *τῶν*; *τοῖσι*, instead of *τοῖς*; *ταῖσι, τῇσι*, and *τῇς*, instead of *ταῖς*; — *ὅδε* Dat. Pl. *τοῖςδεσι* and *τοῖςδεσσι*, instead of *τοῖςδε*.

5. Relative pronouns: *ὅς*, instead of *ὃς*; *οἷο, δοῦ*, instead of *οὗ*, *έης*, instead of *ἧς*; *ῆσι* and *ῆς*, instead of *αἷς*.

6. Indefinite and interrogative pronouns: (a) Gen. *τίο, τευ*, instead of *τινός*; Dat. *τίῳ, τῷ*, instead of *τινί*; Pl. *τίσσα*, instead of *τινά*; Gen. *τίων*, instead of *τινῶν*; Dat. *τίοισι*, instead of *τισί*; — (b) Gen. *τίο, τεῦ*, instead of *τινός*.

(c) <i>ὅστις</i> : Sing. N. <i>ὅτις</i> , Neut. <i>ὅτι, ὅττι</i>	Plur. <i>ὅτινα</i>
G. <i>ὅτεν, ὅτεο, ὅττεο, ὅττεν</i>	<i>ὅτεων</i>
D. <i>ὅτεφ, ὅτφ</i>	<i>ὀτίοισι</i>
A. <i>ὀτινα</i> , Neut. <i>ὀτι, ὀττι</i>	<i>ὀτινας, ὀτινα, ὀσσα.</i>

§ 204. Numerals.

The collateral form of *μία* is *ῖα, ῖης, ῖη, ῖαν*, and of *ένί*, the form *ῖφ*. *Δύο, δύο* are indeclinable; collateral forms of these are *δοιῶ, δοιοί, δοιαί, δοιά, &c.* *Πίσυρες, α*, instead of *τέσσαρες, α*. *Δυνώδεκα* and *δυοκαιδεκα* and *δῶδεκα*. *Ἑίκοσι*, instead of *είκοσι*. *Ὀγδῶκοντα* and *έννηκοντα*, instead of *ὀγδοήκοντα* and *έννεήκοντα*. *Ἑννεάχιλοι* and *δεκάχιλοι*, instead of *έννακισχιλιοι* and *μύριοι*. The endings *άκοντα* and *άκόσιοι* become *ήκοντα, ηκόσιοι*. Ordinals: *τρίτατος, τέττατος, έβδόματος, ὀγδόματος, έννατος* and *είνατος*.

THE VERB.

§ 205. Augment. — Reduplication.

1. The augment is prefixed or omitted, as the verse requires; e. g. *λῦσε, θέσαν, ὄρατο, ἔλε*. In the Perf. the temporal augment is omitted only in single words; e. g. *ἄνωγα*.

2. Words which have the digamma, always take the syllabic augment; e. g. *ἀνδάνω*, *ἔαδον*; *εἶδομαι*, *εἰσάμεν*, and also in the Part. *εἰσάμενος*. The *ε* seems to be lengthened on account of the verse, in *εἰοικυῖα* and *εὔαδε* (*ἔφαδε* from *ἀνδάνω*).

3. The verbs *οἰνοχοέω* and *ἀνδάνω* take the syllabic and temporal augment at the same time, viz. *ἐφνοχόει*, yet more frequently *φῖνοχόει*, *ἐφνδανε* and *φνδανε*.

4. The reduplication of *ρ* occurs in *ῥερυνώμενος* from *ῥνπώ*, to make foul. On the contrary, the Perfects *ἔμμορα* (from *μείρομαι*) and *ἔσσυμαι* (from *σένω*) are formed according to the analogy of verbs beginning with *ρ*. — *Κτάομαι* makes *ἔκτεμαι* in the Perf.

5. The second Aor. Act. and Mid., also, frequently takes the reduplication; this remains through all the modes, also in the Inf. and Part. The simple augment *ε* is but seldom prefixed to this in the Ind.; thus, e. g. *κάμνω*, to become weary, second Aor. Subj. *κεκάμω*; *κέλομαι*, to command, *έκεκλόμην*; *λαγχάνω*, to obtain, *λέλαχον*; *λαμβάνω*, to receive, *λελαβίσθαι*; *φράζω*, to say, *πέφραδον*, *ἐπέφραδον*.

6. The following are examples of the Homeric Perfects with the Attic reduplication (§ 89); e. g. *ἀλάομαι*, to wander, *ἀλ-ἀλημαι*; *ἄλξω* (*ἀκαχίζω*), to grieve, *ἀκ-ήχεμαι*, *ἀκ-άχημαι*; *ἐρείπω*, to demolish, *ἐρ-ερίπτω*; *ἐρίζω*, to contend, *ἐρ-ήρισμαι*.

7. Homeric Aorists with the Attic reduplication (§ 89, Rem.): *ἀλέξω*, to ward off, *ἤλ-αλκον*, *ἀλ-αλκείν*, *ἀλαλκών*; *ἐν-ίπτω*, to chide, *ἐν-ένιπον*; *ἔρ-νυμι*, to excite, *ῶρ-ορε*; and with the reduplication in the middle: *ἐρύκω*, to restrain, *ἤρύ-κα-κον*, Inf. *ἐρυκακείν*, and *ἐνίπτω*, *ἤν-πα-πεν*.

§ 206. *Personal-endings and Mode-vowels.*

1. First Pers. Sing. Act. Several subjunctives have the ending *μ*; e. g. *κτείνωμι*, instead of *κτείνω*, *ἐθέλωμι*, *ἴδωμι*, *τύχωμι*, *ἴκωμι*, *ἀγάγωμι*.

2. Second Pers. Sing. Act. The ending *σθα* (§§ 137 and 143) occurs in the second Pers. Pres. Ind. of verbs in *μ*; e. g. *τίθησθα*, *διδούσθα*; also frequently in the Subj. of other verbs; e. g. *ἐθέλῃσθα*, *εἴπῃσθα*, more seldom in the Opt.; e. g. *κλαίεισθα*, *βύλοισθα*.

3. Third Pers. Sing. Act. The Subj. sometimes has the ending *σι(ν)*; e. g. *ἐθέλῃσι(ν)*, *ἄγῃσι*, *ἀλάλῃσι*, *δφήσι* (instead of *δφ*), *μεθίῃσι*; the Opt. only in *παραφθαίῃσι*.

4. Personal-endings of the Plup. Active :

First Pers. Sing. *εα* (so always) ; e. g. *πεποιθεα, ἐτεθήπεα, ἦδεα*, instead of *ἐπεποιθειν, &c.*

Second " " *εας* ; e. g. *ἐτεθήπεας*, instead of *ἐτεθήπεις*.

Third " " *εε(ν)* ; e. g. *ἐγεγόνεε, καταλαλοίπεε, ἐβεβρώκεεν*.

REM. 1. The third Pers. Sing. Plup. Act. in *εα*, and also the same Pers. of the Impf. in *εα*, occurs in Homer before a vowel, with *ν* *ἐφελκυστικῶν* ; *ἐστήκειν, βεβλήκειν, ἥσκειν*, Impf. from *ἀσκέω*. Comp. § 143.

5. The second and third Pers. Dual of the historical tenses, Act. and Mid., are sometimes exchanged for each other : *τον* and *σθον*, instead of *την* and *σθην* ; e. g. *διώκετον, θαρήσσεσθον*, instead of *διωκέτην, θαρησσεσθήν*.

6. The second Pers. Sing. Mid. appears either in the uncontracted form *εαι, ηαι, εο, αο* ; e. g. *λείπεαι, λιλαιέαι, ἀφίκηαι, ἐρύσσεαι, ἐπαύρηαι, ὑπελύσσο, ἐγείναιο*, or in the contracted form *η* (from *εαι, ηαι*), *εν* (from *εο*), *ω* (from *αο*) ; e. g. *ἀφίκη, ἔπλεν, ἔρχεν, ἐκρέμω*. The endings *εαι* and *εο* are also lengthened into *ειαί* and *ειο*, or one *ε* is dropped ; e. g. *μυθείαι, νείαι, ἔρειο, σπείο* ; — *μυθείαι* (instead of *μυθείεαι*), *πωλείαι, ἔκλεο, ἐπώλεο*. — In the Perf. and Plup. Mid. or Pass. *σ* is sometimes dropped, viz. *μένμαι* (and *μένμη*, formed from *μένμε-σαι*), *βέβληται ἔσσου*.

7. The first Pers. Dual and Pl. Mid. ends in *μεσθον* and *μεθον*, *μεσθα* and *μεθα* ; e. g. *φραζόμεσθα* and *μεθα*.

8. The third Pers. Pl. Ind. Perf. and Plup. Mid. or Pass., and Opt. Mid. has the ending *αται, ατο*, instead of *νται, ντο* ; e. g. *ἀκηχέαται, πεφοβήατο, ἐστάλατο, τετράφαται, ἀρησαίατο, γενοίατο*.

9. The third Pers. Pl. Aor. Pass. has the ending *εν* (instead of *σαν*) ; e. g. *γράφεν*, instead of *ἐγράφησαν*.

10. The long mode-vowels of the Subj., viz. *ω* and *η*, are frequently shortened into *ε* and *ο*, as the verse may require ; e. g. *ἴωμεν*, instead of *ἰωμεν, στρέφεται*, instead of *στρέφηται*.

11. The Inf. Act. has the endings *έμεναι, έμεν*, and *ειν* (*ε* being the mode-vowel and *μεναι* the ending) ; e. g. *τυπτέμεναι, τυπτέμεν, τύπτειν* ; verbs in *άω* and *έω* have *ήμεναι* (the *η* arising from the contraction of the mode-vowel *ε* and the final vowel of the stem) ; e. g. *γοήμεναι (γοάω), φιλήμεναι (φιλέω)* ; with the ending *ήμεναι*, that of the Pass. Aorists corresponds ; e. g. *τυπήμεναι*, instead of *τυπήναι*. In the Pres. of verbs in *μι*, the endings *μεναι* and *μεν* are appended immediately to the unchanged stem of the Pres., and in the second Aor.

to the pure stem; e. g. *τιθέ-μεναι*, *τιθέ-μεν*; *ιστά-μεναι*; *διδό-μεναι*, *δεικνύ-μεναι*; *θέ-μεν*, *δό-μεναι*; there is an exception in the case of the second Aor. Inf. Act. of verbs in *α* and *υ*, which, as in the Ind., retain the long vowel; e. g. *στή-μεναι*, *δύ-μεναι*.

12. The Impf. and Aor. Ind. take the endings *σκον*, *ες*, *ε(ν)*, in the Mid. *σκόμην*, *ου* (*εο*, *εν*), *ετο*, when a *repeated* action is to be denoted; hence this is called the *Iterative form*; it regularly omits the augment; e. g. *διενεύ-ε-σκον*, *βοσκ-έ-σκοντο*, *νικά-σκομεν*, *καλέ-ε-σκε*, *ἐλάσ-α-σκειν*, *δό-σκε*, *δύ-σκε*, *στά-σκε*.

REM. 2. In verbs in *ω*, the mode-vowel of the Ind. is used before these endings; in those in *άω*, *άεσκον* is abridged into *άσσκον*, which, as the verse may require, can be lengthened into *άασσκον*; e. g. *ναιετάσσκον*; those in *έω* have *έεσκον*, seldom *εσσκον* (e. g. *καλέεσκειτο*), also *έεεσκον* (e. g. *νικεέεσκειν*); in verbs in *μ*, the mode-vowel is omitted.

§ 207. *Contraction and Resolution in Verbs.*

1. A. Verbs in *άω*. In these, the uncontracted form occurs only in single words and forms; e. g. *πέραον*, *κατεσκίαον*; always in *ύλάω* and those verbs which have a long *α* for their characteristic; e. g. *διψάων*, *πενθάων*, *ἐχραε* (from *χρᾶ-ω*, *to attack*). In some verbs, *α* is changed into *ε*, viz. *μενοίνεον*, from *μενοινάω*, *ἦντεον*, from *ἀντάω*, *ὀμόκλεον*, from *ὀμοκλάω*.

2. Instead of the uncontracted and contracted forms, there is a resolution of the contracted syllable by a similar vowel, *ā* (*α*) being resolved into *āā* (*ᾶα*) or *ūā* (*ῶα*), and *ω* into *ωω* or *ωω*; e. g. *ὀράσθαι* (instead of *ὀράσθαι*); *μενοινάα* (instead of *μενοινᾶ*); *ὀρώω* (instead of *ὀρώ*); *δρώωσι* (instead of *δρώσι*).

REM. In the Dual forms, *προσανθήτην*, *συλήτην*, *συνανήτην*, *φοιτήτην* (from verbs in *άω*), *αι* is contracted into *η*, and in *ὁμαρτήτην* and *ἀπειλήτην* (from verbs in *έω*), *ει* is contracted into *η*, instead of into *αι*.

3. When *ντ* comes after a contracted syllable, the short vowel may follow such contracted syllable; e. g. *ἡβῶντο*, instead of *ἡβῶντα*, *γελῶντες*; in the Opt. also, the protracted *ωοι*, instead of *ω* is found in *ἡβῶομι*, instead of *ἡβάομι* (= *ἡβῶμι*).

4. B. Verbs in *έω*. Contraction does not take place in all the forms in which *ε* is followed by the vowels *ω*, *φ*, *η*, *η*, *οι* and *ου*; e. g. *φιλέωμεν*, *φιλέομι*, &c.; yet such forms must commonly be pronounced with synizesis. In others, contraction is omitted or takes place, as the verse may require; e. g. *φιλέει*, *ἐρέω*, *δτρυνέουσα*; *αἰρέωμην*, *γένεν*.

Sometimes *ε* is lengthened into *ει*; e. g. *ἐτελείετο, μγάειν* (instead of *μγάη*, second Aor. Pass.).

5. C. Verbs in *όω*. These follow either the common rules of contraction, e. g. *γυνούμαι*, or they are not contracted, but lengthen *ο* into *ω*, so that the forms of verbs in *όω* resemble those of verbs in *άω*; e. g. *ιδρώνται, ιδρώουσα, ὑπνώντας* (comp. *ἡβώντα*); or they become wholly analogous to verbs in *άω*, since they resolve *οῖσι* (third Pers. Pl. Pres.) into *όωσι*, *οὔντο* into *όωντο*, *οίεν* into *όφεν*; e. g. (*ἀρόουσι*) *ἀρούσι ἀρώωσι* (comp. *ἀρώσι*); (*δηϊόντο*) *δηϊούντο δηϊόωσι* (comp. *ἀρώωντο*); (*δηϊοῖεν*) *δηϊοῖεν δηϊόφεν* (comp. *ἀρόφεν*).

§ 208. Formation of the Tenses.

1. The Attic Fut. (§ 83) occurs in verbs in *ίζω*; e. g. *κτεμιόυσι*. In verbs in *έω*, the ending *έω* is often used instead of *έσω*; e. g. *κορέεις*, instead of *κορέσεις*, *μαχέονται*, instead of *μαχέσονται*; in verbs in *άω*, after dropping *σ*, a corresponding short vowel is placed before the vowel formed by contraction; e. g. *ἀντιόω, εἰλώωσι, δαμάω*; of verbs in *ύω*, *έρύουσι* and *τανύουσι* occur.

2. The following liquid verbs form the Fut. and first Aor. with the ending *σω* and *σα*: *κείρω*, to shear off (*κέρσαι*), *κέλλω* to land (*κέλσαι*), *εἴλω*, to press (*ἔλσαι*), *κύρω*, to fall upon (*κύρσω*), *ἄρω* (*ἀραρίσκω*), to fit (*ἄρσαι*), *ῥυνμι* (*ῥρσω, ῥρσω*), to excite, *διαφθείρω*, to destroy (*διαφθέρσαι*), *φύρω*, to mix (*φύρσω*).

3. The following verbs form the Fut. without the tense-characteristic *σ*: *βέομαι* or *βείομαι* (second Pers. *βέη*), *I shall live*, *δήω*, *I shall find*, *κείω* or *κέω*, *I shall lie down*.

4. The following form the first Aor. without the tense-characteristic *σ*: *χέω*, to pour out, *ἔχευα*; *σεύω*, to put in motion, *ἔσσευα*; *ἀλέομαι* and *ἀλεόνομαι*, to avoid, *ἡλεύατο, ἀλενάμενος, ἀλέασθαι*; *καίω*, to burn, *ἔκηα* and *ἔκεα*.

5. The endings of the second Aor. are sometimes exchanged with those of the first Aor.: *βαίνω*, to go, *ἐβήσετο*, Imp. *βήσεο*; *δύομαι*, to plunge into, *ἐδύσετο*, Imp. *δύσεο*, Part. *δυσόμενος*; *ἄγω*, to lead, *ἄξετε, ἀξέμεν*; *ικνέομαι*, to come, *ἔξον*; *ἐλέγμην*, *I laid myself down to sleep*, Imp. *λίξο, λίξεο*; *ῥρνμι*, to incite, Imp. *ῥρσεο(εν)*; *φέρω*, to bear, *οἶσε, οἰσέμεναι*; *αἶδω*, to sing, Imp. *αἶσεο*.

6. In the first Aor. Pass. of some verbs, *ν* is prefixed before the ending *θην*, as the verse may require, viz. *διακρινθῆντε, κρινθείς, ἐκλίνθη* (§ 115, 3), *ιδρύνθην* (from *ιδρύω*), *ἀμπνύνθη* (from *πνύω*).

7. Several second Aorists, in order to make a dactyl, are formed by a transposition (*metathesis*) of the consonants; e. g. *ἔδρακον*, instead of *ἔδαρκον* (from *δέρκομαι*), *ἔπραθον* (from *πέρθω*), *ἔδραθον* (from *δαρθάνω*), *ἔμβροτον*, instead of *ἔμαρτον* (from *ἀμαρτάνω*). In like manner, on account of the metre, a vowel of the stem is dropped; e. g. *ἀγρόμενος*, from *ἀγερόμεν* (*ἀγείρω*, to assemble); *ἔγχετο*, from *ἐγερόμεν* (*ἐγείρω*, to awaken); *πέφνον*, *ἔπεφνον* (*ΦΕΝΩ*, to put to death).

8. Homer forms a first Perf. only from pure verbs, and such impure verbs as assume *ε* (§ 124) in forming the tenses, or are subject to metathesis; e. g. *χαίρω κεχάρηκα* (from *ΧΑΙΠΕΩ*); *βάλλω, βέβληκα* (from *ΒΑΑ*). Besides these, he forms only second Perfects; but even in pure verbs and in the impure verbs just mentioned, he rejects the *κ* in single persons and modes, and regularly in the Part.; thus these forms become analogous to those of the second Perf.; e. g. *κεκμηώς*, from *κάμνω*; *κεχαρηώς*, from *χαίρω*, *βεβῶς*, from *βαίνω* (*ΒΑΩ*).

§ 209. Conjugation in *μι*.

1. Even in Homer the forms of *έω* and *ώω* (§ 132, 2) occur in the second and third Pers. Sing. Pres. and Impf.; e. g. *ἐτίθει, διδοίς, διδοί*. — Also a reduplicated Fut. of *δίδωμι* occurs: *διδώσομεν* and *διδώσμεν*.

2. Verbs in *υμι* form an Opt. both in the Act. and Mid.; e. g. *ἐκδύμεν* (instead of *ἐκδυίημεν*), from *ἐκδύω, φύη* (instead of *φυίη*), from *φύω; δαινύτο*; so also *φθίο, φθίτο*, Opt. of *ἐφθίμην*, from *φθίω*.

3. The third Pers. Pl. Impf. and second Aor. in *ε-σαν, η-σαν, ο-σαν, ω-σαν, υ-σαν*, is shortened into *εν, αν, ον, υν*; e. g. *ἔτιθεν*, instead of *ἐτίθεσαν*, *ἔθεν*, instead of *ἔθεσαν*; *ἔσταν*, instead of *ἔστησαν*; *ἔδιδον*, instead of *ἐδίδοσαν*; *ἔδον*, instead of *ἔδοσαν*; *ἔφυν*, instead of *ἔφυσαν*.

4. In the second Pers. Sing. Imp. Pres. and second Aor. Mid., Homer rejects *σ* and uses the uncontracted form; e. g. *δαίνο* (instead of *δαίνυσσ*), *μάργαο, φάο, σύνθεο, ἔνθεο*.

5. The short stem-vowel is lengthened before the personal-endings beginning with *μ* and *ν*, as the verse may require; e. g. *τιθήμενος, διδόναι* (instead of *διδόναι*), *δίδωθι, ἴληθι*.

6. In the second Aor. Subj., the following forms are used, as the verse may require:

	<i>contracted :</i>	<i>resolved and lengthened forms :</i>
(a) ΣΤΑ Sing. 1. στῶ		στέω. στείω, βείω
2. στής		στήης
3. στή		στήη, ἐμβήη, φήη, φδήη
Dual στήτον		παροστήτον
Plur. 1. στώμεν		στέωμεν (dissyll.), στείομεν, καταβείομεν
2. στήτε		στήετε
3. στώσι(ν)		στέωσι(ν), περυστήωσι(ν)
(b) ΘΕ Sing. 1. θῶ		θίω, θείω, δαμείω
2. θής		θέης, θήης, θείης
3. θή		θείη, θήη, ἀνήη, μεθείη
Dual θήτον		θείτον
Plur. 1. θώμεν		θείωμεν, θείομεν
2. θήτε		δαμείετε
3. θώσι(ν)		θείωσι(ν), θείωσι(ν)
(c) ΔΟ Sing. 3. δῶ		δώησι(ν), δώη
Plur. 1. δώμεν		δώομεν
3. δώσι(ν)		δώωσι(ν).

REM. Instead of *ἐστησαν* (Aor. I.), the shortened form *ἐστάσαν* occurs, and instead of *ἐστάτε* (Perf.), the lengthened form *ἐστήτε*.

§ 210. Εἰμί (ΕΣ), *to be*.

Pres. Ind. 2. ἐσσί, εἰς.	Pl. 1. εἰμέν.	3. εἶσι(ν).
Subj. 1. ἔω, μετείω.	3. ἔη, ἔησι(ν), ἦσι(ν), εἴη.	Pl. 3. ἔωσι(ν).
Imp. 2. ἔσσο.	Inf. ἔμμεναι, ἔμεναι, ἔμεν.	Part. ἔών, ἐούσα.
Impf. Ind. 1. ἔα, ἦα, ἔον, ἔσκον.	2. ἔησθα.	3. ἔην, ἦεν, ἦν.
	Dual 3. ἦστην.	Pl. 3. ἔσαν, εἶατο (instead of ἦτο, from ἦμην).
	— Opt. 2. ἔοις.	3. ἔοι. Pl. 2. εἶτε. 3. εἶεν.
Fut. Ind. 1. ἔσομαι (ἔσσομαι), &c.	3. ἔσεται and ἐσείτα.	

§ 211. Εἶμι (Ι), *to go*.

Pres. Ind. 2. εἶσθα.	Subj. 2. ἦσθα.	Inf. ἵμεναι, ἵμεν, ἰμέμεναι.
Impf. Ind. 1. ἦια, ἦιον.	2. ἦες.	3. ἦε, ἦε(ν).
	Pl. 1. ἦομεν.	3. ἦτσαν, ἦσαν, ἦιον, ἴσαν.
	— Opt. ἴοι, ἰεῖν.	
Fut. Ind. 1. εἴσομαι.	Aor. Ind. 3. εἶσατο and ἐείσατο.	Dual 3. εἰσάσθην.

VERBS IN *α*, WHICH IN THE SECOND AOR. ACT. AND MID., IN THE PERF. AND PLUP. ACT., AND PRES. AND IMPF., FOLLOW THE ANALOGY OF VERBS IN *μ*.

§ 212. (1) *Second Aor. Act. and Mid.* (Comp. § 142).

A. The Characteristic is a Vowel: *α, ε, ι, ο, υ*.

βαλλω, to throw, second Aor. Act. (ΒΑΑ-, *ἔβλην*). *ξυμβλήτην*, Inf. *ξυμβλήμεναι* (instead of *ἦναι*); second Aor. Mid. (*ἐβλημην*) *ἔβλητο*, *ξύμβληντο*, Subj. *ξύμβληται*, *βλήεται*, Opt. *βλείο* (from ΒΑΕ-), Inf. *βλήσθαι*, Part. *βλήμενος*. Hence the Fut. *βλήσομαι*.

γηράω or *γηράσκω*, to grow old, second Aor. Act. third Pers. Sing. *ἐγήρᾱ*, Part. *γηράς*.

κτείνω, to kill, second Aor. Act. *ἔκταν*, Pl. *ἔκταμεν*, third Pers. Pl. *ἔκταν*, Subj. Pl. *κτέωμεν*, Inf. *κτάμεναι*, *κτάμεν*, Part. *κτάς*; second Aor. Mid. with passive sense, *ἀπέκτατο*, *κτάσθαι*, *κτάμενος*.

οὔτάω, to wound, second Aor. Act. third Pers. Sing. *οὔτα*, Inf. *οὔτάμεναι*, *οὔτάμεν*; second Aor. Mid. *οὔτάμενος*, wounded.

πελάζω, to approach, second Aor. Mid. *ἐπλήμην*, *πλήτο*, *πλήντο*.

πλήθω (*πίμπλημι*), to fill, second Aor. Mid. *ἔπλητο*, Opt. *πλείμην* (from ΠΑΕ-), Imp. *πλήσο*.

πτήσσω, to shrink with fear, second Aor. Act. third Pers. Dual *καταπτήτην*.

φθάνω, to anticipate, second Aor. Mid. *φθάμενος*.

REM. From *ἔβην* come the forms *βᾶτην* (third Pers. Dual), and *ὑτέρβᾶσαν* (third Pers. Pl.), with a short stem-vowel.

ΔΑΩ, Epic stem of *διδάσκω*, to teach, second Aor. Act. (ΔΑΕ-), *ἐδάην*, I learned, Subj. *δαείω*, Inf. *δαίμεναι*.

φθί-νω, to destroy and vanish, second Aor. Mid. *ἐφθίμην*, Opt. *φθίμην*, *φθίτο* (§ 210, 2), Imp. *φθίσθω*, Inf. *φθίσθαι*, Part. *φθίμενος*.

βιβρώσκω, to eat, second Aor. Act. *ἔβρων*.

πλώω, to swim, second Aor. Act. *ἔπλων*, Part. *πλώς*, Gen. *ώντος*.

κλύω, to hear, second Aor. Act. Imp. *κλύθι*, *κλύτε*, *κέκλῦθι*, *κέκλῦτε*.

λύω, to loose, second Aor. Mid. *λύτο*, *λύντο*.

πνέω, to breathe, second Aor. Mid. (IINY-), *ἄμπνῦτο*, instead of *ἀνέπνῦτο*, he took breath.

σείω, to put in motion, second Aor. Mid. *ἑσσύμην*, I strove, *ἔσσυο*, *σύτο*.

χέω, to pour, second Aor. Mid. *χύντο*, *χύμενος*.

(b) The Stem ends in a Consonant.

PRELIMINARY REM. The τ of the inflection-ending, when it comes immediately after the stem-consonant, is changed into θ in some Perfects.

ἀνῶγα, to command, *ἀνῶμεν*, Imp. *ἀνῶχθι*, *ἀνῶχθω*, *ἀνῶχθε*.

ἐγρήγορα, I awake (from *ἐγείρω*, I awaken), Imp. *ἐγρήγορθε*, Inf. *ἐγρηγόρθαι*; hence *ἐγρηγόρασι*, instead of *ἐγρηγόρασι*.

πέποιθα, I trust (from *πείθω*, to persuade), Plup. *ἐπέπιθμεν*.

οἶδα, I know (from *ΕΙΔΩ*, video), *ἴδμεν*, instead of *ἴσμεν*, Inf. *ἴδμεναι*.

ἴσους, I am like (from *ΕΙΚΩ*), second and third Pers. Dual *ἴκτον*; third Pers. Plup. Dual *ἴκτην*; hence, Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ἴκτο*.

πάσχω, to suffer, Perf. *πέποσθε*, instead of *πεπόνθατε*.

§ 214. (3) Present and Imperfect.

ἀνύω, to accomplish, Opt. Impf. *ἀνύτο(ᾷ)*.

τάνυω, to expand, to stretch, *τάνυται* (instead of *τάνδεται*).

εἰρύω and *εἰρύω*, to draw, *εἰρύται*, instead of *εἰρυνται*, Inf. *εἰρυσθαι*, in the sense of to protect, to guard.

ἔδω, to eat, Inf. *ἔδμεναι*.

φέρω, to bear, Imp. *φέρε*, instead of *φέρετε*.

B. The Characteristic is a Consonant.

ἄλλομαι, *to leap*, second Aor. Mid. ἄλσο, ἄλτο, ἐπάλμενος, ἐπιάλμενος, Subj. ἄληται.

ἀραρίσκω (ΑΡΩ), *to fit*, second Aor. Mid. ἀρμενος, *fitted to*.

αἰνέω, *to seize*, arising from *ἔλτο* (from *ελεῖν*, second Aor. of *αἰρέω*).

δέχομαι, *to take*, second Aor. Mid. ἔδεκτο, Imp. δέξο, Inf. δέχθαι; the first Pers. ἐδέγμην and the Part. δέγμενος, like the Perf. δέδεγμαi, signify *to expect*.

ἐλελίξω, *to whirl*, second Aor. Mid. ἐλέλικτο.

ἐκτάμαι, *to come*, second Aor. Mid. ἔκτο, ἔκμενος, and ἱκμενος, *favorable*.

λέγομαι, *to lie down, select, to count over*, second Aor. Mid. ἐλέγμην, ἔλεκτο, λέκτο.

μαίνω, *to soil*, μιάνην (third Pers. Dual, instead of ἐμάν-σθην).

μῖγνυμι, *to mix*, second Aor. Mid. μῖκτο.

ᾀρνυμι, *to excite*, second Aor. Mid. ᾀρτο, Imp. ᾀρσο, ᾀρσσο, Inf. ᾀρθαι, Part. ᾀρμενος.

πᾀλλω, *to brandish, hurt*, second Aor. Mid. πᾀλτο, *he sprang*.

πέρθω, *to destroy*, second Aor. Mid. πέρθαι, instead of πέρθ-σθαι.

πήγνυμι, *to make firm, to fix*, second Aor. Mid. πήκτο, κατέπηκτο.

§ 213. (2) Perf. and Plup. Active.

(a) The Stem ends in a Vowel.

γίγνομαι, *to become*, Perf. Pl. γέγαμεν, ᾄτε, ᾄσι(ν), Inf. γεγάμεν, Part. γεγαώς, Plup. ἐκεγάτην.

βαίνω, *to go*, Perf. Pl. βέβαμεν, &c.; Plup. βέβασαν.

δεῖδω, *to fear*, Inf. δειδίμεν, instead of δειδύειναι, Imp. δείδιθι, δειδίτε; Plup. ἐδειδίμεν, ἐδείδισαν.

ἔρχομαι, *to come*, ἐιλήλουθμεν.

• θνήσκω, *to die*, Perf. Pl. τέθναμεν, τεθᾶσι, Imp. τέθναθι, Inf. τεθνάμεν and τεθνάμεναι, Part. τεθνηώς, ὤτος, τεθνεῶτι; Plup. Opt. τεθναῖην.

ΤΑΛΛΩ, *to dare*, Perf. Pl. τέτλαμεν, Imp. τέτλαθι, Inf. τετλάμεν, Part. τετληώς.

ΜΑΩ, *to desire*, Perf. Pl. μέμασιν, ᾄμεν, ᾄτε, ᾄσι, Imp. μεμάτω, Part. μεμαώς, ὤτος and ὄτος; Plup. μέμασαν.

(b) The Stem ends in a Consonant.

PRELIMINARY REM. The τ of the inflection-ending, when it comes immediately after the stem-consonant, is changed into θ in some Perfects.

ἀνῶγα, to command, *ἀνῶμεν*, Imp. *ἀνῶχθι*, *ἀνῶχθω*, *ἀνῶχθε*.

ἐγρήγορα, I awake (from *ἐγείρω*, I awaken), Imp. *ἐγρήγορθε*, Inf. *ἐγρηγόρθαι*; hence *ἐγρηγόρθασι*, instead of *ἐγρηγόρασι*.

πέποιθα, I trust (from *πείθω*, to persuade), Plup. *ἐπέπειθμεν*.

οἶδα, I know (from *ΕΙΔΩ*, video), *ἴδμεν*, instead of *ἴσμεν*, Inf. *ἴδμεναι*.

ἔοικα, I am like (from *ΕΙΚΩ*), second and third Pers. Dual *ἔϊκτον*; third Pers. Plup. Dual *ἔϊκτην*; hence, Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ἔϊκτο*.

πάσχω, to suffer, Perf. *πέποσθε*, instead of *πεπόνθατε*.

§ 214. (3) Present and Imperfect.

ἀνύω, to accomplish, Opt. Impf. *ἄντρο(ᾷ)*.

τανύω, to expand, to stretch, *τάνυται* (instead of *τανύεται*).

ἐρύω and *εἰρύω*, to draw, *εἰρύεται*, instead of *ἐρύεται*, Inf. *ἔρυσθαι*, *εἰρυσθαι*, in the sense of to protect, to guard.

ἔδω, to eat, Inf. *ἔδμεναι*.

φέρω, to bear, Imp. *φέρε*, instead of *φέρετε*.

CATALOGUE OF PRINCIPAL VERBS.

THE accompanying list of verbs has been collated, not as any way an exhaustive vocabulary, but simply as a convenience in finding the more common principal parts of such verbs as are selected.

The list is based upon that of Dr. Baird, prepared by him for the use of schools. It is hoped that the student may, by such a list, familiarize himself with the dialectic forms more readily than by reference to a lexicon. The rarer forms are not usually mentioned.

ἀγάλλω, *adorn*, f. ἀγαλῶ, 1 aor. ἤγηλα. 1 aor. inf. ἀγήλαι.

ἀγάμαι, *admire*, f. ἀγάσομαι (Ep. σσ), 1 aor. ἡγασάμην, ἡγάσθην. Pres. and imp. like ἴσταμαι.

ἀγγέλλω, *announce*, f. ἀγγελῶ (Ion. έω, Dor. ιῶ), pf. ἤγγελκα, 1 aor. ἤγγειλα (Dor. ἄγγειλα), 2 aor. ἤγγελον.

ἀγείρω, *collect*, f. ἀγερῶ, pf. p. ἀγήγερμαι, 1 aor. ἤγειρα, 2 aor. ἀγερόμην. 2 aor. part. sync. ἀγρόμενος.

ἀγνοέω, *know not*, f. ἀγνοήσω, pf. ἡγνόηκα, pf. p. ἡγνόημαι, 1 aor. ἡγνόησα, ἡγνόηθην. Fut. pass. ἀγνοηθήσομαι.

ἀγνύμι, *break*, f. ἄξω, pf. p. ἔαγμαi, 1 aor. ἔαξα (Ep. ἤξα), 2 aor. ἐάην (r. ἀγην), 2 pf. ἔαγα (Ion. ἔηγα).

ἄγω, *lead*, f. ἄξω (Dor. ἄξῶ), pf. ἤχα. ἀγόχα, pf. p. ἤγμαι, 1 aor. ἤξα, ἤχθην, 2 aor. ἤγαγον (Dor. ἡγαγόμην). Fut. pass. ἀχθήσομαι.

ἀγωνίζομαι, *contend*, f. ἀγωνιῶμαι, pf. p. ἡγώνισμαι, 1 aor. ἡγωνισάμην, ἡγωνίσθην.

ἀδικέω, *injure*, f. ἀδικήσω, pf. ἡδίκηκα, 1 aor. ἡδίκησα.

ᾄδω, *sing*, f. ᾄσω, ᾄσομαι, pf. p. ᾄσμαι, 1 aor. ᾄσα, ᾄσθην. Poet. for ἀείδω, imp. ᾄδον, Dor. fut. ᾄσῶ.

αἰείδω *sing*, f. αἰείσω, 1 aor. ἤεισα. See ᾄδω.

αἰδέομαι, *fear*, *feel shame*, f. αἰδέσομαι, pf. p. ᾔδεσμαι, 1 aor. ᾔδεσάμην, ᾔδίσθην. Poet. αἰδομαι.

ἀθροίζω, *collect*, f. ἀθροίσω, 1 aor. ἤθροισα. Pf. ἤθροικα.

αἰκίζομαι, *plague*, f. αἰκίσομαι (Att. αἰκιοῦμαι), pf. p. ἤκισμαι, 1 aor. ἡκισάμην, ἡκίσθην.

αἰνέω, *praise*, f. αἰνέσω (Ep. αἰνήσω), pf. ᾔνεκα, pf. p. ᾔνημαι, 1 aor. ᾔνεσα, ᾔνέσθην. Pindar also uses αἰνήσω, aor. αἰνήσα.

αἰνίσσομαι, *speak darkly*, f. αἰνίζομαι, pf. p. ἤνιγμαι, 1 aor. ἤνιξάμην, ἤνιχθην. Pres. Att. αἰνίττομαι.

αἰρέω, *take*, f. αἰρήσω, ἐλῶ, pf. ἤρηκα (Ion. ἀραίρηκα), pf. p. ἤρημαι (Ion. ἀραίρημαι), 1 aor. ἤρυσάμην (L. ἤρέθην), 2 aor. ἐῖλον (Ion. ἐἰλόμην).

Fut. pass. αἰρεθήσομαι. Inf. 2 aor. ἐλεῖν.

αἶρω, *raise*, f. ἀρῶ, pf. ἤρκα, pf. p. ἤρμαι, 1 aor. ἤρα, ἤρθην, 2 aor. ἀρόμην.

Fut. pass. ἀρθήσομαι. 1 aor. subj. ᾠρω.

αἰσθάνομαι, *perceive*, f. αἰσθήσομαι, pf. p. ᾔσθημαι, 1 aor. (L. ᾔσθάνθην), 2 aor. ᾔσθόμην. Pres. αἰσθομαι rare.

αἴσσω, *rush*, f. αἴζω, 1 aor. ἤϊσα, ἤϊχθην. Inf. 1 aor. αἴξασθαι.

Att. ᾄσσω, *rush*, or ᾄσσω, *rush*, aor. ᾄξα.

αἰσχύνω, *disgrace*, f. αἰσχυνῶ, pf. (L. ἤσχυγα), pf. p. ἤσχυμαι, 1 aor. ἤσχυνα, ἤσχυνθην. Fut. pass. αἰσχυνθήσομαι.

αἰτιάομαι, *blame, accuse*, f. αἰτιάσομαι, pf. p. ᾔτιάμαι, 1 aor. ᾔτιᾶσάμην, ᾔτιᾶθην. Fut. pass. αἰτιαθήσομαι.

ἀκαχίζω, *grieve*, f. ἀκαχίσω, pf. p. ἀκάχημαι, 1 aor. ἀκάχησα, 2 aor. ἤκαχον, ἀκαχόμην.

ἀκούω, *hear*, f. ἀκούσομαι (L. ἀκούσω), pf. (Dor. ἀκουκα), pf. p. ἤκουσμαι, ἀκήκουσμαι, 1 aor. ἤκουσα, ἤκούσθην, 2 pf. ἀκήκοα. Fut. pass. ἀκουσθήσομαι. Plup. ἤκηκόειν, ἀκηκόειν.

ἀκροάομαι, *hear, listen to*, f. ἀκροάσομαι, pf. p. ἤκροᾶμαι, 1 aor. ἤκροᾶσάμην.

ἀλάομαι, *wander*, f. ἀλήσομαι? pf. p. ἀλάημαι, 1 aor. ἤλῃθην (Poet. ἀλήθην).

ἀλγίνω, *vex*, f. ἀλγυνῶ, 1 aor. ἤλγυνα, ἤλγυνθην.

ἀλείφω, *anoint*, f. ἀλείψω, pf. ἤλουφα, ἀλήλιφα, ἀλήλειφα, pf. p. ἀήλιμμαι, 1 aor. ἤλειψα, ἤλείφθην, 2 aor. ἤλိφην. Fut. pass. ἀλειφθήσομαι.

ἀλέξω, *ward off*, f. ἀλεξήσω, 1 aor. ἤλέξησα, ἤλεξα, 2 aor. ἤλαλκον. Inf. 1 aor. ἀλέξασθαι.

ἀλεύω, *avert*, f. ἀλεύσω, 1 aor. ἤλευσα.

ἀλέω, *grind*, f. ἀλίσω (Att. ἀλῶ), pf. ἀήλεκα, pf. p. ἀήλεσμαι, ἀήλεμαι, 1 aor. ἤλεσα (σσ), ἤλῃσθην.

ἀλθήσκω, *heal*, f. ἀλθήσω, 1 aor. ἤλθησα. Fut. pass. ἀλθήσομαι. Other forms ἀλθομαι, ἀθ-αίνω, ἴσκω, ἄσσω, ἔσσω.

ἀλίζω, *collect*, f. ἀλίσω, pf. p. ἤλισμαι, 1 aor. ἤλιστα, ἤλίσθην.

ἀλίνδω, *έω*, ἀλίω, *roll*, f. ἀλίσω, pf. ἤλিকা, 1 aor. ἤλιστα. Only in comp.

ἀλίσκομαι, *am taken*, f. ἀλώσομαι, pf. ἐάλωκα, ἤλωκα (Dor. δλωκα), 2 aor. ἐάλων, ἤλων. Act. supplied by αἰρέω. Subj. 2 aor. ἀλῶ, φς, &c.

Opt. Ion. ἀλώην.

ἀλιταίνω, *sin*, f. ἀλιτήσω, 1 aor. ἀλίτησα γ, 2 aor. ἤλιτον, ἀλιτόμην.

ἀλλάσσω, *change*, f. ἀλλάξω, pf. ἤλλαχα, pf. p. ἤλλαγμαi, 1 aor. ἤλλαξα, ἤλλάχθην, 2 aor. ἤλλάγγην.

ἄλλομαι, *leap*, f. **ἄλοῦμαι** (Dor. **ἀλεῦμαι**), 1 aor. **ἤλαμην** (Dor. **ἄλεμην**), 2 aor. **ἤλόμην**.

ἀλοῶ, *lure*, f. **ἀλόω**, pf. p. **ἤλόημαι**, 1 aor. **ἤλόησα** (Ep. **ἤλοιησα**).

ἁμαρτάνω, *err*, f. **ἁμαρτήσομαι**, pf. p. **ἡμάρτημαι**, 1 aor. (L. **ἡμάρτησα**), **ἡμαρτήθην**, 2 aor. **ἡμαρτον**. 2 aor. Ep. **ἡμβροτον**.

ἁμβλίσκω, *miscarr*, pf. **ἡμβλακα**, pf. p. **ἡμβλαμαι**, 1 aor. **ἡμβλασα**, **ἡμβλώθην**, 2 aor. **ἡμβλων**. 2 aor. dec. like **ἔγνω**.

ἁμβλύω, *dimin*, f. **ἁμβλύω**, pf. p. **ἡμβλυμαι**, 1 aor. **ἡμβλύσα**, **ἡμβλύθην**.

ἀμείβω, *change*, f. **ἀμείψω** pf. p. **ἡμεψται**, 1 aor. **ἡμεψα**, **ἡμείφθην**. 1 aor. also **ἡμεψα** and **ἡμείφθην**.

ἀμείρω, *deprive*, f. **ἀμέρσω**, 1 aor. **ἡμερσα**, **ἡμέρθην**.

ἀμείχω, *isχω*, *wrap round*, f. **ἀμφέξω**, 2 aor. **ἡμπισχον**, **ἡμπισχόμεν**.

Imp. **ἀμπεῖχον**. Ep. **ἀμπεχον**.

ἀμύνω (Ion. **ἀμυνέω**), *ward off*, f. **ἀμύνω**, 1 aor. **ἡμύνα**.

ἀμφιέννυμι, *clothe*, f. **ἀμφύισω** (Att. **ἀμφιῶ**), pf. p. **ἡμφίεσμαι**, 1 aor. **ἡμφίεσα**. 1 aor. Poet. **ἀμφίεσα**.

ἀμφισβητέω, *dispute*, f. **ἀμφισβητήσω**, pf. **ἡμφισβήτηκα**, 1 aor. **ἡμφισβήτησα**, **ἡμφισβητήθην**.

ἀνᾶλίσκω, *consume*, f. **ἀνάλωσω**, pf. **ἀνάλωκα**, **ἀνήλωκα**, **ἡνίλωκα**, pf. p. **ἀνάλωμαι**, **ἡνάλωμαι**, 1 aor. **ἀνάλωσα**, **ἀναλώθην**, **ἀνήλωσα**, **ἀνηλώθην**. Imp. **ἀνήλωσκον**, **ἀνάλων**, fut. pass. **ἀναλωθήσομαι**.

ἀνδάνω, *please*, f. **ἀδήσω**, pf. **ἄδηκα**. 2 aor. **ἔαδον**, **ἔδον** (Ep. **εὐᾶδον**), 2 pf. **ἔαδα** (Dor. **ἔαδα**). Imp. **ἦνδανον**, **ἔνδανον**, **ἑάνδανον**.

ἀνδραποδίζω, *enslave*, f. **ἀνδραποδιῶ**, pf. p. **ἡνδραποδίσμαι**, 1 aor. **ἡνδραποδίσαι**, **ἡνδραποδίσθην**.

ἀνέχω, *hold up*, f. **ἀνέξω**, pf. **ἀνέσχηκα**, pf. p. **ἀνέσχημαι**, 1 aor. **ἀνεσχέθην**, 2 aor. **ἄνεσχον**, **ἡνεσχόμεν**. Imp. **ἄνειχον**. 2 aor. Poet. **ἀνέσχεθον**.

ἀνιάω, *wee*, f. **ἀνιάσω** (Ion. **ἀνιήσω**), pf. p. **ἡνιήμαι**, 1 aor. **ἡνιάσα** (Ion. **ἡνιήσα**), **ἡνιάθην** (Ion. **ἡνιήθην**).

ἀνοίγνυμι, *ανοίγω*, *open*, f. **ἀνοίξω**, pf. **ἀνέφρα**, pf. p. **ἀνέφραμαι**, **ἀνέφραμαι**, **ἀνέφραθην**, **ἡνοιξα** (L. **ἡνοιχθην**, Poet. **ἀνώξα**, Ion. **ἀνοίξα**), 2 aor. (L. **ἡνοιγην**), 2 pf. **ἀνέφρα**. Imp. **ἀνέφραγον**, **ἡνοιγον**. Ep. **ἀνέφραγον**. Inf. 1 aor. **ἀνοίξαι**. Plup. fut. **ἀνεφίξομαι**.

ἀνορθόω, *set upright*, f. **ἀνορθώσω**, pf. p. **ἡνόρθωμαι**, 1 aor. **ἡνόρθωσα**, **ἀν-ἀντάω**, **ἀντιάω**, *meet*, f. **ἀντήσω** (Dor. **ἀντάσω**), **ἀντιάω**, 1 aor. **ἡντήσα** (Dor. **ἡντάσα**), **ἀντιάθην**. Imp. **ἡντεον**, Ion. for **ἡνταον**.

ἀνύω, *ύτω*, *accomplish*, f. **ἀνύσω**, pf. **ἤνυκα**, pf. p. **ἤνυσμαι**, 1 aor. **ἤνυσα**, **ἤνυσθην**.

ἀνώγω, *order*, f. **ἀνώξω**, 1 aor. **ἤνωξα**, 2 pf. **ἄνωγα**. Imp. **ἤνωγον**, **ἄνωγον**.

Impf. **ἄνωχθε**. 2 plup. **ἠνώγεα**. 3 sing. **ἠνώγει**.

ἀπαυτάνω, *πειθ*, f. **ἀπαυτήσομαι** (L. **ἀπαυτήσω**), pf. **ἀπήτηκα**, pf. p. **ἀπήτημαι**, 1 aor. **ἀπήτησα**, **ἀπητηθήθην**.

- ἀπαυράω**, *take away*. Imp. ἀπηύρων. Only imp. with aoristic signification, ἀπηύρα, ἀπηύρας.
- ἐπαφίσκω**, *deceive*, f. ἀπαφίσω, 1 aor. ἀπάφησα f., 2 aor. ἤπαφον.
- ἀπεχθάνομαι**, *am hated*, f. ἀπεχθήσομαι, pf. p. ἀπήχθημαι, 2 aor. ἀπηχθόμην.
- ἀπιστεύω**, *disbelieve*, f. ἀπιστήσω, pf. ἠπίστηκα, 1 aor. ἠπίστησα.
- ἀποδίδωμι**, see δίδωμι.
- ἀποκρίνω**, see κρίνω.
- ἀπολαύω**, *enjoy*, f. ἀπολαύσομαι (L. ἀπολαύσω), pf. ἀπολέλαικα, pf. p. ἀπολέλαιμαι, 1 aor. ἀπέλαυσα, 2 aor. ἀπέλουν (L. ἀήλουν).
- ἀπολογέομαι**, *make a defence*, f. ἀπολογήσομαι, pf. p. ἀπολελόγημαι, 1 aor. ἀπελογησάμην, ἀπελογήθην.
- ἀπορέω**, *be at a loss, want*, f. ἀπορήσω, pf. ἠπόρηκα, pf. p. ἠπόρημαι, 1 aor. ἤπορησα, ἠπορήθην. Imp. ἠπόρου.
- ἀποχράω** (Ion. ἀποχρέω), *be sufficient*, f. ἀποχρήσω, 1 aor. ἀπέχρησα. Inf. ἀποχρῆν. Generally impersonal.
- ἄπτω**, *fasten*, f. ἄψω, pf. p. ἤμμαι (Ion. ἄμμαι), 1 aor. ἤψα, ἤφθην (Ep. ἐάφθην).
- ἀράσσομαι** (Ion. ἀρέσσομαι), *pray*, f. ἀράσσομαι (Ion. ἀρήσσομαι), pf. p. ἤρᾱμαι, 1 aor. ἤρᾱσάμην (Ion. ἤρησάμην). Ep. ᾱ, Att. ᾱ.
- ἀραρίσκω**, *fit, adapt*, f. ἀρῶ (Ion. ἄρσω), pf. p. ἀρήρμαι, 1 aor. ἤρσα, ἤρθην, 2 aor. ἤρᾶρον, ἄρᾶρον, 2 pf. ἄρᾶρα (Ion. ἄρηρα). Imp. ῥεῖα. ἀράρισκε.
- ἀράσσω**, *strike*, f. ἀράξω, 1 aor. ἤραξα, ἠράχθην, ἄραξα.
- ἄρέσκω**, *please*, f. ἀρέσω (Poet. σσ), pf. (L. ἀρέρεκα), pf. p. ἤρεσμαι, 1 aor. ἤρεσα, ἠρέσθην.
- ἄριστάω**, *dine*, f. ἀριστήσω, pf. ἠρίστηκα, 1 aor. ἠρίστησα. Perf. 1 pl. sync. ἠρίσᾱμεν.
- ἀρκέω**, *ward off*, f. ἀρκέσω, pf. p. (L. ἤρκεσται), 1 aor. ἤρκεσα, ἠρκέσθην. Fut. pass. ἀρκεσθήσομαι.
- ἀρμόζω**, *armōtē*, *fit*, f. ἀρμόσω, pf. ἤρμοκα, pf. p. ἤρμοσμαι. (Dor. ἄρμοσμαι), 1 aor. ἤρμοσα, ἠρμόσθην, ἄρμοσα. Fut. pass. ἀρμοσθήσομαι.
- ἀρνέομαι**, *deny*, f. ἀρνήσομαι, pf. p. ἤρνημαι, 1 aor. ἠρνησάμην, ἠρνήθην. Fut. pass. ἀρνηθήσομαι.
- ἀρώω**, *plough*, f. ἀρόσω, pf. p. ἀρήρομαι, 1 aor. ἤρρωσα, ἠρόθην (Dor. ἄρρωσα). Ion. inf. pres. ἀρώμεναι or ἀρόμεναι.
- ἀρπάζω**, *seize*, f. ἀρπάσω, pf. ἤρπακα, pf. p. ἤρπασμαι, 1 aor. ἤρπασα, ἠρπάσθην, ἠοπάχθην, 2 aor. (L. ἠρπάγην). Later fut. ἀρπάξω, aor. ἤρπαξα, pf. pass. ἤρπαγμαι, fut. pass. ἀρπασθήσομαι.
- ἀρτύνω**, *prepare*, f. ἀρτύσω, pf. ἤρτυκα, pf. p. ἤρτύμαι, 1 aor. ἤρτύσα, ἠρτύθην. Ep. ῥ, Att. ῥ.

Sometimes *ε* is lengthened into *ει*; e. g. *ἐτελείετο, μγάειη* (instead of *μγάη*, second Aor. Pass.).

5. C. Verbs in *δω*. These follow either the common rules of contraction, e. g. *γουνόμαι*, or they are not contracted, but lengthen *ο* into *ω*, so that the forms of verbs in *δω* resemble those of verbs in *άω*; e. g. *ιδρώσονται, ιδρώουσα, ὑπνώσας* (comp. *ἡβώοντα*); or they become wholly analogous to verbs in *άω*, since they resolve *οῖσι* (third Pers. Pl. Pres.) into *δωσι*, *οὔντο* into *δωντο*, *οῖεν* into *όφεν*; e. g. (*ἀρόουσι*) *ἀρούσι ἀρώσι* (comp. *όρώσι*); (*δηῖοντο*) *δηῖοντο δηῖόσω* (comp. *όρώοντο*); (*δηῖον*) *δηῖον δηῖόφεν* (comp. *όρόφεν*).

§ 208. Formation of the Tenses.

1. The Attic Fut. (§ 83) occurs in verbs in *ίζω*; e. g. *κτεριόυσι*. In verbs in *έω*, the ending *έω* is often used instead of *έσω*; e. g. *κορέεις*, instead of *κορέσεις*, *μαχίονται*, instead of *μαχέσονται*; in verbs in *άω*, after dropping *σ*, a corresponding short vowel is placed before the vowel formed by contraction; e. g. *ἀντιόω, κλώσσι, δαμάω*; of verbs in *ύω*, *έρύουσι* and *τανύουσι* occur.

2. The following liquid verbs form the Fut. and first Aor. with the ending *σω* and *σα*: *κείρω*, to shear off (*κέρσαι*), *κείλλω* to land (*κέλσαι*), *έλω*, to press (*έλσαι*), *κύρω*, to fall upon (*κύρσω*), *ἄρω* (*ἀρᾶσσω*), to fit (*ἄρσαι*), *δρυνμι* (*δρσω, ὠρσω*), to excite, *διαφθείρω*, to destroy (*διαφθέρσαι*), *φύρω*, to mix (*φύρσω*).

3. The following verbs form the Fut. without the tense-characteristic *σ*: *βέομαι* or *βείομαι* (second Pers. *βέη*), *I shall live*, *δήω*, *I shall find*, *κείω* or *κέω*, *I shall lie down*.

4. The following form the first Aor. without the tense-characteristic *σ*: *χέω*, to pour out, *έχευα*; *σεύω*, to put in motion, *έσσευα*; *ἀλέομαι* and *ἀλευόμαι*, to avoid, *ἡλεύατο, ἀλευάμενος, ἀλέασθαι*; *καίω*, to burn, *έκηα* and *έκεια*.

5. The endings of the second Aor. are sometimes exchanged with those of the first Aor.: *βαίνω*, to go, *έβήσето*, Imp. *βήσεο*; *δύομαι*, to plunge into, *έδύσето*, Imp. *δύσεο*, Part. *δυσόμενος*; *άγω*, to lead, *άξετε*, *άξμεν*; *ικνέομαι*, to come, *ίξον*; *έλέγμην*, *I laid myself down to sleep*, Imp. *λίξο*, *λίξεο*; *δρυνμι*, to incite, Imp. *δρσεο(εν)*; *φέρω*, to bear, *οίσε*, *οίσμεναι*; *αείδω*, to sing, Imp. *αείσεο*.

6. In the first Aor. Pass. of some verbs, *ν* is prefixed before the ending *θην*, as the verse may require, viz. *διακρινθήντε, κρινθείς, εκλίνθη* (§ 115, 3), *ιδρύνθην* (from *ιδρύω*), *αμπνύνθη* (from *πνέω*).

7. Several second Aorists, in order to make a dactyl, are formed by a transposition (*metathesis*) of the consonants; e. g. ἔδρακον, instead of ἔδαρκον (from δέркоμαι), ἔπραθον (from πέρθω), ἔδραθον (from δαρθάνω), ἔμβροτον, instead of ἔμαρτον (from ἀμαρτάνω). In like manner, on account of the metre, a vowel of the stem is dropped; e. g. ἀγρόμενος, from ἀγερόμεν (ἀγείρω, to assemble); ἔγοετο, from ἐγερόμεν (ἐγείρω, to awaken); πέφνον, ἔπεφνον (ΦΕΝΩ, to put to death).

8. Homer forms a first Perf. only from pure verbs, and such impure verbs as assume ε (§ 124) in forming the tenses, or are subject to metathesis; e. g. χαίρω κεχάρηκα (from ΧΑΙΠΕΩ); βάλλω, βέβληκα (from ΒΑΑ). Besides these, he forms only second Perfects; but even in pure verbs and in the impure verbs just mentioned, he rejects the κ in single persons and modes, and regularly in the Part.; thus these forms become analogous to those of the second Perf.; e. g. κεκηρώς, from κάμνω; κεχαρηώς, from χαίρω, βαβῶς, from βαίνω (ΒΑΩ).

§ 209. Conjugation in μι.

1. Even in Homer the forms of έω and ώω (§ 132, 2) occur in the second and third Pers. Sing. Pres. and Impf.; e. g. ἐτίθει, διδοίς, διδοί. — Also a reduplicated Fut. of δίδωμι occurs: διδώσομεν and διδώσειν.

2. Verbs in υμι form an Opt. both in the Act. and Mid.; e. g. ἐκδύμεν (instead of ἐκδυίμεν), from ἐκδύω, φήη (instead of φυίη), from φύω; δαινύτο; so also φθίο, φθίτο, Opt. of ἐφθίμην, from φθίω.

3. The third Pers. Pl. Impf. and second Aor. in ε-σαν, η-σαν, ο-σαν, ω-σαν, υ-σαν, is shortened into εν, άν, ον, ύν; e. g. ἐτίθεν, instead of ἐτίθεσαν, ἔθεν, instead of ἔθεσαν; ἔσταν, instead of ἔστησαν; ἔδιδον, instead of ἐδίδοσαν; ἔδον, instead of ἔδοσαν; ἔφυν, instead of ἔφυσαν.

4. In the second Pers. Sing. Imp. Pres. and second Aor. Mid., Homer rejects σ and uses the uncontracted form; e. g. δαίνο (instead of δαίνυσσ), μάραο, φάο, σύνθεο, ἔνθεο.

5. The short stem-vowel is lengthened before the personal-endings beginning with μ and ν, as the verse may require; e. g. τιθήμενος, διδοῦναι (instead of διδόναι), δίδωθι, ἰληθι.

6. In the second Aor. Subj., the following forms are used, as the verse may require:

	<i>contracted :</i>	<i>resolved and lengthened forms :</i>
(a) ΣΤΑ Sing. 1. στῶ		στέω. στείω, βείω
2. στής		στήης
3. στή		στήη, ἐμβήη, φήη, φδήη
Dual στήτον		παροστήτον
Plur. 1. σῶμεν		στέωμεν (dissyll.), στείομεν, καταβείομεν
2. στήτε		στήετε
3. σῶσι(ν)		στέωσι(ν), περυστήωσι(ν)
(b) ΘΕ Sing. 1. θῶ		θέω, θείω, δαμείω
2. θής		θέης, θήης, θείης
3. θή		θείη, θήη, ἀνήη, μεθείη
Dual θήτον		θείετον
Plur. 1. θῶμεν		θέωμεν, θείομεν
2. θήτε		δαμείετε
3. θῶσι(ν)		θέωσι(ν), θείωσι(ν)
(c) ΔΟ Sing. 3. δῶ		δώησι(ν), δώη
Plur. 1. δῶμεν		δώομεν
3. δῶσι(ν)		δώωσι(ν).

REM. Instead of *ἐστῆσαν* (Aor. I.), the shortened form *ἐστάσαν* occurs, and instead of *ἐστάτε* (Perf.), the lengthened form *ἐστήτε*.

§ 210. Εἰμί (ΕΣ), *to be*.

Pres. Ind. 2. ἐσσί, εἰς.	Pl. 1. εἰμέν.	3. εἶσι(ν).
Subj. 1. ἔω, μετείω.	3. ἔη, ἔησι(ν), ἦσι(ν), εἴη.	Pl. 3. ἔωσι(ν).
Imp. 2. ἔσσο.	Inf. ἔμμεναι, ἔμεναι, ἔμεν.	Part. ἔών, ἐούσα.
Impf. Ind. 1. ἔα, ἦα, ἔον, ἔσκον.	2. ἔησθα.	3. ἔην, ἦεν, ἦην.
	Dual 3. ἦστην.	Pl. 3. ἔσαν, εἶατο (instead of ἦντο, from ἦμην).
	— Opt. 2. ἔοις.	3. ἔοι. Pl. 2. εἴτε. 3. εἶεν.
Fut. Ind. 1. ἔσομαι (ἔσσομαι), &c.	3. ἔσεται and ἐσείται.	

§ 211. Εἶμι (Ι), *to go*.

Pres. Ind. 2. εἶσθα.	Subj. 2. ἵησθα.	Inf. ἵμεναι, ἵμεν, ἵμεναι.
Impf. Ind. 1. ἦια, ἦιον.	2. ἴες.	3. ἦε, ἦε(ν).
	Pl. 1. ἦομεν.	3. ἦισαν, ἦσαν, ἦιον, ἴσαν.
	— Opt. ἴοι, ἴειν.	
Fut. Ind. 1. εἵσομαι.	Aor. Ind. 3. εἶσατο and εἰσατο.	Dual 3. εἶσασθην.

VERBS IN ω , WHICH IN THE SECOND AOR. ACT. AND MID., IN THE PERF. AND PLUP. ACT., AND PRES. AND IMPF., FOLLOW THE ANALOGY OF VERBS IN μ .

§ 212. (1) *Second Aor. Act. and Mid.* (Comp. § 142).

A. The Characteristic is a Vowel: $\alpha, \epsilon, \iota, \omicron, \upsilon$.

βάλλω, to throw, second Aor. Act. (BAA-, $\xi\beta\lambda\eta\nu$) $\xi\nu\mu\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\tau\eta\nu$. Inf. $\xi\nu\mu\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ (instead of $\eta\nu\alpha\iota$); second Aor. Mid. ($\epsilon\beta\lambda\eta\mu\eta\nu$) $\epsilon\beta\lambda\eta\tau\omicron$, $\xi\upsilon\mu\beta\lambda\eta\tau\omicron$, Subj. $\xi\upsilon\mu\beta\lambda\eta\tau\alpha\iota$, $\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota$, Opt. $\beta\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron$ (from BAE-), Inf. $\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, Part. $\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$. Hence the Fut. $\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

γηράω or **γηράσκω**, to grow old, second Aor. Act. third Pers. Sing. $\epsilon\gamma\acute{\eta}\rho\alpha$, Part. $\gamma\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$.

κτείνω, to kill, second Aor. Act. $\xi\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$, Pl. $\xi\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu$, third Pers. Pl. $\xi\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$, Subj. Pl. $\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$, Inf. $\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu$, Part. $\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$; second Aor. Mid. with passive sense, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\tau\omicron$, $\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

οὐτάω, to wound, second Aor. Act. third Pers. Sing. $\omicron\upsilon\tau\alpha$, Inf. $\omicron\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\omicron\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu$; second Aor. Mid. $\omicron\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, wounded.

πελάζω, to approach, second Aor. Mid. $\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\eta\nu$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\nu\tau\omicron$.

πλήθω ($\pi\acute{\iota}\mu\pi\lambda\eta\mu\iota$), to fill, second Aor. Mid. $\epsilon\pi\lambda\eta\tau\omicron$, Opt. $\pi\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$ (from ΠΑΕ-), Imp. $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron$.

πτήσσω, to shrink with fear, second Aor. Act. third Pers. Dual $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\pi\tau\acute{\eta}\tau\eta\nu$.

φθάνω, to anticipate, second Aor. Mid. $\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

REM. From $\epsilon\beta\eta\nu$ come the forms $\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\nu$ (third Pers. Dual), and $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\rho\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\nu$ (third Pers. Pl.), with a short stem-vowel.

ΔΑΩ, Epic stem of **διδάσκω**, to teach, second Aor. Act. (ΔΑΕ-), $\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\eta\nu$, I learned, Subj. $\delta\alpha\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$, Inf. $\delta\alpha\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$.

φθί-νω, to destroy and vanish, second Aor. Mid. $\epsilon\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$, Opt. $\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$, $\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron$ (§ 210, 2), Imp. $\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\omega$, Inf. $\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, Part. $\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

βιβρώσκω, to eat, second Aor. Act. $\epsilon\beta\rho\omega\nu$.

πλώω, to swim, second Aor. Act. $\epsilon\pi\lambda\omega\nu$, Part. $\pi\lambda\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, Gen. $\acute{\omega}\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$.

κλύω, to hear, second Aor. Act. Imp. $\kappa\lambda\upsilon\theta\iota$, $\kappa\lambda\upsilon\tau\epsilon$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\upsilon\theta\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\upsilon\tau\epsilon$.

λύω, to loose, second Aor. Mid. $\lambda\upsilon\tau\omicron$, $\lambda\upsilon\nu\tau\omicron$.

πνέω, to breathe, second Aor. Mid. (ΠΙΝΥ-), $\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\eta\nu\tau\omicron$, instead of $\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\pi\eta\nu\tau\omicron$, he took breath.

σειώω, to put in motion, second Aor. Mid. $\epsilon\sigma\acute{\sigma}\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta\nu$, I strove, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omicron$.

χέω, to pour, second Aor. Mid. $\chi\acute{\upsilon}\nu\tau\omicron$, $\chi\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

B. The Characteristic is a Consonant.

ἄλλομαι, *to leap*, second Aor. Mid. ἄλσο, ἄλτο, ἐπάλμενος, ἐπάλμενος, Subj. ἄληται.

ἀραιόσκει (ΑΡΩ), *to fit*, second Aor. Mid. ἄρμενος, *fitted to*.

αἶντο, *to seize*, arising from *φαίλω* (from *φαίω*, second Aor. of *αἰρέω*).

δέχομαι, *to take*, second Aor. Mid. ἔδεκτο, Imp. δέξο, Inf. δέχθαι; the first Pers. ἐδέγημην and the Part. δέγμενος, like the Perf. δέδεγμα, signify *to expect*.

ἐλελίξω, *to whirl*, second Aor. Mid. ἐλέλικτο.

ἐκτάμαι, *to come*, second Aor. Mid. ἔκτο, ἔκμενος, and ἔκμενος, *favorable*.

λέγομαι, *to lie down, select, to count over*, second Aor. Mid. ἐλέγημην, ἔλεκτο, λέκτο.

μαίνω, *to soil*, μιάνην (third Pers. Dual, instead of ἐμάν-σθην).

μίγνυμι, *to mix*, second Aor. Mid. μίκτο.

ᾤρνυμι, *to excite*, second Aor. Mid. ᾔρτο, Imp. ᾔρσο, ᾔρσο, Inf. ᾔρθαι, Part. ᾔρμενος.

πᾶλλω, *to brandish, hurt*, second Aor. Mid. πάλτο, *he sprang*.

πέρβω, *to destroy*, second Aor. Mid. πέρβαι, instead of πέρβ-σθαι.

πήγνυμι, *to make firm, to fix*, second Aor. Mid. πήκτο, κατέπηκτο.

§ 213. (2) Perf. and Plup. Active.

(a) The Stem ends in a Vowel.

γίγνομαι, *to become*, Perf. Pl. γέγαμεν, ἄτε, ἀᾶσι(ν), Inf. γεγάμεν, Part. γεγαώς, Plup. ἐκεγάτην.

βαίνω, *to go*, Perf. Pl. βέβαμεν, &c.; Plup. βέβασαν.

δείδω, *to fear*, Inf. δειδίμεν, instead of δευδίναί, Imp. δείδιδι, δειδίτε; Plup. ἐδειδίμεν, ἐδείδισαν.

ἔρχομαι, *to come*, εἰλήλουθμεν.

θνήσκω, *to die*, Perf. Pl. τέθναμεν, τεθνάσι, Imp. τέθναθι, Inf. τεθνάμεν and τεθνάμεναι, Part. τεθνηώς, ὥτος, τεθνεῶτι; Plup. Opt. τεθναίην.

τάλλω, *to dare*, Perf. Pl. τέτλαμεν, Imp. τέτλαθι, Inf. τετλάμεν, Part. τετληώς.

μέλω, *to desire*, Perf. Pl. μέμασιν, ἄμεν, ἄτε, ἀᾶσι, Imp. μεμάτω, Part. μεμαώς, ὥτος and ὅτος; Plup. μέμασαν.

(b) The Stem ends in a Consonant.

PRELIMINARY REM. The τ of the inflection-ending, when it comes immediately after the stem-consonant, is changed into θ in some Perfects.

$\alpha\nu\omega\gamma\alpha$, *to command*, $\alpha\nu\omega\gamma\mu\epsilon\nu$, Imp. $\alpha\nu\omega\chi\theta\iota$, $\alpha\nu\omega\chi\theta\omega$, $\alpha\nu\omega\chi\theta\epsilon$.

$\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\eta}\gamma\omicron\gamma\alpha$, *I awoke* (from $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, *I awaken*), Imp. $\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\eta}\gamma\omicron\gamma\theta\epsilon$, Inf. $\epsilon\gamma\rho\eta\gamma\omicron\rho\theta\alpha\iota$; hence $\epsilon\gamma\rho\eta\gamma\omicron\rho\theta\alpha\sigma\iota$, instead of $\epsilon\gamma\rho\eta\gamma\omicron\rho\alpha\sigma\iota$.

$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\upsilon\theta\alpha$, *I trust* (from $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\omega$, *to persuade*), Plup. $\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\theta\mu\epsilon\nu$.

$\omicron\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$, *I know* (from $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\Omega$, *video*), $\acute{\iota}\delta\mu\epsilon\nu$, instead of $\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$, Inf. $\acute{\iota}\delta\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$.

$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota\kappa\alpha$, *I am like* (from $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\Omega$), second and third Pers. Dual $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\omicron\nu$; third Pers. Plup. Dual $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\eta\nu$; hence, Perf. Mid. or Pass. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\omicron$.

$\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\chi\omega$, *to suffer*, Perf. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$, instead of $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\omicron}\nu\theta\alpha\tau\epsilon$.

§ 214. (3) *Present and Imperfect.*

$\alpha\nu\acute{\nu}\omega$, *to accomplish*, Opt. Impf. $\alpha\nu\acute{\nu}\tau\omicron(\alpha)$.

$\tau\alpha\nu\acute{\nu}\omega$, *to expand, to stretch*, $\tau\alpha\nu\acute{\nu}\tau\alpha\iota$ (instead of $\tau\alpha\nu\delta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$).

$\epsilon\acute{\rho}\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ and $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, *to draw*, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, instead of $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, Inf. $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\upsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, in the sense of *to protect, to guard*.

$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omega$, *to eat*, Inf. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$.

$\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, *to bear*, Imp. $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, instead of $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\tau\epsilon$.

CATALOGUE OF PRINCIPAL VERBS.

THE accompanying list of verbs has been collated, not as any way an exhaustive vocabulary, but simply as a convenience in finding the more common principal parts of such verbs as are selected.

The list is based upon that of Dr. Baird, prepared by him for the use of schools. It is hoped that the student may, by such a list, familiarize himself with the dialectic forms more readily than by reference to a lexicon. The rarer forms are not usually mentioned.

ἀγάλλω, *adorn*, f. ἀγαλῶ, 1 aor. ἤγηλα. 1 aor. inf. ἀγῆλαι.

ἀγάμαι, *admire*, f. ἀγάσομαι (Ep. σσ), 1 aor. ἡγασάμην, ἡγάσθην. Pres. and imp. like ἵσταμαι.

ἀγγέλλω, *announce*, f. ἀγγελῶ (Ion. έω, Dor. ιῶ), pf. ἤγγελκα, 1 aor. ἤγγειλα (Dor. ἀγγειλα), 2 aor. ἤγγελον.

ἀγείρω, *collect*, f. ἀγερῶ, pf. p. ἀγήγερμαι, 1 aor. ἤγειρα, 2 aor. ἀγερόμην. 2 aor. part. sync. ἀγρόμενος.

ἀγνοέω, *know not*, f. ἀγνοήσω, pf. ἠγνόηκα, pf. p. ἠγνόημαι, 1 aor. ἠγνόησα, ἠγνόηθην. Fut. pass. ἀγνοηθήσομαι.

ἀγνύμι, *break*, f. ἀξῶ, pf. p. ἔαγμαi, 1 aor. ἔαξα (Ep. ἤξα), 2 aor. ἐάην (r. ἀγην), 2 pf. ἔαγα (Ion. ἔηγα).

ἄγω, *lead*, f. ἄξω (Dor. ἀξῶ), pf. ἤχα. ἀγήοχα, pf. p. ἤγμαι, 1 aor. ἤξα, ἤχθην, 2 aor. ἤγαγον (Dor. ἡγαγόμεν). Fut. pass. ἀχθήσομαι.

ἀγωνίζομαι, *contend*, f. ἀγωνιῶμαι, pf. p. ἡγώνισμαι, 1 aor. ἡγωνισάμην, ἡγωνίσθην.

ἀδικέω, *injure*, f. ἀδικήσω, pf. ἡδίκηκα, 1 aor. ἡδίκησα.

ᾄδω, *sing*, f. ᾄσω, ᾄσομαι, pf. p. ᾄσμαι, 1 aor. ᾄσα, ᾄσθην. Poet. for ἀείδω, imp. ᾄδον, Dor. fut. ᾄσω.

αἰείδω *sing*, f. αἰείσω, 1 aor. ἤεισα. See ᾄδω.

αἰδέομαι, *fear, feel shame*, f. αἰδέσομαι, pf. p. ᾔδεσμαι, 1 aor. ᾔδεσάμην, ᾔδέσθην. Poet. αἰδομαι.

ἀθροίζω, *collect*, f. ἀθροίσω, 1 aor. ἤθροισα. Pf. ἤθροικα.

αἰκίζομαι, *plague*, f. αἰκίσομαι (Att. αἰκιῶμαι), pf. p. ἤκισμαι, 1 aor. ἤκισάμην, ἤκισθην.

αἰνέω, *praise*, f. αἰνέσω (Ep. αἰνήσω), pf. ἤνεκα, pf. p. ἤνημαι, 1 aor. ἤνεσα, ἤνέθην. Pindar also uses αἰνήσω, aor. αἰνήσα.

- αἰνίσσομαι, *speak darkly*, f. αἰνίζομαι, pf. p. ἤνεγμαι, 1 aor. ἤνεγάμην, ἤνιχθην. Pres. Att. αἰνίττομαι.
- αἰρέω, *take*, f. αἰρήσω, ἐλῶ, pf. ἤρηκα (Ion. ἀραίρηκα), pf. p. ἤρημαι (Ion. ἀραίρημαι), 1 aor. ἤρῃσάμην (L. ἤρέθην), 2 aor. εἶλον (Ion. εἰλόμην). Fut. pass. αἰρεθήσομαι. Inf. 2 aor. εἰλεῖν.
- αἶρω, *raise*, f. ἀρῶ, pf. ἤρκα, pf. p. ἤρμαι, 1 aor. ἤρα, ἤρθην, 2 aor. ἀρόμην. Fut. pass. ἀρθήσομαι. 1 aor. subj. ἄρω.
- αἰσθάνομαι, *perceive*, f. αἰσθήσομαι, pf. p. ἤσθημαι, 1 aor. (L. ἤσθάνθην), 2 aor. ἤσθόμην. Pres. αἰσθομαι rare.
- αἰσσω, ττω, *rush*, f. αἶξω, 1 aor. ἤϊξα, ἤϊχθην. Inf. 1 aor. αἶξασθαι. Att. ἄσσω, ττω, or ἄσσω, ττω, aor. ἤξα.
- αἰσχύνω, *disgrace*, f. αἰσχυνῶ, pf. (L. ἤσχυγκα), pf. p. ἤσχυμμαι, 1 aor. ἤσχυνα, ἤσχυνθην. Fut. pass. αἰσχυνθήσομαι.
- αἰτιάομαι, *blame, accuse*, f. αἰτιάσομαι, pf. p. ἤτιάμαι, 1 aor. ἤτιᾶσάμην, ἤτιᾶθην. Fut. pass. αἰτιαθήσομαι.
- ἀκαχίζω, *grieve*, f. ἀκαχήσω, pf. p. ἀκάχημαι, 1 aor. ἀκάχησα, 2 aor. ἤκᾶχον, ἀκαχόμην.
- ἀκούω, *hear*, f. ἀκούσομαι (L. ἀκούσω), pf. (Dor. ἄκουκα), pf. p. ἤκουσμαι, ἀκήκουσμαι, 1 aor. ἤκουσα, ἤκούσθην, 2 pf. ἀκήκοα. Fut. pass. ἀκουσθήσομαι. Plup. ἤκηκόειν, ἀκηκόειν.
- ἀκροδομαι, *hear, listen to*, f. ἀκροῶσομαι, pf. p. ἠκροᾶμαι, 1 aor. ἠκροᾶσάμην.
- ἀλάομαι, *wander*, f. ἀλήσομαι? pf. p. ἀλάημαι, 1 aor. ἠλήθην (Poet. ἀλήθην).
- ἀλγύνω, *vex*, f. ἀλγυνῶ, 1 aor. ἠλγῦνα, ἠλγύνθην.
- ἀλείφω, *anoint*, f. ἀλείψω, pf. ἤλοιφα, ἀλήλιφα, ἀλήλειφα, pf. p. ἀλήλιμμαι, 1 aor. ἤλειψα, ἤλειφθην, 2 aor. ἠλίφην. Fut. pass. ἀλειφθήσομαι.
- ἀλέξω, *ward off*, f. ἀλεξήσω, 1 aor. ἠλέξησα, ἤλεξα, 2 aor. ἠλαλκον. Inf. 1 aor. ἀλέξασθαι.
- ἀλεύω, *aver*, f. ἀλεύσω, 1 aor. ἤλευσα.
- ἀλέω, *grind*, f. ἀλέσω (Att. ἀλῶ), pf. ἀλήλεκα, pf. p. ἀλήλεσμαι, ἀλήλειμαι, 1 aor. ἤλεσα (σσ), ἠλήσθην.
- ἀλθήσκω, *heal*, f. ἀλθήσω, 1 aor. ἤλθησα. Fut. pass. ἀλθήσομαι. Other forms ἀλθομαι. ἀλθ-αίνω, ἴσχω, ἄσσω, ἔσσω.
- ἀλίζω, *collect*, f. ἀλίσω, pf. p. ἤλισμαι, 1 aor. ἤλιστα, ἠλίσθην.
- ἀλίσθω, ἔω, ἀλίω, *roll*, f. ἀλίσω, pf. ἤλῖκα, 1 aor. ἤλιστα. Only in comp.
- ἀλίσκομαι, *am taken*, f. ἀλώσομαι, pf. ἐάλωκα, ἤλωκα (Dor. ἔλωκα), 2 aor. ἐάλων, ἤλων. Act. supplied by αἰρέω. Subj. 2 aor. ἀλῶ, φε, &c. Opt. Ion. ἀλόην.
- ἀλιταίνω, *sin*, f. ἀλιτήσω, 1 aor. ἀλίτησα γ., 2 aor. ἤλιτον, ἀλιτόμην.
- ἀλλάσσω, ττω, *change*, f. ἀλλάξω, pf. ἠλλαχα, pf. p. ἠλλαγμαί, 1 aor. ἤλαξα, ἠλλάχθην, 2 aor. ἠλλάγην.

ἄλλομαι, *leap*, f. **ἀλούμαι** (Dor. **ἀλεῦμαι**), 1 aor. **ἤλαμην** (Dor. **ἄλεαμην**), 2 aor. **ἤλόμην**.

ἀλάω, *lignite*, f. **ἀλόησω**, pf. p. **ἤλόημαι**, 1 aor. **ἤλόησα** (Ep. **ἤλοιησα**).

ἁμαρτάνω, *err*, f. **ἁμαρτήσομαι**, pf. **ἡμάρτηκα**, pf. p. **ἡμάρτημαι**, 1 aor. (L. **ἡμάρτησα**), **ἡμαρτήθην**, 2 aor. **ἡμαρτον**. 2 aor. Ep. **ἡμβροτον**.

ἀμβλίσκω, *miscarr*, pf. **ἡμβλωκα**, pf. p. **ἡμβλωμαι**, 1 aor. **ἡμβλωσα**, **ἡμβλώθην**, 2 aor. **ἡμβλων**. 2 aor. dec. like **ἔγνω**.

ἀμβλύνω, *blunt*, f. **ἀμβλύνω**, pf. p. **ἡμβλυμαι**, 1 aor. **ἡμβλύνα**, **ἡμβλύνεσθην**.

ἀμείβω, *change*, f. **ἀμείψω** pf. p. **ἡμειπται**, 1 aor. **ἡμείψα**, **ἡμείφθην**. 1 aor. also **ἄμειψα** and **ἀμείφθην**.

ἀμείρω, *deprive*, f. **ἀμέρσω**, 1 aor. **ἡμέρσα**, **ἡμέρθην**.

ἀμείχω, *isχω*, *war round*, f. **ἀμφέξω**, 2 aor. **ἡμπισχον**, **ἡμπισχόμεν**.

Imp. **ἀμπεῖχον**. Ep. **ἄμπεχον**.

ἀμύνω (Ion. **ἀμυνέω**), *ward off*, f. **ἀμύνω**, 1 aor. **ἡμύνα**.

ἀμφιέννυμι, *clothe*, f. **ἀμφίσω** (Att. **ἀμφιῶ**), pf. p. **ἡμφίεσμαι**, 1 aor. **ἡμφίεσα**. 1 aor. Poet. **ἀμφίεσα**.

ἀμφισβητέω, *dispute*, f. **ἀμφισβητήσω**, pf. **ἡμφισβήτηκα**, 1 aor. **ἡμφισβήτησα**, **ἡμφισβητήθην**.

ἀνάλωσκω, *consume*, f. **ἀναλώσω**, pf. **ἀνάλωκα**, **ἀνήλωκα**, **ἡνέλωκα**, pf. p. **ἀνάλωμαι**, **ἡνάλωμαι**, 1 aor. **ἀνάλωσα**, **ἀναλώθην**, **ἀνήλωσα**, **ἀνηλώθην**. Imp. **ἀνέλισκον**, **ἀνάλουν**, fut. pass. **ἀνελωθήσομαι**.

ἀνδάνω, *please*, f. **ἀδήσω**, pf. **ἄδηκα**. 2 aor. **ἔαδον**, **ἔδον** (Ep. **εὐᾶδον**), 2 pf. **ἔαδα** (Dor. **ἔαδα**). Imp. **ἦνδανον**, **ἐήνδανον**, **ἐάνδανον**.

ἀνδραποδίζω, *enslave*, f. **ἀνδραποδιῶ**, pf. p. **ἡνδραποδίσμαι**, 1 aor. **ἡνδραποδίσαι**, **ἡνδραποδίσθην**.

ἀνέχω, *hold up*, f. **ἀνέξω**, pf. **ἀνέσχηκα**, pf. p. **ἀνέσχημαι**, 1 aor. **ἀνεσχήθην**, 2 aor. **ἄνεσχον**, **ἡνεσχόμεν**. Imp. **ἄνειχον**. 2 aor. Poet. **ἀνέσχεθον**.

ἀνιάω, *vez*, f. **ἀνιάσω** (Ion. **ἀνιήσω**), pf. p. **ἡνιήμαι**, 1 aor. **ἡνιάσα** (Ion. **ἡνίησα**), **ἡνιάθην** (Ion. **ἡνιήθην**).

ἀνοίγνυμι, **ἀνοίγω**, *open*, f. **ἀνοίξω**, pf. **ἀνέφχα**, pf. p. **ἀνέφγμαι**, **ἀνέφγμαι**, **ἀνέφχα**, **ἀνέφχθην**, **ἡνοιξα** (L. **ἡνοιχθην**, Poet. **ἀνώξα**, Ion. **ἀνοίξα**), 2 aor. (L. **ἡνοιγην**), 2 pf. **ἀνέφγα**. Imp. **ἀνέφγον**, **ἡνοιγον**. Ep. **ἀνέφγον**. Inf. 1 aor. **ἀνοίξαι**. Plup. fut. **ἀνέφξομαι**.

ἀνορθόω, *set upright*, f. **ἀνορθώσω**, pf. p. **ἡνώρθομαι**, 1 aor. **ἡνώρθωσα**, **ἀν-**

ἀντάω, **ἀντιάω**, *meet*, f. **ἀντήσω** (Dor. **ἀντάσω**), **ἀντιάσω**, 1 aor. **ἤντησα** (Dor. **ἤντᾶσα**), **ἀντιάθαι**. Imp. **ἤντεον**, Ion. for **ἤνταον**.

ἀνύω, *ύτω*, *accomplish*, f. **ἀνύσω**, pf. **ἤνυκα**, pf. p. **ἤνυσμαι**, 1 aor. **ἤνῦσα**, **ἤνῦσθην**.

ἀνώγω, *order*, f. **ἀνώξω**, 1 aor. **ἤνωξα**, 2 pf. **ἄνωγα**. Imp. **ἤνωγον**, **ἄνωγον**.

Impf. **ἄνωχθι**. 2 plup. **ἠνώγεα**. 3 sing. **ἠνώγει**.

ἀπαντάω, *meet*, f. **ἀπαντήσομαι** (L. **ἀπαντήσω**), pf. **ἀπήτηκα**, pf. p. **ἀπήτημαι**, 1 aor. **ἀπήτησα**, **ἀπήτηθην**.

- ἀπαυράω, *take away*. Imp. ἀπηύρων. Only imp. with aoristic signification, ἀπηύρα, ἀπηύρας.
- ἐπαφίσκω, *deceive*, f. ἀπαφήσω, 1 aor. ἀπάφησα f., 2 aor. ἤπαφον.
- ἀπεχθάνομαι, *am hated*, f. ἀπεχθήσομαι, pf. p. ἀπήχθημαι, 2 aor. ἀπηχθόμεν.
- ἀπιστέω, *disbelieve*, f. ἀπιστήσω, pf. ἠπίστηκα, 1 aor. ἠπίστησα.
- ἀποδίδωμι, *see δίδωμι*.
- ἀποκρίνω, *see κρίνω*.
- ἀπολαύω, *enjoy*, f. ἀπολαύσομαι (L. ἀπολαύσω), pf. ἀπολέλαυκα, pf. p. ἀπολέλαυμαι, 1 aor. ἀπέλαυσα, 2 aor. ἀπέλαυον (L. ἀπῆλαυον).
- ἀπολογέομαι, *make a defence*, f. ἀπολογήσομαι, pf. p. ἀπολελόγημαι, 1 aor. ἀπελογησάμην, ἀπελογήθην.
- ἀπορέω, *be at a loss, want*, f. ἀπορήσω, pf. ἠπόρηκα, pf. p. ἠπόρημαι, 1 aor. ἤπορησα, ἠπορήθην. Imp. ἠπόρου.
- ἀποχρᾶω (Ion. ἀποχρέω), *be sufficient*, f. ἀποχρήσω, 1 aor. ἀπέχρησα. Inf. ἀποχρῆν. Generally impersonal.
- ἄπτω, *fasten*, f. ἄψω, pf. p. ἔμμαι (Ion. ἔμμαι), 1 aor. ἤψα, ἤφθην (Ep. ἐάφθην).
- ἄραομαι (Ion. ἀρέομαι), *pray*, f. ἄρᾶσομαι (Ion. ἀρήσομαι), pf. p. ἤρᾶμαι, 1 aor. ἠρᾶσάμην (Ion. ἠρησάμην). Ep. ᾶ, Att. ᾶ.
- ἄραρισκω, *fit*, ἀαρῖ, f. ἀρῶ (Ion. ἄρσω), pf. p. ἀρήρεμαι, 1 aor. ἤρσα, ἤρθην, 2 aor. ἠῤῥᾶρον, ἄρᾶρον, 2 pf. ἄρᾶρα (Ion. ἄρηρα). Imp. freq. ἀράρισκε.
- ἄρασσω, *strike*, f. ἀράξω, 1 aor. ἤραξα, ἠράχθην, ἄραξα.
- ἄρέσκω, *please*, f. ἀρέσω (Poet. σσ), pf. (L. ἀρέρεκα), pf. p. ἤρεσμαι, 1 aor. ἤρεσα, ἠρέσθην.
- ἄριστάω, *dine*, f. ἀριστήσω, pf. ἠρίστηκα, 1 aor. ἠρίστησα. Perf. 1 pl. sync. ἠρίστᾶμεν.
- ἀρκέω, *ward off*, f. ἀρκέσω, pf. p. (L. ἤρκεσται), 1 aor. ἤρκεσα, ἠρκέσθην. Fut. pass. ἀρκεσθήσομαι.
- ἄρμόζω, *arm*, f. ἄρμω, f. ἄρμόσω, pf. ἤρμοκα, pf. p. ἤρμοσμαι. (Dor. ἄρμοσμαι), 1 aor. ἤρμοσα, ἠρμόσθην, ἄρμοσα. Fut. pass. ἀρμοσθήσομαι.
- ἀρνέομαι, *deny*, f. ἀρνήσομαι, pf. p. ἤρνημαι, 1 aor. ἠρνησάμην, ἠρνήθην. Fut. pass. ἀρνηθήσομαι.
- ἄρῶ, *plough*, f. ἄρόσω, pf. p. ἀρήρομαι, 1 aor. ἤροσα, ἠρόθην (Dor. ἄροσα). Ion. inf. pres. ἀρώμεναι or ἀρόμεναι.
- ἀρπάζω, *seize*, f. ἀρπάσω, pf. ἤρπακα, pf. p. ἤρπασμαι, 1 aor. ἤρπασα, ἠρπάσθην, ἠοπάχθην, 2 aor. (L. ἠρπάγην). Later fut. ἀρπάξω, aor. ἠρπάξα, pf. pass. ἤρπαγμαi, fut. pass. ἀρπασθήσομαι.
- ἀρτύνω, *prepare*, f. ἀρτύσω, pf. ἤρτυκα, pf. p. ἤρτῦμαι, 1 aor. ἤρτύσα, ἠρτύθην. Ep. ῥ, Att. ῥ.

ἄρῶ (Att. ἀρύω), *draw water*, f. ἀρύσω, 1 aor. ἤρῶσα, ἤρυσθην. Imp. ἤρῶν, 1 aor. also ἤρυσθην.

ἄρχω, *command*, f. ἄρξω, pf. ἤρχα, pf. p. ἤρχμαι, 1 aor. ἤρξα, ἤρχθην. Fut. pass. ἀρχήσομαι.

ἄρσσω, *rw, rush*, see αἰσσω.

αἰαίνω, *am dry*, f. αἰανῶ, 1 aor. ἤνῃνα, αἰάνθην. Imp. ἤναινόμην. Fut. pass. αἰανθήσομαι.

αὐδῶ, *speak*, f. αὐδήσω. αὐδάσω, pf. ἤυδηκα, 1 aor. ἤυδησα, ἠύδηθην (Dor. ἠύδασα). Imp. ἤυδων, 1 aor. mid. ἠύδαζάμην.

αὐξάνω, *increase*, f. αὐξήσω, pf. ἠύξηκα, pf. p. ἠύξημαι, 1 aor. ἠύξησα, ἠύξθην. Fut. pass. αὐξηθήσομαι.

αὔω, *shout*, f. αὔσω, 1 aor. ἤῦσα, αὔσα. Imp. αὔον.

αὔω, *ἐναύω*, *kinille*, 1 aor. ἔναυσα. Imp. ἔναυον.

ἀφάω, *hurtle*, f. ἀφήσω, 1 aor. ἤφησα.

ἀφίημι (M ἀφίεμαι), *let go*, f. ἀφίσω, pf. ἀφείκα. pf. p. ἀφείμαι, 1 aor. ἀφίηκα (Ep. ἀφίεκα), ἀφείθην, ἀφείθην, 2 aor. ἀφῆν, ἀφείμην. Imp. ἀφίην, ἠφίην. Fut. pass. ἀφειθήσομαι.

ἀφικνέομαι, *come*, f. ἀφίξομαι, pf. p. ἀφίγμαι, 2 aor. ἀφίκυμην. Ion. ἀπικνέομαι.

ἄχθομαι, *am vexed*, f. ἀχθέσομαι, pf. p. (L. ἤχθημαι), 1 aor. ἤχθέσθην. Fut. pass. ἀχθεσθήσομαι, sometimes ἀχθήσομαι.

(ἄω), *saliate*, f. ἄσω, 1 aor. ἄσα.

βαδίζω, *go*, f. βαδιῶμαι, pf. βεβάδικα, 1 aor. ἐβάδισα. Fut. L. βαδίσω.

βαίνω, *go*, f. βήσομαι (Dor. βασεῦμαι), pf. βέβηκα (Dor. βέβᾱκα), pf. p. βέβᾱμαι, 1 aor. ἔβησα (Dor. ἔβᾱσα), ἐβάθην, 2 aor. ἔβην, like ἔστην, ἦς, ἦ, &c. (Dor. ἔβαν), 2 pf. βέβαα, βεβώς, pt. βεβαώς. 2 aor. imp. βῆθι (Dor. βάθι), subj. βῶ, opt. βαίην, inf. βῆναι, part. βάς, inf. 2 pf. βεβήμεν.

βάλλω (Ion. & Ep. βαλέω), *throw*, f. βαλῶ, βαλλήσω, pf. βέβληκα, pf. p. βέβλημαι (Ep. βεβόλημαι), 1 aor. ἐβάλλησα, ἐβλήθην, 2 aor. ἔβαλον (Ep. ἔβλην). Fut. pass. βληθήσομαι, fut. perf. βεβλήσομαι.

βάπτω, *dip*, f. βάψω, pf. p. βέβαμμαι, 1 aor. ἐβάψα, ἐβάφθην, 2 aor. ἐβάφην.

βαρέω, *load*, f. βαρήσω, pf. βεβαρηώς part., pf. p. βεβαρημένος part., 1 aor. ἐβαρήθην.

βαρύνω, *load*, pf. p. βεβαρυνμένος part., 1 aor. ἐβάρυνα, ἐβαρύνθην. Fut. pass. βαρυνθήσομαι, imp. βάρυνον.

βαστάζω, *carry*, f. βαστάσω, pf. p. (L. βεβάστακται), 1 aor. ἐβάστασα, ἐβαστάχθην.

βιάζομαι, *force*, f. βιάσομαι, pf. p. βεβίασμαι, 1 aor. ἐβιασάμην, ἐβιάσθην.

βιάομαι, *force*, f. βήσομαι, pf. βεβίηκε, pf. p. βεβίημαι, 1 aor. ἐβησάμην, ἐβήσθην. Perf. only in use in Act.

βιβρώσκω, *eat*, f. (L. βρώξω), βρώσομαι, pf. βέβρωκα, pf. p. βέβρωμαι, 1 aor. ἔβρωξα, ἐβρώσθην (L. ἔβρωσα), 2 aor. (Ep. ἔβρων). Fut. pass. L. βρωθήσομαι. Part. per. sync. βεβρώς, plup. fut. βεβρώσομαι, 2 pf. opt. Hom. βεβρώθοις.

βιόω, *live*, f. βιώσομαι (L. βιώσω), pf. βεβίωκα, pf. p. βεβίωμαι, usually impers., 1 aor. ἐβίωσα, 2 aor. ἐβίωv. Opt. βιώην, subj. βιώ, φς, φ, &c. For pres. and imp. ζάω is used by pure writers.

βλάπτω, *hurt*, f. βλάψω, pf. βέβλαφα, pf. p. βέβλαμμαι, 1 aor. ἔβλαψα, ἐβλάφθην, 2 aor. ἐβλάβην.

βλαστάνω, *blasstéw*, sprout, f. βλαστήσω, pf. βεβλάστηκα, 1 aor. ἐβλάστησα, 2 aor. ἔβλαστοv. Perf. also ἐβλάστηκα.

βλέπω, *see*, f. βλέψω, pf. βέβλεφα, pf. p. βέβλεμμαι, 1 aor. ἔβλεψα, ἐβλέφθην.

βλώσκω, *go*, f. (L. βλώξω), μολοῦμαι, pf. μέμβλωκα, 1 aor. ἔβλωξα, ἐμόλησα, 2 aor. ἔμολον.

βοάω, *call aloud*, f. βοήσομαι (L. βοήσω, Dor. βοάσω, contr. βώσομαι), pf. p. βεβόημαι, 1 aor. ἐβόησα, ἐβοήθην (Dor. ἐβόασα). Perf. contr. βέβωμαι. 1 aor. ἔβωσα, ἐβώσθην.

βόσκειν, *feed*, f. βοσκήσω (Dor. βοσκησούμαι), 1 aor. (L. ἐβόσκησα), ἐβοσκήθην.

βούλομαι, *wish*, f. βουλήσομαι, pf. p. βεβούλημαι, 1 aor. ἐβουλήθην (Att. ἡβουλήθην), 2 pf. Ep. in comp. προβέβουλα. Imp. ἐβουλόμην and ἡβουλόμην. 2 pers. sing. pres. βούλει, not βούλη.

βράζω, *ssaw*, ττω, boil, f. βράσω, pf. p. βέβρασμαι, 1 aor. ἔβρασα.

βρέχω, *vet*, f. βρέξω, pf. p. βέβρεγμαι, 1 aor. ἔβρεξα, ἐβρέχθην, 2 aor. ἐβράχην.

βρίθω, *am heavy*, f. βρίσω, pf. βέβριθα, 1 aor. ἔβρισα.

βρόχω, *sicallow*, f. βρόξω, 1 aor. ἔβροξα, 2 pf. αναβέβροχεν. Generally found in comp. ανα-, &c.

βρύχω, *brúkw*, grind the teeth, f. βρύξω. 1 aor. ἔβρυξα. 1 aor. part. βρυχθείς.

βρυχάομαι, *roar*, f. βρυχήσομαι, 1 aor. ἐβρυχησάμην, ἐβρυχήθην, 2 pf. βέβρυχα.

βύνειν, *buíw*, stop up, f. βύσω, pf. p. βέβυσμαι, 1 aor. ἔβυσσα, ἐβύσθην.

γαμέω, *marry*, i. e. take a wife, f. γαμῶ (L. γαμήσω, Ep. γαμέω), pf. γεγάμηκα, pf. p. γεγάμημαι, 1 aor. ἔγημα, ἐγαμήθην. Inf. 1 aor. γῆμαι. Mid. γαμέομαι, to take a husband. Fut. γαμοῦμαι.

γάνυμαι, *rejoice*, f. (Ep. γανύσομαι), pf. p. γεγάνυμαι.

γεγωνέω, *gegwónw*, γεγωνίσκω, shout, f. γεγωνήσω, 1 aor. ἐγεγώνησα, 2 pf. γέγωνα.

γελᾶω (Ep. γελῶ), *laugh*, f. γελᾶσθαι (L. γελᾶσω), pf. p. γεγέλασται, 1 aor. ἐγέλασα (Dor. ἐγέλαξα), ἐγελᾶσθην. Fut. pass. γελασθήσομαι.

Regular part. γελῶν, sometimes resolved into *ων*.

γίνομαι, *am born*, see γίνομαι, 1 aor. ἐγενάμην. Inf. γίνασθαι.

γίω, *taste*, f. γέωσω, pf. p. γέγευμαι, 1 aor. ἔγευσα.

γηθίω, *rejoice*, f. γηθήσω, 1 aor. ἐγήθησα, 2 pf. γέγηθα. Dor. form *a* for *η*, as γαθίω for γηθίω.

γηράω, γηράσκω, *grow old*, f. γηράσω, pf. γεγήρακα, 1 aor. ἐγήρασα, ἐγήρανα, 2 aor. ἐγήραν. Att. inf. aor. γηράναι, γηράναι.

γηρύω, *speak out*, f. γηρύσω, 1 aor. ἐγήρύσα, ἐγηρύσθην.

γίγνομαι, γίνομαι, *be, become*, f. γενήσομαι (Dor. γενοῖμαι), pf. p. γεγένημαι, 1 aor. ἐγενήθην, 2 aor. ἐγενόμην, 2 pf. γέγονα (Poet. γέγα, Dor. γέγακα). Fut. pass. γενηθήσομαι. Part. Ep. γεγαώς. Att. γεγώς.

γινώσκω, γινώσκω, *know*, f. γνώσομαι, pf. ἔγνωκα, pf. p. ἔγνωσμαι, 1 aor. in comp. ἀέγνωσα, ἐγνώσθην, 2 aor. ἔγνω, γνῶν. Fut. pass. γνωσθήσομαι. Imp. γνῶθι. ἔγνω 3 pl. 2 aor. for ἔγνωσαν.

γλύφω, *engrave*, f. (γλύψω), pf. p. γέγλυμμαι, 1 aor. ἔγλυψα, 2 aor. ἐγλύφην.

γόω, *be wail*, f. γοήσομαι, 1 aor. (L. ἐγόησα), γοηθείς, 2 aor. (Ep. γόν). Imp. freq. Ep. γοάσκει.

γράφω, *write*, f. γράψω, pf. γέγραφα, pf. p. γέγραμμαι, 1 aor. ἔγραψα, ἐγράψθην, 2 aor. ἐγράφη. Fut. pass. γραφήσομαι.

δαίζω *tend*, f. δαίξω, pf. p. δεδάγμαι, δέδαιγμαι, 1 aor. ἐδάξα, ἐδαίχθην.

δαινύμι, δαινύω, *entertain, feast*, f. δαίσω, 1 aor. ἔδαισα. Imp. 2 sing. δαινύ, for νθι.

δαίνομαι, *divide*, f. δάσομαι, pf. p. δέδασμαι, δέδαιμαι, 1 aor. ἐδάσμη, ἐδάσθην.

δαίω, *burn*, pf. δέδηα, pf. p. δέδαιμαι, 2 aor. ἐδαόμην, 2 pf. δέδηα.

δάκνω, *bite*, f. δήξομαι, pf. δέδηχα, pf. p. δέδηγμαι, 1 aor. ἐδήχθην, 2 aor. ἔδᾰκον, δέδᾰκον. Fut. pass. δηχθήσομαι.

δακρύω, *weep*, f. δακρύσω, pf. (L. δεδάκρυκα), pf. p. δεδάκρυμαι, 1 aor. ἐδάκρυσα.

δαμάζω, *subdue, tame*, f. δαμάσω (σσ), pf. p. δέδμημαι, 1 aor. ἐδάμασα, ἐδαμάσθην, ἐδμήθην (Dor. ἐδμᾶθην), 2 aor. ἐδάμην. 2 aor. pass. 3 pl. δάμεν for Ep. ἐδάμησαν.

δαρθάνω, *sleep*, pf. δεδάρθηκα, 1 aor. (L. ἐδάρθην), 2 aor. ἔδαρθον (Poet. ἔδραθον).

δάω, *teach*, f. δαήσομαι, pf. δεδάχα, pf. p. δεδάημαι, 2 aor. ἔδασον, ἐδάην, 2 pf. δέδασα.

δεδίσκομαι, *osscome*, *frigate*, f. δεδίξομαι, 1 aor. ἐδεδίξμην.

δεῖ, *it is necessary*, see δεῖ.

δειδίστομαι, *frighten*, f. δειδίζομαι, 1 aor. δειδίζαμην.

δέιδω, *fear*, f. δέισομαι, pf. δέδοικα (Ep. δέιδοικα), 1 aor. ἔδεισα (Ep. δδ), 2 pf. δέδια. Imp. δέδιθι. δ doubled in augmented tenses by Epics.

δείκνυμι, *show*, f. δείξω, pf. δέδειχα, pf. p. δέδειγμαι (Ep. δέιδεγμαι). 1 aor. ἔδειξα, ἐδείχθην. Fut. pass. δειχθήσομαι. Ionic forms, ε instead of ει, as fut. δέξω, plup. δέδεγμαι, &c.

δειπνέω, *sup.*, f. δειπνήσω, pf. δεδείπνηκα (Att. δέδεπνη), 1 aor. ἐδείπνησα. Inf. perf. δεδειπνάναι.

δέμω, *build*, pf. p. δέδμημαι (Dor. δέδμᾱμαι), 1 aor. ἔδειμα, 2 pf. δέδομα. Pres. only in part. δέμων and imp. δέμον.

δέρκομαι, *see*, f. (L. δέρφομαι), pf. δέδορκα, 1 aor. (L. ἐδρεξάμην) ἐδέρχθην, 2 aor. ἔδρακον, ἐδράκην.

δέρω, *flay*, *beat*, f. δερῶ, pf. δέδαρκα, pf. p. δέδαρμαι, 1 aor. ἔδειρα, ἐδάρθην, 2 aor. ἐδάρην, 2 pf. δέδορα.

δέχομαι, *receive*, f. δέξομαι, pf. p. δέδεγμαι, 1 aor. ἐδεξάμην, ἐδέχθην. Plup. fut. δεδέξομαι. Inf. aor. δέχθαι.

δέω, *bind*, f. δήσω, pf. δέδεκα, δέδηκα, pf. p. δέδεμαι, δέδεσμαι, 1 aor. ἔδησα, ἐδέθην. Fut. pass. δεθήσομαι. Plup. fut. δεδήσομαι. Contraction irregular.

δέω (Ep. δείω), *want*, *fail*, f. δήσω (δενήσομαι), pf. δεδέηκα, pf. p. δεδέημαι, 1 aor. ἐδέησα, ἐδεήθην (ἐδεήσα). Fut. pass. δεηθήσομαι. Imp. ἔδει. Generally impersonal δέι, ἡ δεικνοῦς. Subj. δέη, opt. δέω, inf. δέιν. The pass. voice δέομαι is never impersonal. 2 sing. pres. pass. δέει.

δηλέομαι, *injure*, f. δηλήσομαι, pf. p. δεδήλημαι, 1 aor. ἐδηλήσάμην.

δηλώω, *show*, *manifest*, f. δηλώσω, pf. δεδήλωκα, 1 aor. ἐδήλωσα. Fut. pass. δηλωθήσομαι.

διατάω, *live*, *arbitrate*, f. διατιήσω, pf. δεδιήτηκα, pf. p. δεδιήτημαι, 1 aor. διήτησα, διητήθην Dor. αἱ, Ion. αἰ). Imp. διητώμην.

διακονέω, *minister*, f. διακονήσω, pf. δεδιakonήκα, pf. p. δεδιακονήμαι, 1 aor. ἐδιακονήσα, ἐδιακονήθην. Imp. διακονέου.

διαλέγομαι, *discuss*, f. διαλέξομαι, pf. διειλεγμαι, 1 aor. διελεξάμην, διελέχθην. Fut. pass. διαλεχθήσομαι.

διδάσκω, *teach*, f. διδάξω, pf. δεδίδαχα, pf. p. δεδίδαγμαi, 1 aor. ἐδίδαξα, ἐδίδαχθην.

διδράσκω, *run away*, generally in comp. ἀπο, &c., f. δράσομαι, pf. διδράκα, 1 aor. ἔδρασα r., 2 aor. ἔδραν (Ion. ἔδρην). Imp. δράθι, inf. δράναι, subj. 2 aor. δρῶ, opt. δραίην. Ionics change α into η.

δίδωμι, *give*, f. δώσω, pf. δέδωκα, pf. p. δέδομαι, 1 aor. ἔδωκα, ἐδόθην (L. ἔδωσα), 2 aor. ἔδων (freq. δόσκον). Fut. pass. δοθήσομαι. Subj. 2 aor. δῶ. Opt. δοίην.

δίζομαι, *seek*, f. διζήσομαι, 1 aor. (L. ἐδιζήσάμην). Inf. διζήσθαι.

δῖω, *fear*, 2 pf. δέδια (Ep. δεῖδια). Imp. δῖον. Imp. 2 pl. δέδιθι, δεῖδιθι.
 διψάω (Ion. διψέω), *thirst*, f. διψήσω, pf. δεδίψκα, 1 aor. ἐδίψκα.

This verb contracts by η instead of α, as inf. διψῆν for διψάν.

διώκω, *pursue*, f. διώξω, 1 aor. ἐδίωξα, ἐδιώχθην. Imp. ἐδιώκαθον? lengthened.

δοκέω (δοκω), *seem, appear*, f. δόξω (Poet. δοκήσω, Dor. δοκίσω), pf. δεδόκε, pf. p. δέδομαι, δεδόκημαι, 1 aor. ἔδοξα, ἐδόχθην, ἐδόκησα. Impersonal, δοκεῖ, *it seems*, &c.

δουπέω, *sound heavenly*, f. δουπήσω, 1 aor. ἐδούπησα and ἐγδούπησα, 2 aor. ἔδουπον, 2 pf. δέδουπα. Imp. δούπεον.

δράμω, *see* τρέχω.

δράσσω, ττω, *seize*, pf. p. δέδραμαι, 1 aor. ἐδραξάμην.

δράω, *do*, f. δράσω, pf. δέδρακα, pf. p. δέδραμαι, δέδρασμαι, 1 aor. ἔδρασα, ἐδράσθην (Ep. ἔδρησα).

δρέπω, *pluck*, f. δρέψω (Dor. δρεψεύμαι), 1 aor. ἔδρεψα, 2 aor. ἔδραπον. δύναμαι, *can, am able*, f. δυνήσομαι, pf. p. δεδύνημαι, 1 aor. ἐδυνησάμην, ἐδυνήθην, ἡδυνήθην, ἡδυνάσθην. Pres. and imp. formed like ἵσταμαι. 2 sing. pres. δύνη, for δυνᾶσαι, Dor. α.

δύνω, *enter*, f. δύσομαι, pf. δέδυκα, 1 aor. (L. ἔδυνα), 2 aor. ἔδυν.

δύω, *cause to enter*, f. δύσω, pf. δέδυκα, pf. p. δέδυμαι, 1 aor. ἔδυσα, ἐδύθην, 2 aor. ἔδυν, ἐδύνη. Fut. pass. δυθήσομαι.

δωρεύομαι, δωρέω, *give, present*, permi, f. δωρήσω, δωρήσομαι, pf. p. δεδώρημαι, 1 aor. ἐδώρησα, ἐδωρήθην.

εἰώ (Ep. εἰάω), *allow*, f. εἶσω, pf. εἶλακα, pf. p. εἶλαμαι, 1 aor. ἔασα, εἶασα, εἰάθην. Imp. εἶων. augment is ει.

ἐγγυάω, *betroth, proffer*, f. ἐγγυήσω, pf. ἡγγύηκα, pf. p. ἡγγύημαι, ἐγγυήμαι, 1 aor. ἡγγύησα, ἡγγυήθην.

ἐγείρω, *raise*, f. ἐγερῶ, pf. ἐγήγερκα, pf. p. ἐγήγερμαι, 1 aor. ἤγειρα, ἡγέρθην, ἐγέρθην, 2 aor. ἐγρόμην, ἡγρόμην, 2 pf. ἐγρήγορα. Fut. pass. ἐγερθήσομαι.

ἐγκωμιάζω, *praise*, f. ἐγκωμιάσω, pf. ἐγκεκωμίακα, pf. p. ἐγκεκωμίαμαι, 1 aor. ἐνεκωμίασα.

ἔδω, *seat*, *see* ἕζω.

ἔδω, *eat*, f. ἔδομαι (L. ἐδοῦμαι), pf. ἐδήδοκα, pf. p. ἐδήδεσμαι, 1 aor. ἡδέσθην, 2 aor. comp. ἐσθίω and φαγεῖν, 2 pf. ἔθηδα.

ἕζομαι, *see* καθέζομαι.

ἕζω, *seat, place*, f. ἕσω, 1 aor. εἶσα. Not found in pres. and imp. The deficiencies supplied by καθέζομαι.

ἐθέλω, *wish*, f. ἐθελήσω, pf. ἡθέληκα, 1 aor. ἡθέλησα (Poet. ἰθέλησα).

ἐθίζω, *accustom*, f. ἐθίσω, ἐθίω, pf. εἵθικα, pf. p. εἵθισμαι, 1 aor. εἵθισα, εἵθισθην.

ἔθω, be accustomed to, pf. *ἔωθα* (Ion. *ἔωθα*), *ἔωθεα*. Part. *ἔθων*. Tenses formed from pass. of *ἐθίζω*.

εἶδω, see, *κινω*, f. *εἰδῶ*, *εἴσομαι* (Dor. *ιδῶ*), pf. *εἶδκα*, 1 aor. *εἶδῃσα*, 2 aor. *εἶδον* (Ep. *ἴδον*), *εἰδόμην*, 2 pf. *οἶδα* as pres. Inf. *εἰδέναι*. Ep. *ἴδμεναι*. Imp. *ἴσθι*. Part. *εἰδώς*. Plup. pf. *ἤδειν*. See § 143.

εἶδομαι, appear, seem, f. *εἴσομαι*, 1 aor. *εἰσάμην*.

εἰκάω, conjecture, f. *εἰκάσω*, pf. *εἰκάκα*, pf. p. *εἰκασμαι*, *ἤκασμαι*, 1 aor. *εἴκασα*, *εἰκάσθην*, *ἤκασα*. Fut. pass. *εἰκαθήσομαι*. Imp. *ἤκαζον*, *εἴκαζον*.

εἴκω, am like, appear, f. *εἴξω* r., 2 pf. *ἔοικα* (Ion. *οἴκα*). Plup. pf. *ἐφίκευ*.

Present not in use.

εἴκω, yield, f. *εἴξω*, 1 aor. *εἴξα*, 2 aor. *εἴκαθον*? 1 aor. freq. *εἴξασκε*.

εἰλέω, *εἰλούμαι*, roll, f. (L. *εἰλήσω*), pf. p. *εἰλημαι*, 1 aor. *εἰληθείς* part.

εἰλίσσω, ττω, roll, f. *εἰλίξω*, pf. p. *εἰλιγμαι*, 1 aor. *εἰλιξα*, *εἰλίχθην*.

Poet. *εἰλίσσω* for *ελίσσω*.

εἰλύω, envelope, f. *εἰλῶ*, pf. p. *εἰλῦμαι*, 1 aor. *εἰλῦσα*, *εἰλῦσθην*.

εἴλω, press together, f. (Æol. *ἔλω*), pf. p. *ἔελμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔλσα*, 2 aor.

ἔαλην, ἄλην.

εἵμαρται, see *μείρομαι*.

εἰμί, am, f. *ἔσομαι*. See § 137.

εἴμι, go. Imp. *ἴθι*, *εἴ* in comp., see § 137.

εἰπείν,¹ say, 1 aor. *εἶπα*, 2 aor. *εἶπον* (Ep. *ἔειπον*). The present is supplied by *φημί*, *λέγω*, the other tenses by *εἶρω*. Æol. inf. *εἴτην*. 2 aor. freq. *εἶπεσκον*.

εἶργω, shut out, f. *εἶρξω*, pf. p. *εἶργμαι*, 1 aor. *εἶρξα*, *εἶρχθην*, 2 aor. *εἶργαθον*?

εἶργω, *εἶργνυμι*, shut in, f. *εἶρξω*; pf. p. *εἶργμαι*, 1 aor. *εἶρξα*, *εἶρχθην*.

The breathing determines the signification.

εἴρομαι, ask, f. *εἰρήσομαι*. See *ἔρομαι*.

εἶρύω, draw, f. *εἰρύσω* (σσ); pf. p. *εἶρῦμαι*, *εἶρυσμαι*, 1 aor. *εἶρῦσα*, *εἰρύσθην*.

See *ἐρύω*.

εἶρω, say, f. *ἐρέω* (Ep. *ἐρέω*), *ἐροῦμαι*, pf. *εἶρηκα*, pf. p. *εἶρημαι*, 1 aor.

εἰρέθην, *ἐρρήθην* (*ἐρρήθην* r.). Plup. fut. *εἰρήσομαι*. Fut. pass. *ῥηθήσομαι*.

εἶρω, join, *κνίη*, f. *ἔρσω*, pf. in comp. *εἶρκα*, pf. p. *εἶρμαι* (Ep. *ἔερμαι*, Ion. *ἔρμαι*), 1 aor. *εἶρα*, *ἔρσα*.

εἴσω, make like, f. *εἴξω*, pf. p. *ἤϊγμαι*. Imp. *ἡῖσκον*. Plup. pf. *ἤϊκτο*.

εἴωθα, see *ἔθω*.

ἐκκλησιάζω, call an assembly, f. *ἐκκλησιάσω*, 1 aor. *ἐξεκκλησίασα*.

εἰλάνω, drive, f. *εἰλάσω*, *εἰλῶ* (Ep. σσ), pf. *εἰλήλακα*, pf. p. *εἰλήλαμαι*, *εἰλήλασμαι*, 1 aor. *ἤλασα*, *ἔλασα*, (Ep. σσ), *ἤλαθην* (L. *ἤλάσθην*). Imp. *ἤλαννον*.

¹ An aorist.

- ἐλάω, simple of ἐλαύνω, f. ἐλῶ, ἐλάσω. Inf. ἐλᾶν. Ep. ἐλάαν.
 ἐλέγχω, *confute*, f. ἐλέγξω, pf. p. ἐλήλεγμαι, ἤλεγμαι γ., 1 aor. ἤλεξα,
 ἤλεχθην. Fut. pass. ἐλεγχθήσομαι.
 ἐελίξω, *turn, whirl*, f. ἐελίξω, 1 aor. ἐέλιξα, ἐελίχθην, 2 aor. Ep.
 sync. ἐέλικτο.
 ἐλινύω, *am quiet*, f. ἐλινύσω, 1 aor. ἐλινύσα. Imp. ἐλινῦον.
 ἐλίσσω, *roll*, f. ἐλίξω, pf. p. εἴλεγμαι (L. ἐλήλεγμαι), 1 aor. εἴλιξα,
 εἴλιχθην.
 ἐλκώω, *ulcerate*, f. ἐλκώσω, pf. p. ἤλκωμαι, ἐλκωμαι, 1 aor. ἤλκωσα, ἤλκω-
 θην, ἐλκώθην.
 ἐλκω, ἐλκύνω (Ep. ἐλέω), *drag*, f. ἐλξω, ἐλκύνω (Ep. ἐλκήσω), pf. ἐλκῦκα,
 pf. p. εἴλκυσμαι, 1 aor. ἐλκῦσα (L. ἐίλιξα, Ep. ἤλκησα), ἐλκύνσθην
 (L. εἴλχθην). Fut. pass. ἐλκυσθήσομαι.
 ἔλπω, *give hope*, 2 pf. ἔωλπα 2 plup. ἐώλπειν.
 ἐμέω, *nomit*, f. (Ion. ἐμέσω), ἐμῶ γ., pf. (L. ἐμήμεκα), pf. p. (L. ἐμήμεσ-
 μαι), 1 aor. ἤμεσα (Ep. ἔμεσσα). Imp. ἤμουν.
 ἐμπολάω, *sell, traffic*, f. ἐμπολήσω, pf. ἡμπόληκα, pf. p. ἡμπόλημαι (Ion.
 ἐμπόλημαι), 1 aor. ἡμπόλησα, ἡμπόληθην.
 ἐναίρω, *kill*, 1 aor. (L. ἔνηρα), 2 aor. ἤναρον, ἔναρον.
 ἐναντιόομαι, *am opposed to*, f. ἐναντιώσομαι, pf. p. ἤναντιώμαι, 1 aor. ἤναν-
 τιώθην. Fut. pass. ἐναντιωθήσομαι.
 ἐναρίζω, *slay, spoil*, f. ἐναρίζω, pf. p. ἡνάρισμαι, 1 aor. ἐνάριξα, ἡναρίσθην,
 ἡνάρισα.
 ἐνέπω, *say, tell*, f. ἐνίψω, ἐνισπήσω. 2 aor. ἔνισπον. Pres. also
 ἐννέπω.
 ἐνήνοθα, *rest, lie on*, 2 aor. pf. occurring only in comp.
 ἐνθυμέομαι, *reflect upon*, f. ἐνθυμήσομαι, pf. p. ἐντεθύμημαι, 1 aor. ἐνεθυ-
 μήθην. Fut. pass. L. ἐνθυμηθήσομαι.
 ἐννύμι, ἐννύω, *put on*, f. ἔσσω, ἔσω, pf. p. εἶμαι, ἔσμαι, 1 aor. ἔσα, ἔσσα.
 Ion. εἴνυμι, Poet. εἰνύω.
 ἐνοχλέω, *harass*, f. ἐνοχλήσω, pf. ἡνώχληκα, pf. p. ἡνώχλημαι, 1 aor. ἡνώ-
 χλησα, ἡνωχλήθην.
 ἐντέλλω, *enjoin*, f. ἐντελῶ, pf. p. ἐντέταλμαι, 1 aor. ἐντέειλα.
 ἐντύνω and ἐντύω, *prepare*, f. ἐντύνῶ, 1 aor. ἔντυνα.
 ἐξετάζω, *inquire*, f. ἐξετάσω (Poet. ἐξετώ), pf. ἐξήτακα, pf. p. ἐξήτασμαι,
 1 aor. ἐξήτασα, ἐξητάσθην (Dor. ἐξήτᾱσα).
 ἐπαυρίσκομαι, *enjoy*, f. ἐπαυρήσομαι, 1 aor. ἐπηγυράμην, 2 aor.
 ἐπηῦρον (Dor. ἐπαῦρον), ἐπηυρόμην.
 ἐπείγω, *press*, f. ἐπείξω, pf. p. (L. ἤπειγμαι), 1 aor. ἤπειξα, ἠπείχθην.
 Imp. Ep. ἔπειγον.
 ἐπιμέλομαι, *care for*, f. ἐπιμελήσομαι, pf. p. ἐπιμεμέλημαι, 1 aor. ἐπεμε-
 λήθην. Fut. pass. ἐπιμεληθήσομαι.

ἐπιωρίσκω, *sweat falsely*, f. ἐπιωρίκω, pf. ἐπιωρίκηκα, 1 aor. ἐπιωρίκησα. ἐπίσταμαι, *know*, f. ἐπιστήσομαι, 1 aor. ἡπιστήθην, ἡπιστάσθην. Like ἵσταμαι in pres. and imp. Imp. ἡπιστάμην.

ἔπω, *am employed in*, f. ἔψω, 2 aor. ἔσπον, ἐσπόμην. Imp. εἶπον. Ἐρ. ἔπον, freq. ἔπεσκον.

ἔπομαι, *follow*, f. ἔψομαι, 2 aor. ἐσπόμην. Inf. aor. σπείσθαι.

ἔρῃμαι (Poet.), *love*, pf. p. (L. ἤρασμαι), 1 aor. ἤρασάμην, ἠρέσθην. Fut. pass. ἐρασθήσομαι.

ἐρέω, *roue*, f. ἐράσω, 1 aor. ἤρᾱσα. Only used in comp.

ἐργάζομαι, *work*, f. ἐργάσομαι, pf. p. εἰργασμαι (Ion. ἐργασμαι), 1 aor. εἰργασάμην, εἰργάσθην. Fut. pass. ἐργασθήσομαι.

(ἔργω Ion.), *shut in*, for εἴργω, f. ἔρξω, pf. p. ἐργγμαι, 1 aor. ἔρξα, ἔρχθην. (ἔργω, *shut out*.)

ἔρδω (Att. ἔρδω), *work*, f. ἔρξω, 1 aor. ἔρξα (Poet. ἐρξα), 2 pf. ἔαργα. Plup. alone augmented ἑώργειν.

ἐρείδω, *prop*, f. ἐρείσω, pf. ἤρεια, pf. p. ἐρήρειαμαι, 1 aor. ἤρεια, ἡρείσθην, ἐρείσθην. 3 pl. pf. pass. ἐρηρέδεται.

ἐρείκω, *tear, break*, f. ἐρείζω, pf. p. ἐρήρειγμαι, 1 aor. ἤρεια, 2 aor. ἤρικον. Pf. pass. also ἐρήρισμαι.

ἐρείπω, *throw down*, f. ἐρείψω, pf. p. (L. ἤρειψμαι) ἐρήριμμαι, 1 aor. ἤρειψα, ἡρείφθην, 2 aor. ἡρίπον, 2 pf. ἐρήρίπα.

ἐρεύνομαι, *disgorge*, f. ἐρεύξομαι, pf. p. ἤρευγμαι, 1 aor. ἤρευξάμην, 2 aor. ἡρύγον.

ἐρέφω, ἐρέπτω, *cover*, f. ἐρέψω, 1 aor. ἤρεψα, ἔρεψα.

ἐρέω, *see* ἔρομαι.

ἐρίζω (Dor. ἐρίσδω), *contend*, f. ἐρίσω (Ep. ἐρίσσω, Dor. ἐρίξω), pf. ἤρικα, pf. p. ἐρήρισμαι, 1 aor. ἤρισα (Dor. ἤριξα).

ἔρομαι, *ask*, f. ἐρήσομαι, 2 aor. ἡρόμην. See ἐρωτάω.

ἔρπω, *creep*, f. ἔρψω, 1 aor. (L. εἶρψα). Imp. εἶρπον.

ἔρρω, *go astray*, f. ἐρρήσω, pf. ἡρρήκα, 1 aor. ἡρρήσα, ἔρσα.

ἐρρυγάνω, *disgorge*, f. ἐρεύξομαι, pf. p. ἤρευγμαι, 2 aor. ἡρύγον. Attic form ἐρεύγομαι, q. v.

ἐρύκω, *hold back*, f. ἐρύξω, 1 aor. ἤρυξα (Ep. ἔρυξα), 2 aor. ἡρύκᾱκον, ἐρύκᾱκον. ἐρύκᾱνᾶω and ἐρύκᾱνᾶω are Epic forms.

ἐρῶ, *drown*, f. ἐρύσω (Ep. σσ), pf. p. ἔρῃμαι, ἔρυσμαι, 1 aor. ἔρῶσα (σσ). Poet. and Ion. εἰρῶ. Fut. Ion. ἐρῶω.

ἔρχομαι, *go, come*, f. ἐλεύσομαι, pf. ἐλήλυθα, εἰλήλουθα (Ep. ἐλήλουθα), 2 aor. ἤλυθον, sync. ἦλθον. 2 aor. imp. ἐλθέ. Attics prefer for imp. and fut. the tenses of εἶμι.

ἐρωτάω, *ask*, f. ἐρωτήσω, pf. ἠρώτηκα.

ἐσθίω, *eat*, f. ἔδομαι, ἔδοῦμαι, pf. ἐδήδοκα, pf. p. ἐδήδεσμαι, 1 aor. ἔδεσάμην, ἠδέσθην, 2 aor. ἔφάγον, & pf. ἔθηδα. Pf. pass. Ep. ἐδήδομαι.

ἑστιᾶω, *entertain*, f. ἑστιᾶσω, pf. ἐστιᾶκα, pf. p. ἐστιᾶμαι (Ion. ἐιστήμαι), 1 aor. ἐστιᾶσα, ἐστιᾶσθην. Ion. form ἑστιᾶω.

εὔδω, *sleep*, f. εὐδήσω, Imp. εὔδον, ἡδον. See καθεύδω.

εὐεργετέω, *do good*, f. εὐεργετήσω, pf. εὐεργέτηκα, pf. p. εὐεργέτημαι, 1 aor. εὐεργέτησα.

εὐλογέω, *bless*, f. εὐλογήσω, pf. εὐλόγηκα, 1 aor. εὐλόγησα.

εὐνάω, *put to bed*, f. εὐνήσω, pf. p. εὐνημαι, 1 aor. εὐνησα, εὐνήθην.

εὐρίσκω, *find*, f. εὐρήσω (Dor. εὔρησῶ), pf. εὔρηκα (ἡύρηκα), pf. p. εὔρημαι, 1 aor. (L. εὔρησα), εὔρέθην (ἡύρέθην), 2 aor. εὔρον, εὔρόμην. Fut. pass. εὔρηθήσομαι. Aor. sometimes ἡύρον.

εὐτυχέω, *am fortunate*, f. εὐτυχήσω, pf. εὐτύχηκα, pf. p. εὐτύχημαι, 1 aor. εὐτύχησα, εὐτυχήθην. 1 aor. also ἡτύχησα.

εὐφραίνω, *cheer*, f. εὐφράνῶ (Ep. εὐφραίνῶ), 1 aor. ἠεφρανα (Ion. εὐφρηνα), εὐφράνθην. Fut. pass. εὐφρανθήσομαι.

εὐχομαι, *pray*, f. εὐξομαι, pf. p. ἠσκαται, impers., 1 aor. ἠξάμην (εὐξάμην). Plupf. ἠεγμην. Varies in past tenses between *eu* and *ny*.

εὔω, *roast*, f. εὔσω (Ion. εὔω), pf. p. εὔμαι, 1 aor. εὔσα.

ἐχθαίρω, *hate*, f. ἐχθαρώ, 1 aor. ἤχθηρα (Dor. ἤχθᾶρα).

ἔχω, *have*, f. ἔξω, σχήσω, pf. ἔσχηκα, pf. p. ἔσχημαι, 1 aor. ἔσχησα (L. ἐσχέθην), 2 aor. ἔσχον, ἐσχόμην. Imp. εἶχον, ἔσχον, ἔχον, Ep. ἤχον, Dor. imper. σχέε.

ἐψω, ἐψέω, *boil, cook*, f. ἐψήσω, pf. (L. ἔψηκα), pf. p. ἔψημαι, 1 aor. ἔψησα, ἔψησα, ἔψηθην. 1 aor. also L. ἤψθην.

ἔω, *send* (see ἵμι).

ἔω, *send*, f. εἶσομαι, ἔσομαι, ἔσσομαι, pf. ἤμαι as pres., 1 aor. εἶσα, ἔσσα. Plupf. as imp. ἤμην.

ζάω, *live*, f. ζήσω, pf. ἔζηκα, 1 aor. ἔζησα. Imp. ἔζων. Imperat. ζῆ or ζῆθι. Inf. ζῆν. Contracts with *η*.

ζευγνύω, *join*, f. ζεύξω, pf. p. ἔζευνμαι, 1 aor. ἔζευξα, ἐζεύχθην, 2 aor. ἐζύγην.

ζέω, *boil*, f. ζέσω, pf. p. ἔζεσμαι, 1 aor. ἔζεσα (σσ), (L. ἐζέσθην).

ζημιόω, *injure*, f. ζημιώσω, pf. ἐζημίωκα, 1 aor. ἐζημίωσα, ἐζημιώθην. Pf. pass. ζημιωθήσομαι.

ζώννυμι, ζωννύω, *gird*, f. ζώσω, pf. ἔζωκα, pf. p. ἔζωσμαι ἔζωμαι γ., 1 aor. ἔζωσα, ἐζώσθην.

ζώω (see ζάω) (Ep. & Ion.), *live*, f. (L. ζώσω), pf. ἔζωκα, 1 aor. ἔζωσα. Imp. ἔζωον.

ἡβάω, ἡβάσκω, *be at the age of puberty*, f. ἡβήσω (Dor. ἡβᾶσω), pf. ἡβηκα, 1 aor. ἡβησα.

ἡγέομαι, *lead, think*, f. ἡγήσομαι, pf. p. ἡγημαι, 1 aor. ἡγησάμην (L. ἡγήθην). Imp. ἡγούμην. Dor. ἀγούμην.

ἡδύνω, *make sweet*, pf. p. ἡδυσμαι, 1 aor. ἡδύνα, ἡδύνθην.

ἦδω (L. ἦδομαι), *please*, f. ἦσω, 1 aor. ἦσα, ἦσθην. Fut. pass. ἡσθήσομαι. Imperat. ἦδε.

ἦκω, *come*, f. ἦξω, pf. (L. ἦκα), 1 aor. (L. ἦξα). Imp. ἦκον.

ἦμαι, *sit* (see ἔω). Imp. ἦσο, ἦσθω. Inf. ἦσθαι.

ἡμύνω, *sink*, pf. ἡμῦκα in comp., 1 aor. ἡμῦσα.

ἡσσάω, ἡττάω (Ion. ἐσσεόμαι), ἐσσοῦμαι, *to conquer*, f. ἡττήσομαι, ἐσσώσομαι, pf. ἡττηκα, pf. p. ἡσσημαι (ττ), ἐσσωμαι, 1 aor. ἡττησα (L. ἡσσήσθην), ἐσσώθην. Fut. pass. ἡττηθήσομαι.

ἡσυχάζω, *be at rest*, f. ἡσυχάσω, 1 aor. ἡσύχασα.

θάλλω (Ep. θηλέω), *bloom*, f. (L. θαλλήσω), θαλῶ, θηλήσω, pf. p. τεθήλημαι, 1 aor. ἐθάλησα, ἐθήλησα, 2 aor. ἔθαλον, 2 pf. τέθηλα (Dor. τέθαλα). Dor. form θαλέω.

θάσμαι (Dor.), *gaze at, admire*, f. θάσσομαι, θήσσομαι, 1 aor. ἐθαῶσμεν. Ionic form θηέσομαι.

θάπτω, *bury*, f. θάψω, pf. τέταφα, pf. p. τέταμμαι, 1 aor. ἔθαψα, ἐθάφθην, 2 aor. ἐτάφην. Fut. pass. ταφήσομαι. Plup. fut. τεθάψομαι. Ion. pf. 3 pl. τεθάφαται.

(θάπω, τάφω), *astonish*, pf. τέθαφα, 2 aor. ἔταφον, 2 pf. τέθηπα.

θαυμάζω, *wonder, admire*, f. θαυμάσω (Ep. σο), pf. τεθαύμακα, pf. p. τεθαύμασμαι, 1 aor. ἐθαύμασα, ἐθαυμάσθην. Fut. pass. θαυμασθήσομαι.

θεάομαι, *behold*, f. θεάσομαι (Ion. θεήσομαι), pf. p. τεθεᾶμαι, 1 aor. ἐθεᾶσάμην (Ion. ἐθεησάμην), ἐθεάθην.

θεῖνω, *smile, beat*, f. θενώ, 1 aor. ἔθεινα, 2 aor. ἔθενον.

θέλω, *wish*, f. θελήσω, pf. τεθέληκα? 1 aor. ἐθέλησα. See ἐθέλω.

θεραπεύω, *serve, court*, f. θεραπεύσω, pf. τεθεράπευκα, pf. p. τεθεράπευμαι, 1 aor. ἐθεράπευσα, ἐθεραπεύθην.

θέω (Poet. θεῖω), *run*, f. θεύσομαι (Dor. θευσοῦμαι). Tenses wanting supplied by τρέχω.

θίγω, *whet*, f. θήξω, pf. p. τέθηγμαι, 1 aor. ἔθηξα.

θιράω, *hunt*, f. θηράσω, pf. τεθήρᾱκα, pf. p. τεθηρᾱμαι, 1 aor. ἐθηρᾱσάμην.

θιγγάνω, *touch*, f. θίξω, θίξομαι, 1 aor. (L. ἐθίχθην), 2 aor. ἔθιγον.

θλάω, *bruise*, f. θλάσω, pf. p. τέθλασμαι (Dor. τέθλαγμαι), 1 aor. ἐθλάσα (Ep. σσ), ἐθλάσθην.

θλίβω, *press, squeeze*, f. θλίψω, pf. τέλιφα, pf. p. τέθλιμμαι, 1 aor. ἔθλιψα, ἐθλίφθην, 2 aor. ἐθλιβην.

θνήσκω, *die*, f. θανοῦμαι, τεθνήξω, pf. τέθνηκα (Dor. τέθνᾱκα), 1 aor. (L. ἔθνηξα, 2 aor. ἔθανον (Ep. θάνον). Infin. pf. τεθνήναι. Ep. and Ion. fut. θανέομαι. Part. perf. τεθνεώς, τεθνηώς. Ep. τεθνεώς, Dor. τεθναώς.

θοινάω, *entertain*, f. θοινήσω, pf. p. τεθοινᾶμαι, 1 aor. ἐθοίνησα, ἐθοινήθην.

θραύω, *bruise*, f. θραύσω, pf. p. τέθραυσμαι, τέθραυμαι, 1 aor. ἔθραυσα, ἐθραύσθην.

θράσσω, *awe*, disturb, f. θράξω, pf. τέτρηχα, 1 aor. ἔθραξα, ἐθράχθην.

θρύπτω, *break*, f. θρύψω, pf. p. τέθρυμμαι, 1 aor. ἔθρυψα, ἐθρύφθην, 2 aor. ἐτέρυφην. Fut. pass. θρυφθήσομαι.

θρώσκω, *leap*, f. θροῦμαι (Ep. θορέομαι), 2 aor. ἔθορον, 2 pf. τέθορα.

θύω, *sacrifice*, f. θύσω (Dor. θυῶ), pf. τέθυκα, pf. p. τέθυμαι, 1 aor. ἔθυσσα, ἐθύθην. Fut. pass. τυθήσομαι.

θύω, *threw*, rage, f. θύσω, 1 aor. ἔθυσσα, ἔθυνα. Imp. ἔθυσον, ἔθυνον.

θωρήσσω, *arm*, f. θωρήξω, pf. τεθώρηκα 1 aor. ἐθώρηξα, ἐθωρήχθην.

ἰάομαι, *heal, cure*, f. ἰάσομαι (Ion. ἰήσομαι), pf. p. (L. ἰαμαι), 1 aor. ἰασάμην (Ion. ἰησάμην), ἰάθην. Fut. pass. ἰαθήσομαι.

ἰαχέω, *shout*, f. ἰαχίσσω, pf. ἱαχα (in comp. of ἰάχω), 1 aor. ἰάχησα. Another form is ἰαχέω, also ἰάχω.

ἰδρώω, *sweat*, f. ἰδρώσω, 1 aor. ἰδρωσα. Contracts in ω instead of ου.

ἰδρύω, *place, erect*, f. ἰδρῶσω, pf. ἰδρύκα γ., pf. p. ἰδρύμαι, 1 aor. ἰδρύσα, ἰδρύθην.

ἵζω (Dor. ἰσδω), *seat, place*, f. ἱζίσσω, pf. ἱζηκώς part., 1 aor. ἱζήσα. Imp. freq. ἵζεσκον. See καθίζω.

ἵημι, *send*, f. ἦσω, pf. εἶκα. pf. p. εἶμαι, 1 aor. ἦκα, εἶθην, εἶσα, ἔθην (Ion. ἦκα), 2 aor. ἦν (Ep. ἔμην), εἶμην. Imper. ἦ. Inf. εἶναι.

ἰκνέομαι, *come*, f. ἱκνέομαι (Dor. ἱκνύμαι), pf. p. ἱγμαι, 2 aor. ἰκόμην.

ἱκω (Ep.), *come*, f. ἱξω, 1 aor. (L. ἱξα), 2 aor. ἱξον.

ἰλάσκομαι (Ep. ἰλάομαι, *propitiate*, f. ἰλάσομαι (Ep. σσ) (L. ἰλάξομαι), 1 aor. ἰλασάμην (Ep. σσ), ἰλάσθην.

ἱμείρω, *desire*, 1 aor. ἱμεράμην, ἱμέρθην. Aol. pres. ἱμέρῶ.

ἱπτάμαι, *fly*, f. πτήσομαι, 2 aor. ἔπτην (Dor. ἐπτῶν), ἐπτάμην. Like ἵσταμαι in pres. and imp.

ἵστανμι, *make stand*, f. στήσω, ἐστήξω, pf. ἵστηκα (L. ἵστακα), pf. p. ἵσταμαι, 1 aor. ἵστησα, ἐστάθην, 2 aor. ἵστην. Imp. ἵστην. Fut. pass. σταθήσομαι.

ἰσχνάινω, *make lean*, f. ἰσχνανύμαι, 1 aor. ἰσχνᾶνα (Ion. ἰσχνήνα).

ἰσχύω, *am strong*, f. ἰσχύσω, pf. ἰσχυκα, 1 aor. ἰσχυσα.

καθαίρω, *purify*, f. καθάρῶ, pf. κεκάθαρκα, pf. p. κεκάθαρμαι, 1 aor. ἐκάθηρα, ἐκάθαρα, ἐκαθάρθην, 2 aor. ἐκαθάρην.

καθέζομαι, *sit down*, f. καθεδούμαι, καθεδήσομαι, 1 aor. καθεισάμην (L. ἐκαθέσθην). Fut. pass. καθεσθήσομαι.

καθεύδω, *sleep*, f. καθευδήσω, pf. καθεύδηκα, 1 aor. καθεύδησα. Imp. ἐκάθευδον; Att. καθηῦδον, Ep. καθεῦδον.

κάβημαι, *see* ἦμαι.

καθίζω, *set, place*, f. *καθίσω* (Att. *καθιῶ*), *καθιζήσομαι* (Dor. *καθιζῶ*), pf. (L. *κεκάθικα*), 1 aor. *ἐκάθισα* (Ion. *κατίσα*, Att. *καθίσα*). Ion. form *κατίζω*.

κάνω, *kill*, f. *κάνω*, 2 aor. *ἔκωνον*, 2 pf. *έέκονα*. Infin. 2 aor. *κανῆν*, *κανεῖν*.

καίω, *burn*, f. *καύσω*, pf. *κέκαυκα* in comp., pf. p. *κέκαυμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔκαυσα*, *ἐκαύθην* (Ep. *ἔκτα*), *ἔκεια*, 2 aor. *ἐκάθην*. Imp. *ἔκαιον*, *ἔκαον*. Ep. *κείον*. Fut. pass. *καυθήσομαι*. Infin. 1 aor. *κῆαι*.

καλέω, *call*, f. *καλέσω* (Ep. *σσ*), *καλέω* (Att. *καλῶ*), pf. *κέκληκα*, pf. p. *κέκλημαι*, 1 aor. *ἐκάλεσα* (Ep. *σσ*), *ἐκλήθην*. Fut. pass. *κληθήσομαι*. Imp. freq. *καλέεσκον*.

καλύπτω, *hide*, f. *καλύψω*, pf. p. *κεκάλυμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐκάλυψα*, *ἐκαλύφθην*. Fut. pass. *καλυφθήσομαι*. Fut. pf. *κεκαλύψομαι*.

κάμνω, *grou weary*, f. *καμοῦμαι*, pf. *κέκμηκα* (Dor. *κέκμᾱκα*), 2 aor. *ἔκμον*, *ἐκαμόμην*. 2 sing. fut. *καμεί*.

κάμπτω, *bend*, f. *κάμψω*, pf. *κέκαμφα*, pf. p. *κέκαμμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔκαμψα*, *ἐκάμφθην*.

καταφρονέω, *despise*, f. *καταφρονήσω*, pf. *καταπεφρόνηκα*, 1 aor. *κατεφρόνησα*, *κατεφρονήθην*. Fut. pass. *καταφρονηθήσομαι*.

κεδάω, *scatter*, see *σκεδάννυμι*.

κείμαι (Ion. *κέομαι*), *lie*, f. *κείσομαι* (Dor. *κεισεῦμαι*). Imp. *ἐκείμην*. *κείρω*, *shear*, f. *κερῶ* (Ep. *σω*), pf. *κέκαρκα*, pf. p. *κέκαρμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔκειρα*, *ἐκέρθην* (Ep. *ἔκερσα*), 2 aor. *ἐκάρην*.

κελεύω, *order*, f. *κελεύσω*, pf. *κεκέλευκα*, pf. p. *κεκέλευσμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐκέλευσα*, *ἐκελεύσθην*.

κέλομαι, *order*, f. *κλήσομαι*, 1 aor. *ἐκελήσάμην*, 2 aor. redup. *κεκλόμην*.

κεράννυμι, *κεραννύω* (Ep. *κεράω*), *mix*, f. *κεράσω* (Ep. *σσ*) (Att. *κερῶ*), pf. *κέκράκα* (L. *κεκέρᾱκα*), pf. p. *κέκράμαι* (L. *κεκέρασμαι*), 1 aor. *ἐκέρᾱσα* (Ep. *σσ*), *ἐκράθην*, *ἐκεράσθην* (Ion. *ἔκρησα*).

κερδαίνω, *gain*, f. *κερδανῶ* (Ion. *κερδανέω*), pf. *κεκέρδηκα*, 1 aor. *ἐκέρδᾱνα* (Ion. *ἐκέρδηνα*), *ἐκέρδησα*. Infin. 1 aor. *κερδάναι*.

κεύθω, *hide*, f. *κεύσω*, pf. *κέκευθα*, pf. p. *κέκευθμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔκευσα*, 2 aor. *ἔκύθον* (Ep. *κύθον*).

κήδω, *vex, sorrow*, f. *κηδήσω*, 1 aor. *ἐκήδησα*, 2 aor. *κέκηδα*.

κηρύσσω ττω, *proclaim*, f. *κηρύξω*, pf. *κεκήρῡχα*, pf. p. *κεκήρυγμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐκήρυξα*, *ἐκήρυχθην*. Fut. pass. *κηρυχθήσομαι*.

κινέω, *move*, f. *κινήσω*, pf. *κίκνηκα*. Fut. pass. *κινήθήσομαι*.

κίχᾱνω, *find, obtain*, f. *κικήσομαι*, 1 aor. (L. *ἐκίχησα*), 2 aor. *ἔκίχον*, *ἐκίχην*. Another form *κιγᾱνώ*.

κίχρημι, *lend*, f. *χρήσω*, pf. *κέχρηκα*, pf. p. *κέχρημαι*, 1 aor. *ἔχρησα*.

κλάζω, *sound, screech*, f. *κλάγξω*, pf. *κέκλαγγα*, 1 aor. *ἔκλαγξα*, 2 aor. *ἔκλαγον*, 2 pf. *έέκληγα*.

κλαίω (Att. κλάω), *weep*, f. κλαύσομαι, κλαίῃσω, κλαίῃσω, pf. p. κέκλαυμαι (L. κέκλανυμαι), 1 aor. ἔκλαυσα, ἐκλαύσθην.

κλάω, *break*, f. κλάσω, pf. p. κέκλασμαι, 1 aor. ἔκλασα, ἐκλάσθην. Fut. pass. κλασθήσομαι. Imp. ἔκλων.

κλείω, *shut*, f. κλείσω, κλειῶ, pf. κέκλεικα, pf. p. κέκλειμαι, κέκλεισμαι, 1 aor. ἔκλεισα, ἐκλείσθην. κλεισθήσομαι. Ionic form of this verb κληῖω, f. κληῖσω, plupf. κεκληῖσμαι, δῖς.

κλέπτω, *steal*, f. κλέψω, pf. κέκλοφα, pf. p. κέκλεμμαι, 1 aor. ἔκλεψα, ἐκλέφθην, 2 aor. ἔκλαπον, ἐκλάπην.

κληῖζω, *celebrate*, f. κληῖσω (Dor. κλειῖζω), pf. p. κέκλησμαι, κεκληῖσμαι, 1 aor. ἔκληρσα, κληῖξα. Att. contract for Ion. κληῖζω.

κλίνω, *bend*, f. κλινῶ, pf. κέκλικα, pf. p. κέκλιμαι, 1 aor. ἔκλινα, ἐκλίθην, ἐκλίθην, 2 aor. ἐκλίην. Fut. pass. κλιθήσομαι.

κλύω, *hear*, pf. κέκλυκα, 2 aor. ἔκλυν. κλύθι used for imp. κλύε.

κναιῶ, κνάω, *scrape*, f. κναιῶ (Dor. κναιῶ), κνήσω, pf. κέκναικα, pf. p. κέκναισμαι, κέκνησμαι, κέκνισμαι, 1 aor. ἔκναισα, ἔκνησα, ἐκναισθην, ἐκνήσθην, 2 aor. ἔκνην. Fut. pass. κναισθήσομαι. Contracts frequently in η for α.

κνίζω *scratch, tear*, f. κνίσω, pf. p. κέκνισμαι, 1 aor. ἔκνισα (Dor. ἔκνῖξα), ἐκνίσθην.

κοιμάω (Ion. κοιμέω), *cause to sleep*, f. κοιμήσω, pf. p. κεκοίμηναι, 1 aor. ἐκοίμησα, ἐκοίμασα, ἐκοιμήθην, ἐκοιμάθην. Fut. pass. κοιμηθήσομαι.

κολάζω, *punish*, f. κολάσω (Att. κολῶ), pf. p. κεκόλασμαι, 1 aor. ἐκόλασα, ἐκολάσθην. Fut. pass. κολασθήσομαι.

κολούω, *tailate*, f. κολουῶ, pf. p. κεκόλουμαι, κεκόλυσμαι, 1 aor. ἐκόλουσα, ἐκολούσθην, ἐκολούσθην.

κομίζω, *bring*, f. κομίσω (Att. κομιῶ), pf. κεκόμικα, pf. p. κεκόμισμαι, 1 aor. ἐκόμισμαι (σσ), ἐκομίσθην. Fut. pass. κομισθήσομαι.

κοῖνω, *cover with dirt*, f. κοίνω, pf. p. κεκόνιμαι, κεκόνισμαι, 1 aor. ἐκόνισα, κόπτω, *cut*, *hew*, f. κόψω, pf. κέκοφα, pf. p. κέκομμαι, 1 aor. ἔκοψα, 2 aor. ἐκόπην, 2 pf. (Ep. κέκοπα). Fut. pf. κεκόψομαι.

κορέννυμι, *satiare*, f. κορέσω (Ion. κορέω), pf. (Ion. κεκόρηκα), pf. p. κεκόρεσμαι (Ion. κεκόρημι), 1 aor. ἐκόρεσα, ἐκορέσθην. Part. perf. Ep. κεκορήως.

κορύσσω, *arm*, f. κορύξω, pf. p. κεκόρυθμαι, 1 aor. (Ep. ἐκόρυσσα). Perf. part. pass. κεκορυσμένος for κεκορυθμένος.

κοτέω, *am angry*, f. κοτέσομαι (σσ), pf. κεκότηκα, 1 aor. ἐκότεσα. Poet.

κράζω, *cry out*, f. κεκράξομαι, 1 aor. ἔκραξα γ., 2 aor. ἔκραγον, 2 pf. κέκραγα. Plup. fut. κεκράξομαι. Imper. κέκραχθι.

κραίνω, *complete*, f. κρᾶνῶ, pf. p. κέκρανται 3 sing., 1 aor. ἔκρανα (Ep. ἔκρηνα), ἐκράνθην. Fut. pass. κρανήσομαι. Epic form 1 aor. ἐκρήννα, ἐκρᾶνθην.

κρέμαμαι, κρεμάννυμι, κρήμημι, *be suspended, hang up, suspend*, f. κρεμήσομαι, κρεμάσω (Att. κρεμῶ, ᾱς, ᾱ), pf. p. κεκρέμασμαι, 1 aor. ἐκρέμασα, ἐκρεμάσθην. Like ἵσταμαι, in pres. Fut. pass. κρεμασθήσομαι.

κρίνω, *judge*, f. κρίνω, pf. κέκρικα, pf. p. κέκριμαι, 1 aor. ἐκρίνα, ἐκρίθην (Ep. ἐκρίνθην). Fut. pass. κριθήσομαι.

κρούω, *beat*, pf. κέκρουκα, pf. p. κέκρουμαι, κέκρουσμαι, 1 aor. ἔκρουσα, ἐκρούσθην.

κρύπτω, *conceal, hide*, f. κρύψω, pf. κέκρυφα, pf. p. κέκρυμμαι, 1 aor. ἔκρυφα, ἐκρύφθην, 2 aor. (L. ἔκρυβον, ἐκρύφην). Imp. freq. κρύπτασκε.

κτάομαι (Ion. κτέομαι), *acquire*, f. κτήσομαι, pf. p. κέκτημαι (Ion. ἔκτημαι), 1 aor. ἐκτησάμην, ἐκτήθην. Perf. subj. κεκτώμαι ᾗ, ἦται, ἔσσι.

κτείνω, *kill, slay*, f. κτενῶ (Ion. κτᾶνῶ, Ep. κτανέω), pf. ἐκτάκα, ἔκταγκα, pf. p. (L. ἔκταμμαι), 1 aor. ἔκτεινα (Ep. ἐκτάθην, L. ἐκτάνθην), 2 aor. ἔκτανον, ἔκταν, 2 pf. ἔκτονα. For perf. and aor. pass. Attics use τέθνηκα, ἔθανον.

κτυπέω, *sound*, f. κτυπήσω, 1 aor. ἐκτύπησα, 2 aor. ἔκτυπον.

κτέω, κύω, *be pregnant*, f. κυήσω, pf. κέκυηκα, 1 aor. ἐκύησα, ἐκυήθην, ἔκυσσα, κυλίνδω, κυλινδέω, κυλίω, *roll*, f. κυλίσω (L. κυλινδήσω), pf. p. κεκυλίσμαι, 1 aor. ἐκύλισα, ἐκυλίσθην. Imp. κυλισθήσομαι.

κυνέω, *kiss*, f. κυνήσομαι (κύσω), 1 aor. ἐκύνησα, ἔκυσσα (Ep. σσ).

κύπτω, *bend, stoop*, f. κύψω, pf. κέκυφα, 1 aor. ἔκυψα.

κύρω (Ion. κύρέω), *meet with*, f. κύρσω, κύρήσω, pf. κεκύρηκα, 1 aor. ἔκυρσα, ἐκύρησα. Imp. ἔκυρον, κύρον.

κωκύω, *weep*, f. κωκόσω, 1 aor. ἐκώκύσα.

κωλύω, *hinder*, f. κωλύσω, pf. κεκώλυκα, pf. p. κεκώλυμαι, 1 aor. ἐκώλυσα, ἐκωλύθην.

κωμάζω, *revel*, f. κωμάσω, pf. κεκώμακα, 1 aor. ἐκώμασα (Dor. ἐκώμαξα).

λαγχάνω, *obtain by lot*, f. λήξομαι γ. (Ion. λάξομαι), pf. εἴληχα (Ion. λέλογχα), pf. p. εἴληγμαι, 1 aor. ἐλήχθην, 2 aor. ἔλαχον (Ep. λλ).

λαμβάνω, *take*, f. λήψομαι (Ion. λάμψομαι), pf. εἴληφα (Ion. λελάβηκα), pf. p. εἴλημμαι and ἔλεμμαι, 1 aor. (Ion. ἔλαμψα), ἐλήφθην (Ion. ἐλάμφθην), 2 aor. ἔλαβον (Ep. λλ), ἐλαβόμην (Ep. & Ion. λάβεσκον). Fut. pass. ληφθήσομαι. 1 aor. pass. Dor. ἐλάφθην. Fut. Dor. λαμψοῦμαι and λαμψεῦμαι.

λάμπω, *shine*, f. λάμψω, pf. λέλαμπα, 1 aor. ἔλαμψα.

λανθάνω (Poet. λήθω), *lie hid*, f. λήσω (Dor. λᾶσῶ, λᾶσεῦμαι), pf. p. λέλησμαι (Ep. & Dor. λέλασμαι), 1 aor. ἔλησα, ἐλήθην (Dor. ἔλασα), ἐλάσθην, ἐλήσθην, 2 aor. ἔλαθον, ἐλάβόμην, 2 pf. ἐλέγηθα (Dor. ἐλάθα). 2 aor. redup. ἐέλαθον.

λάσκω (Ion. λακίω, Dor. ληκίω), *πρεακ*, say, f. λακήσομαι, 1 aor. ἐλάκτησα. 2 aor. ἔλακον, λάκον, 2 pf. λελᾶκα.

λέγω, say, tell, f. λέξω, pf. (L. λέλεχα), pf. p. λέλεγμαι, 1 aor. ἔλεξα, ἐλέχθην. Perf. pass. λεχθήσομαι. Perf. supplied by εἶρηκα.

λέγω, gather, choose, f. λέξω (Dor. λεξοῦμαι), pf. εἶλοχα (L. εἶλεχα), pf. p. εἶλεγμαι, λέλεγμαι, 1 aor. ἔλεξα, ἐλέχθην, 2 aor. ἐλέγγην.

λείβω εἴβω. pour, f. λείψω, 1 aor. ἔλειψα. Imp. λείβον, εἴβον.

λείπω, leave, f. λείψω, pf. p. λέλειμμαι, 1 aor. ἔλειψα, ἐλείφθην, 2 aor. ἔλιπον, ἐλιπόμην, 2 pf. λέλοιπα. Fut. pass. λειφθήσομαι.

λείχω, lick, f. λείξω, pf. λέλειχα, 1 aor. ἔλειξα. Perf. part. λελειχώς, λελιχμός.

λείπω, peel, f. λείψω, pf. p. λέλεμμαι, 1 aor. ἔλεψα, 2 aor. ἐλάπην.

λύω, stonę, f. λύσω, 1 aor. ἔλευσα, ἐλεύσθην.

ληΐζομαι. ληΐζω r., pillage, f. ληΐσομαι (σσ), pf. p. λελήϊσμαι, λελησμαι, 1 aor. (Att. ἐληΐάμην), ἐληΐσάμην (σσ), ἐληΐσθην.

λίσσομαι, λίτομαι, supplicate, f. λίσομαι, 1 aor. ἐλίσάμην (λλ), 2 aor. ἐλῑτόμην. Imp. freq. λισσέσκετο.

λογίζομαι, consider, f. λογίσομαι, λογιούμαι, pf. p. λελόγισμαι, 1 aor. ἐλογισάμην, ἐλογίσθην.

λούω (Poet. λώω), bathe, f. λούσω (Dor. λουσώ), pf. p. λέλουμαι, λέλουσαι, 1 aor. ἔλουσα, ἐλούθην, ἐλούσθην. The Attics shorten all the forms which have ε or ο in the termination; as imp. ἔλου for ἔλουε, ἐλούμεν for ἐλούομεν, &c.

λυμαίνομαι, abuse, f. λυμανοῦμαι, pf. p. λελύμασμαι, λελύμανται 3 sing., 1 aor. ἐλυμηνάμην, ἐλυμάνθην.

λυπέω, vex, molest, f. λυπήσω, pf. λελύπηκα, pf. p. λελύπημαι, 1 aor. ἐλύπησα, ἐλυπήθην. Fut. pass. λυπηθήσομαι.

λύω, release, f. λύσω, pf. ἐλύκα, pf. p. ἐλύμαι, 1 aor. ἔλυσα, ἐλύθην, 2 aor. (Ep. ἐλύμην). 2 aor. in Homer λύμην.

λωβάομαι, abuse, insult, f. λωβήσομαι, pf. p. λελώβημαι, 1 aor. ἐλωβήθην, ἐλωβησάμην.

μαίνομαι. μαίνω r., rave, *στη παλ*, f. μανούμαι, pf. (L. μεμάνηκα), pf. p. μεμάνημαι r., 1 aor. ἔμνηα, 2 aor. ἐμάνην, 2 pf. μέμνηα.

μαθάνω, learn, f. μᾶθήσομαι (Dor. μᾶθεύμαι), pf. μεμάθηκα, 2 aor. ἔμαθον (Ep. ἔμμαθον).

μάρπτω, seize, f. μάρψω, 1 aor. ἔμαρψα, 2 aor. ἔμαπον (Ep. μέμαρπον), 2 pf. (Ep. μέμαρπα). Part. 2 pf. μεμαρπώς.

μαρτυρέω, bear witness, f. μαρτυρήσω, pf. μεμαρτύρηκα, pf. p. μεμαρτύρημαι, 1 aor. ἐμαρτύρησα, ἐμαρτυρήθην.

μάσσω, ττω, knead, f. μάξω, pf. μέμαχα, pf. p. μέμαγμαi, 1 aor. ἔμαξα, ἐμάχθην, 2 aor. ἐμάγγην.

μαστιγών, *chastise*, f. *μαστιγώσω*, pf. p. *μαστίγωμα*, 1 aor. *ἐμαστίγωσα*, *ἐμαστιγώθην*.

μάχομαι (Ep. & Ion. *μαχέομαι*), *fight*, f. *μαχοῦμαι*, *μαχέσομαι*, pf. p. *μαμάχημαι*, *μεμάχεσμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμαχεσάμην* (Ep. *ἐμαχησάμην*, L. *ἐμαχέσθην*). Fut. Ep. *μαχήσομαι* and *μαχέσσομαι*, to suit the metre.

μεθίμι (Ion. *μετίμι*), *send away*, f. *μεθήσω*, pf. *μεμέθεικα*, pf. p. *μεθεῖμαι* (Ion. *μεμέτιμαι*), 1 aor. *μεθήκα* (L. *μεθήσα*, Ep. & Ion. *μεθέηκα*, Ion. *μετεῖθην*). Fut. mid. as pass. *μετήσομαι*.

μεθύσκω, *intoxicate*, f. *μεθύσω*, pf. p. *μεμέθυσμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμέθυσα*, *εμεθύσθην*. Fut. pass. *μεθυσθήσομαι*.

μείρομαι, *obtain, ordain by fate*, pf. (L. *μεμώρηκε*), pf. p. *εἵμαρται* impers., 2 aor. *ἔμμορον*, 2 pf. *ἔμμορα*. Inf. pres. pass. *εἵμαρθαι*.

μέλλω, *be about*, f. *μελλήσω*, 1 aor. *ἐμέλλησα* (Att. *ἤμέλλησα*). Imp. Att. *ἤμελλον*, Ep. *μέλλον*.

μέλπω, *sing*, f. *μέλψω*, 1 aor. *ἔμελψα*.

μέλω, *att an object of care*, f. *μελήσω*, pf. *μεμέληκα*, pf. p. (L. *μεμέλημαι*), 1 aor. *ἐμέλησα*, 2 pf. *μέμηλα*. Used impersonally as *μέλει*, *it is a care*, *μέμφομαι*, *blame*, f. *μέμφομαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμεμφάμην*, *ἐμέμφθην*.

μένω, *remain*, f. *μενῶ* (Ep. *μενέω*), pf. *μεμένηκα*, 1 aor. *ἔμεινα*.

μερίζω, *divide*, f. *μερίσω* (Dor. *μεριζῶ*, Att. *μεριῶ*), pf. p. *μεμερίσμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμέρισα*, *ἐμερίξα*, *ἐμερίσθην*.

μηκέομαι, *bleat, cry*, 2 aor. *ἔμᾶκον*, 2 pf. *μέμηκα*. Imp. *ἐμέμηκον*.

μηνύω, *declare*, f. *μηνύσω*, pf. *μεμήνυκα*, pf. p. *μεμήνυμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμήνυσα*, *ἐμηνύθην*. Dor. *μανύω*.

μηχανάω, *contrive, devise*, f. *μηχανήσομαι*, pf. p. *μεμηχάνημαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμηχασήαμην*.

μαίνω, *stain, pollute*, f. *μανῶ*, pf. *μεμίαιγα*, pf. p. *μεμίασμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμίαινα* (Att. *ἐμίηνα*), *ἐμιάσθην*.

μίγνυμι, *mix*, f. *μίξω*, pf. *μέμυχα*, pf. p. *μέμυγμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔμιξα*, *ἐμίχθην*, 2 aor. *ἐμίγην*. Imp. *ἐμίγνυ*, &c.

μιμέομαι, *imitate*, f. *μιγήσομαι*, pf. p. *μεμίμημαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμμησάμην*, *ἐμμήθην*. Fut. pass. *μιμηθήσομαι*.

μινύσσω (Ion. *μνάσμαι*), *remind*, f. *μνήσω*, pf. p. *μέμνημαι* (Dor. *μένανμαι*), 1 aor. *ἔμνησα* (Dor. *ἔμνάσα*), *ἐμνήσθην*. Fut. pass. *μνησθήσομαι*.

μνύθω, *make less*, f. *μνυθήσω*, pf. *μεμνύθκα*, 1 aor. *ἐμνυθήσα*, *ἐμνυθήθην*.

μισέω, *hate*, f. *μισήσω*, pf. *μεμίσηκα*, 1 aor. *ἐμίσησα*, *ἐμισήθην*.

μνάσμαι, *μναῶμαι*, *desire*, 1 aor. *ἐμνησάμην*. Imp. *ἐμνώμην*. Inf. *μνάσθαι*, *μνημονεύω*, *remember*, f. *μνημονεύσω*, pf. *ἐμνημόνευκα*, 1 aor. *ἐμνημόνευσα*, *ἐμνημονεύθην*. Fut. pass. *μνημονευσθήσομαι*.

μυκάομαι, *bellow*, f. *μυκήσομαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμυκησάμην*, 2 aor. (Ep. *μύκον*), *ἔμύκον*, 2 pf. *μέμυκα*.

μύω, *close the eyes*, f. *μύσω*, pf. *μέμυκα*, 1 aor. *ἔμυσα*.

- ναίω*, *inhale*, f. *νάσσομαι*, pf. p. *νέασμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔνασσα*, *ἐνάσθην*.
νάσσω, *ttw*, *stuff*, *stop up*, f. *νάξω*, pf. p. *νέασμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔναξα*. Perf.
 pass. Ion. *νέαγμα*.
ναυστολέω, *go by ship*, f. *ναυστολήσω*, pf. *νεναυστόληκα*, 1 aor. *ἐναυστό-*
λησα.
ναιέω, *naikéō*, *chide*, f. *ναιέσω*, 1 aor. *ἐνέικσα* (σσ).
νέμω, *distribute*, f. *νέμω* (L. *νήσω*), pf. *νενέμηκα*, pf. p. *νενέμημαι*, 1 aor.
ἐνεμα, *ἐνενέμην* (L. *ἐνενέμην*). Ion. pres. *νέμεομαι*.
νέμεσάω, *νέμεσσάω*, *blame*, f. *νέμεσήσω*, 1 aor. *ἐνενέμησα* (Dor. *ἐνενέ-*
σάσα), *ἐνενεμήσθην*.
νέυω, *bend*, *nod*, f. *νέυσω*, pf. *νένευκα*, 1 aor. *ἔνευσα*, *ἐνέυθην*.
νέω, *swim*, f. *νέυσσομαι* and *νευσσομαι*, pf. *νένευκα* in comp., 1 aor. *ἔνευσα*.
νέω, *heav up*, f. *νήσω*, pf. p. *νένημαι*, *νένησμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔνησα* (L. *ἐνήθην*),
ἐνήσθην. Inf. 1 aor. *νήσαι*. Another form of pres. is *νήω*.
νέω, *νήθω*, *spin*, f. *νήσω*, pf. p. *νένησμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔνησα*, *ἐνήθην*.
νίζω (L. *νίπτω*), *wash*, f. *νίψω*, pf. p. *νένιμμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔνιψα*, *ἐνίφθην*.
νοέω, *think*, f. *νοήσω*, pf. *νενόηκα* (Ion. *νένωκα*), pf. p. *νενόημαι* (Ion. *νένω-*
μαι), 1 aor. *ἐνόησα*, *ἐνόήθην* (Ion. *ἔνωσα*).
νομίζω, *think*, f. (Att. *νομῶ*), pf. *νενόμικα*, pf. p. *νενόμισμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐνό-*
μισα, *ἐνομίσθην*. Fut. pass. *νομισθήσομαι*.

ξέω, *rub*, *scrape*, f. *ξέσω* (Ep. *ξέσσω*), pf. (L. *ξέηκα*), pf. p. *ξέεσμαι*,
 1 aor. *ξέισα* (Ep. *ξέισα*).
ξηραίνω, *dry*, f. *ξηρανῶ*, pf. p. *ἐξήρασμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐξήρᾱναι* (Ion. *ἐξήρηνα*),
ἐξηράνθην.
ξύρέω, *ξυράω*, *ξύρω*, *shave*, *shear*, f. (L. *ξυρήσομαι*), pf. p. *ἐξύρημαι*, 1 aor.
ἐξύρησα (M. *ἐξύράμην*). Fut. pass. *ξυρηθήσομαι*.
ξύω, *polish*, f. *ξύσω*, pf. p. *ἔξυσμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔξύσα*, *ἔξύσθην*.

ὄγκω, *swell*, f. *ὄγκώσω*, pf. p. *ὄγκωμαι*, 1 aor. *ὄγκωσα*, *ὄγκώθην*.
ὀδύρομαι, *lament*, f. *ὀδύρομαι*, 1 aor. *ὠδύράμην*, *ὠδύρθην*.
ὀδύσσομαι, *am enraged at*, pf. p. *ὠδώδυσμαι*, 1 aor. *ὠδύσάμην*, *ὠδύσθην*.
ὀζω, *smell*, f. *ὀξήσω* (Ion. *ὀξέσω*), pf. *ὠξηκα*, 1 aor. *ὠξησα* (Ion. *ὠξεσα*),
 2 pf. *ὠδωδα*. Plupf. *ὠδῶδειν* and *ὠδῶδεν*. Part. *ὠδῶδως*.
οἶγω, *οἶγνυμι*, *open*, f. *οἶξω*, 1 aor. *ὠξα* (Ep. *ὠῖξα*), *ἄνοιξα*, *ὠχθην*.
οἶδα, see *εἶδα*.
οἰδέω (L. *οἰδάω*), *οἰδάνω* (L. *οἰδαίνω*), *swell*, f. *οἰδήσω*, pf. *ὠθηκα*, 1 aor.
ὠθησα. Imp. *ὠθεον*. Mid. and pass. late.
οἰκέω (Poet. *οἰκείω*), *dwell*, f. *οἰκήσω*, pf. *ὠκηκα*, pf. p. *ὠκημαι* (Ion. *οἶκη-*
μαι), 1 aor. *ὠκησα*, *ὠκήθην*.
οἰκίω, *found*, *settle*, f. *οἰκίω*, pf. p. *ὠκισμαι* (Ion. *οἶκισμαι*), 1 aor. *ὠκισα*,
οἶκισα, *ὠκίσθην*.

- οἰμῶζω, *lament*, f. οἰμῶξομαι, pf. p. οἰωγμαι, φῶγμαι, 1 aor. φῶξα
οἰνοχοέω, *pour wine*, f. οἰνοχοήσω, 1 aor. οἰνοχοήσα? Imp. οἰνοχέον,
φῶνοχέον, ἐφῶνοχέον. 1 aor. infin. οἰνοχοῆσαι.
- οἶμαι, οἶω, οἶμαι, *think*, f. οἰήσομαι, 1 aor. (L. φῆσάμην, Ep. ψῆσάμην),
οἶσάμην, φῆθην (Ep. οἶσθην). οἶόμην, φέόμην, φῆμην. Inf. 1 aor. Ep.
οἶσθηναι, L. 2 sing. pres. οἶει.
- οἶχομαι, *go*, απ *gone*, f. οἰχήσομαι, pf. οἶχωκα, φῆχωκα, φῆχκα, pf. p. (Ion.
οἶχημαι), φῆχημαι. Imp. φέχόμην.
- ὀλισθάνω, *slip up*, f. ὀλισθήσω, pf. ὠλίσθηκα, 1 aor. ὠλίσθησα, 2 aor.
ὠλισθον. ὀλισθαίνω is another form of pres.
- ὀλλύμι, ὀλλύνω, *destroy*, f. (Att. ὀλῶ, Ion. ὀλέω, Ep. ὀλέσω, σσω), pf.
ὀλώλεκα, 1 aor. ὤλεσα (Ep. ὀλεσα, σσα), 2 aor. ὠλόμην, 2 pf. ὠωλα,
απ *undone*. Imp. ὀλέεσκον freq.
- ὀλολύζω, *shout*, f. ὀλολύξομαι, 1 aor. ὠλόλυξα, ὀλόλυξα.
- ὀλοφύρομαι, *lament*, f. ὀλοφύρομαι, 1 aor. ὠλοφῦράμην.
- ὀμαρτέω, *accompany*, f. ὀμαρτήσω, 1 aor. ὠμαρτήσα, 2 aor. ὀμαρτον.
- ὀμνύμι, ὀμνύνω, *swear*, f. ὀμοῦμαι (L. ὀμόσω), pf. ὀμώμοκα, pf. p. ὀμώμομαι,
ὀμώμοσμαι, 1 aor. ὤμοσα (Ep. σσ), ὠμόθην, ὠμόσθην, ὀμοσσα (σ).
Imp. ὤμνον.
- ὀμοιώω, *make like*, f. ὀμοιώσω, pf. p. ὀμοίωμαι, 1 aor. ὀμοίωσα, ὀμοιώθη.
- ὀμολογέω, *confess*, f. ὀμολογήσω, pf. ὠμολόγηκα, pf. p. ὠμολόγημαι, 1 aor.
ὠμολόγησα.
- ὀμόρνυμι, *wipe*, f. ὀμόρξω, 1 aor. ὤμορξα, ὠμορξάμην.
- ὀνειδίω, *reproach*, f. ὀνειδιῶ, pf. ὠνειδিকা, 1 aor. ὠνειδισα.
- ὀνίνημι, *assist*, f. ὀνήσω (Dor. ὀνασῶ), pf. p. ὠνημαι γ., 1 aor. ὠνησα (Dor.
ὠνάσα), ὠνήθην (Dor. ὠνάθην), 2 aor. ὠνάμην, ὠνήμην. Imp. ὠφέλουν
used.
- ὀνομάζω (Ion. οὐνομάζω), *name*, f. ὀνομάσω, pf. ὠνόμακα, pf. p. ὠνόμασμαι,
1 aor. ὠνόμασα (Æol. ὀνύμαξα), ὠνομάσθην.
- ὄνομαι, *think lightly of*, *reproach*, f. ὀνόσομαι (σσ), 1 aor. ὠνοσάμην, ὠνό-
σθην, 2 aor. ὠνάμην.
- ὀξύνω, *sharpen*, pf. ὤξυνκα, pf. p. ὤξυνμαι, ὤξυσμαι. 1 aor. ὤξυνθείς.
- ὀπλίζω, *arm*, f. (L. ὀπλιούμαι), 1 aor. ὠπλίσάμην, ὠπλίσθην.
- ὀπνύω, *marry*, f. ὀπύσω, pf. p. (L. ὀπνυσμαι). Imp. ὠπνύειον, ὠπνον.
Act. to marry, said of the man. Mid. and pass. to be married, of the
woman.
- ὀράω (Ion. ὀρέω, Ep. ὀρόω), *see*, f. ὄφρομαι, pf. ἑώρακα, ἐώρακα, pf. p. ἐώ-
ραμαι, ὤφμαι, 1 aor. ὤφράμην γ., ὤφθην, 2 aor. εἶδον (M. εἰδύμην), ἰδó-
μην, 2 pf. ὤπωπα. Imp. ἐώραον, ἐώρων; Ion. ὤρεον. ὤρων, ὀρώμην
pass. Fut. pass. ὀφθήσομαι.
- ὀρέγω, ὀρέγγυμι, *stretch out*, f. ὀρέξω, pf. p. ὤρεγμαι (Ep. 3 pl. ὀρώρεγμαι),
ὀρωρέχεται (plur. ὀρωρέχασθαι), 1 aor. ὤρεξα, ὀρέχθην.

ὀργίζω, *exasperate*, f. ὀργιούμαι, pf. p. ὀργισμαι, 1 aor. ὀργίσθην. Fut. pass. ὀργισθήσομαι.

ὀρμάω, *incite*, f. ὀρμήσω, pf. ὀρμηκα, pf. p. ὀρμημαι, 1 aor. ὀρμησα, ὀρμήθην. Poet. form ὀρμαίνω, aor. ὀρμηνα.

ὀρῶμι, ὀρῶν, *rouse*, f. ὄρσω, ὄρούμαι, pf. p. ὀρώρεμαι, 1 aor. ὄρσα, 2 aor. ὄρορον ὀρόρην, ὄρμην, 2 pf. ὄρωρα.

ὀρίζω (Ion. οὐρίζω), *bound*, f. ὀρίσω, ὀριούμαι, pf. ὀρικα, pf. p. ὀρισμαι, 1 aor. ὀρισα (Ion. οὐρίσα).

ὀρύσσω, *dig*, f. ὀρύξω, pf. ὀρώρυχα, pf. p. ὀρώρυγμα, ὀρυνγμαι γ., 1 aor. ὀρυξα, ὀρυξα, ὀρύχθην.

ὀσφραίνομαι, *smell*, f. ὀσφρήσομαι, 1 aor. (L. ὀσφρησάμην), ὀσφράνθην, 2 aor. ὀσφρόμην. 2 aor. Ion. ὀσφράμην.

ὀτρύνω, *urge*, *rouse*, f. (Ep. ὀτρύνέω for ὀτρύνω), 1 aor. ὠτρυνά.

οὔταω (Poet. οὐτάω), *wound*, f. οὔτήσω, οὔτῶσα, pf. p. οὔτασμαι, 1 aor. οὔτησα, οὔτῶσα, οὔτήθην, 2 aor. οὔταν.

ὀφείλω (Ep. ὀφέλλω), *owe*, *ought*, f. ὀφειλήσω, pf. ὠφείλκα, 1 aor. ὠφέιλησα, ὠφειλήθην, 2 aor. ὠφελον. ὠφελον. Imp. ὠφείλον, ὠφείλλον.

ὀφέλλω (Ep.), *increase*, *assist*, f. ὀφελῶ, 1 aor. ὠφείλα. Imp. ὠφείλλον.

ὀφλισκάνω, *am guilty*, f. ὀφλήσω, pf. ὠφληκα, pf. p. ὠφλημαι, 1 aor. ὠφλησα, 2 aor. ὠφλον. Inf. 2 aor. ὀφλείν.

ὀχέω, *carry*, *bear*, f. ὀχήσω, 1 aor. ὀχῆσάμην, ὀχήθην. Imp. ὀχεῖτο.

παιδεύω, *instruct*, f. παιδεύσω, pf. πεπαίδευκα, pf. p. πεπαίδευμαι, 1 aor. ἐπαίδευσα, ἐπαυδεύθην. Fut. pass. παιδευθήσομαι.

παίζω (Dor. παίσθω), *sport*, f. (L. παίξω, Att. παίζουμαι), pf. πέπαικα (L. πέπαιχα), pf. p. πέπαισμαι (L. πέπαιγμαι), 1 aor. ἔπαισα, ἔπαιξα, ἐπαίχθην.

παίω, *strike*, f. παίσω (Poet. παήσω), pf. πέπαικα in comp., pf. p. (L. πέπαισμαι), 1 aor. ἔπαισα, ἐπαίσθην.

παλαίω, *wrestle*, f. παλαίσω, pf. πεπύλαυκα, pf. p. πεπύλαισμαι, 1 aor. ἐπάλαυσα, ἐπαλαίσθην. 1 aor. Ep. ἐπάλησα.

πάλω, *shake*, f. (παλῶ), pf. p. πέπαλμαι, 1 aor. ἔπηλα, 2 aor. πέπαλον (Ep. ἐπάλην), 2 pf. πέπηλα. 2 aor. sync. πάλο. Part. πεπαλόν.

πάσμαι, *take*, f. πάσσομαι, pf. p. πέπασμαι, 1 aor. ἐπάσάμην, ἐπασσάμην.

πάσμαι, *acquire*, f. πάσσομαι, pf. p. πέπάμαι, 1 aor. ἐπάσάμην.

παραινέω, *exhort*, f. παραινέσω (Ep. παραινήσω), pf. παρήνεκα, pf. p. παρήνημαι, 1 aor. παρήνεσα, παρηνήθην.

παρανομέω, *transgress*, f. παρανομήσω, pf. παρανομήκα, 1 aor. παρηνόμησα, παρενόμησα. Imp. παρηνόμουν, παρενόμουν.

παραινέω, *behave rudely*, f. παραινέσω, pf. πεπαρφήνκα, pf. p. πεπαρφήνημαι, ἐπαρφήνσα, παρφήνσα, ἐπαρφήθην.

παρρησιάζομαι, *speak boldly*, f. παρρήσιάζομαι, pf. p. πεπαρρήσιάζομαι, 1 aor. ἐπαρρήσιάζομαι.

- πάσσω (Att. ῥτω), *sprinkle*, f. πάσω, pf. p. πέπασμαι, 1 aor. ἐπάσα, ἐπέσθην. Plupf. ἐπέπαστο and πέπαστο.
- πάσχω, *feel, suffer*, f. πείσομαι, πήσομαι, 2 aor. ἔπαθον, 2 pf. πέπονθα, (Ep. ἐπέθηθα, Dor. πέποσχα, rare.
- πατάσσω, *strike*, f. πατάξω, pf. p. πεπάταγμαi, 1 aor. ἐπάταξα, ἐπατάχθην. πατέομαι, *taste*. See πάομαι.
- παύω, *repress*, f. παύσω, pf. πέπαυκα, pf. p. πέπαυμαι, πέπαυσμαι, 1 aor. ἔπαυσα, ἔπαυθην, ἐπαύσθην. Fut. pass. παυθήσομαι.
- πείθω, *persuade*, f. πείσω, pf. πέπεικα, pf. p. πέπεισμαι, 1 aor. ἔπεισα, ἐπείσθην, 2 aor. ἐπίθον (Poet. πίθον, Ep. πέπιθον), ἐπίθόμην, 2 pf. πέποιθα (Ep. πεποιθεα). 2 aor. used only in reduplicated form by Homer.
- πείκω (Ep. πέκω), *shear*, f. (Dor. πεξῶ), pf. p. πέπεγμαi, 1 aor. ἔπεξα, ἐπέχθην.
- πεινάω, *be hungry*, f. πεινήσω, pf. πεπεινήκα, 1 aor. ἐπείνησα. Contracts by η instead of α, as πεινάει, πεινῇ. Infin. πεινῆν.
- πειράω, *try, prove*, f. πειράσω (Ion. & Ep. πειρήσω, Dor. πειρασούμαι), pf. πεπειράκα, pf. p. πεπειράμαι (Ion. & Ep. πεπειρήμαι), 1 aor. ἐπείρασα (Ion. & Ep. ἐπείρησα), ἐπείραθην, ἐπειρήθην. α changed into η in Ionic forms.
- πείρω, *riptide, traverse*, f. περῶ, pf. p. πέπαρμαι, 1 aor. ἔπειρα, 2 aor. ἐπάρην.
- πελάζω, *bring near*, f. πελάσω, πελάσσω (Att. πελῶ), pf. p. πέπλημαι, 1 aor. ἐπέλασα, ἐπέλασσα, ἐπελάσθην (Poet. ἐπλάθην), 2 aor. ἐπλήμην.
- πέλω, *I am*. Imp. ἔπελον. Sync. ἔπλε, πέλον, πελέσκει freq. Used for εἰμί by the Poets.
- πέμπω, *send*, f. πέμψω, pf. πέπομφα, pf. p. πέπεμμαι, 1 aor. ἔπεμψα, ἐπέμφθην. The defective tenses are supplied by ἀποστέλλω.
- πενθέω, *sorrow*, f. πενθήσω, pf. πεπένθηκα.
- πεπαίνω, *make soft*, f. πεπᾶνῶ, 1 aor. ἐπέπᾶνα, ἐπεπᾶνθην.
- περαίνω, *end*, f. περᾶνῶ, pf. p. πεπέρασμαι, 1 aor. ἐπέρᾶνα, ἐπερᾶνθην.
- περαιῶ, *set over*, f. περαιώσομαι, 1 aor. ἐπεραιώσα, ἐπεραιώθην.
- περάω, *go over*, f. περάσω (Ep. & Ion. περήσω), pf. πεπέρᾶκα, 1 aor. ἐπέρᾶσα (Ep. & Ion. ἐπέρησα). Imp. περάσκει.
- περάω (Ep.), *sell*, f. περάσω (Att. περῶ), pf. p. πεπέρημαι, 1 aor. ἐπέρᾶσα (Ep. ἐπέρασσα). See πιπράσκω.
- πέρθω, *destroy*, f. πέρσω, pf. (L. πέπορθα), 1 aor. ἔπερσα (Ep. πέρσα), 2 aor. (Ep. ἔπαρθον), ἐπραθόμην. Infin. 2 aor. πέρθαι for πέρθεσθαι.
- πέσσω, πέττω (L. πέπτω), *cook*, f. πέψω, pf. p. πέπεμμαι, 1 aor. ἔπεψα, ἐπέφθην. Fut. pass. πεφθήσομαι.
- πέτῃμαι, *fly*, 1 aor. ἐπετάσθην. Like ἵσταμαι.

- πετάννυμι, *petannúō*, *expand*, f. πετάσω, πετώ, pf. πεπέτακα, pf. p. πεπέτασμαι (Att. πέπταμαι), 1 aor. ἐπέτασα, ἐπετάσθην, πέτασσο.
 πέτομαι (see ποτάομαι), *fly*, f. πετήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐπτόμην.
 πήγνυμι, *pygnúō*, *fix*, *fasten*, f. πήξω (Dor. πάξω), pf. πέπηχα γ., pf. p. πέπηγμαι, 1 aor. ἔπηξα (Dor. ἔπαξα), ἐπήχθην (Dor. ἐπάχθην, Ep. πήχθην), 2 aor. ἐπάγην, 2 pf. πέπηγα (Dor. πέπαγα).
 πηδάω (Ion. πηδέω, Dor. παδάω), *leap*, f. (L. πηδήσω), πηδήσομαι, pf. πεπήδηκα, 1 aor. ἐπήδησα.
 πημαίνω, *injure*, f. πημάνω (Ep. πημαίνω), 1 aor. ἐπήμνη, ἐπημάνθην.
 πιάζω, *grasp*, *seize*, pf. p. πεπίασμαι, 1 aor. ἐπίαξα, ἐπιάσθην. πιάζω is Dor. for πιέζω.
 πιάζω, *press*, f. πιώσω, pf. p. πεπίεσμαι, πεπίεγμαι, 1 aor. ἐπίεσα, ἐπιέσθην, ἐπιέχθην.
 πίμπλημι,¹ *fill*, f. πλήσω, pf. πέπληκα, pf. p. πέπλησμαι, 1 aor. ἔπλησα, ἐπλήσθην, 2 aor. ἐπλήμην.
 πίμπρημι,¹ *pympiráo*, *burn*, f. πρήσω, pf. πέπρηκα, pf. p. πέπρησμαι, πέπρημαι, 1 aor. ἔπρησα, ἐπρήσθην.
 πινύσκω, *pinússo*, *make wise*, pf. p. πέπνυμαι, 1 aor. ἐπίνυσσα (L. ἐπινύσθην). Imp. ἐπίνυσσον.
 πίνω, *drink*, f. πῖομαι, πῖομαι γ., pf. πέπωκα, pf. p. πέπομαι, 1 aor. ἐπόθην, 2 aor. ἔπιον. Fut. pass. ποθήσομαι. Imp. πίε, πίθι.
 πιπίσκω, *give to drink*, f. πῖσω, 1 aor. ἔπισα (L. ἐπίσθην).
 πιπράσκω (Ion. πιπρήσκω), *sell*, pf. πέπρᾱκα, pf. p. πέπρᾱμαι, 1 aor. ἐπράθην. Fut. pass. παραθήσομαι. Plup. fut. πεπράσομαι. Ionic forms change α into η, as πιπρήσκω. Fut. and aor. supplied from περάω.
 πίπτω, *fall*, f. πεσοῦμαι (Ion. πεσέομαι), pf. πέπτωκα (L. πέπτηκα), 1 aor. ἔπεσα ? 2 aor. ἔπεσον (Æol. & Dor. ἔπετον). Perf. part. Ep. πεπτηώς, Att. πεπτώς.
 πλάζω, *cause to wander*, f. πλαγξω, 1 aor. ἔπλαγξα, ἐπλάγχθην.
 πλανάω, *cause to wander*, f. πλανήσω, pf. πεπλάνηκα, pf. p. πεπλάνημαι, 1 aor. ἐπλανήθην. Fut. pass. πλανηθήσομαι.
 πλάσσω, *form*, f. πλάσω, pf. (L. πέπλακα), pf. p. πέπλασμαι, 1 aor. ἔπλασα, ἐπλάσθην.
 πλέκω, *knit*, f. πλέξω, pf. πέπλεχα, pf. p. πέπλεγμαι, 1 aor. ἔπλεξα, ἐπλέχθην, 2 aor. ἐπλάκην, ἐπλέκην. Fut. pass. πλεχθήσομαι.
 πλέω (Ion. πλείω), *sail*, f. (L. πλεύσω), πλεύσομαι, πλευσούμαι, pf. πέπλευκα, pf. p. πέπλευσμαι, 1 aor. ἔπλευσα, ἐπλεύσθην. Fut. pass. πλευσθήσομαι. εε and εει only contracted by Attics.

¹ In Comp. when μ precedes π the second μ is rejected, as ἐμπίπλημι, but resumed when the augment is interposed.

πλήθω (Dor. πλάθω), *to be full*, f. πλήσω, 2 pf. πέπληθα. 2 plur. ἐπεπλήθειν. See πίμπλημι.

πληρώω, *fill*, f. πληρώσω, pf. πεπλήρωκα, pf. p. πεπλήρωμαι, 1 aor. ἐπλήρωσα, ἐπλήρωθην. Fut. pass. πληρωθήσομαι.

πλήσσω, πλήττω, πλήγνυμι, *strike*, f. πληξέω, pf. πέπληχα, pf. p. πέπληγμαι (Dor. πέπλαγμαι), 1 aor. ἔπληξα, ἐπλήχθην (Dor. πλάξα), πλῆξα, ἐπληξάμην, 2 aor. (Ep. ἐπέπληγον), πέπληγον (pass. ἐπλήγην, Dor. ἐπλάγην, Ep. πεπληγόμεν), 2 pf. πέπληγα. Plur. fut. πεπλήξομαι. Infin. pass. ἐκπλήγυσθαι.

πλύνω, *wash*, f. πλυνῶ (Ep. πλυνέω, M. ἐκπλυνούμαι in comp., pf. p. ἐπέπλυναι, 1 aor. ἔπλυνα, ἐπλύθην (L. ἐπλύσθην). Imp. freq. πλύνεσκον.

πλώω (Poet. & Ion. for πλέω), *sail*, f. (L. πλώσω), pf. πέπλωκα, 1 aor. ἔπλωσα, 2 aor. ἔπλων, ως, ω.

πνέω (Poet. πνείω), *blow, breathe*, f. (L. πνεύσω), πνευσούμαι, pf. πέπνευκα, pf. p. (L. πέπνευμαι), πέπνευσμαι, 1 aor. ἔπνευσα (L. ἐπνεύσθην. Fut. pass. L. πνευσθήσομαι. Plur. as imp. πεπνύμεν. Perf. pass. Poet. πέπνυμαι.

πνίγω, *strangle*, f. πνίξω (M. πνυξούμαι), pf. p. πέπνιγμαι, 1 aor. ἔπνιξα, 2 aor. ἐπνιγνν.

ποθέω, *desire, regret*, f. ποθήσω (M. ποθέσομαι), pf. πεπόθηκα, pf. p. πεποθήμαι, 1 aor. ἐπόθησα, ἐπόθεσα, ἐποθέσθην. Imp. freq. ποθέεσκον. Not augmented by Homer.

ποιέω, *do, make*, f. ποιήσω (M. ποιούμαι), pf. πεποίηκα, pf. p. πεποίημαι, 1 aor. ἐποίησα, ἐποίηθην. Plur. fut. πεποιήσομαι.

πολεμέω, *wage war*, f. πολεμήσω, pf. πεπολέμηκα, 1 aor. ἐπολέμησα, ἐπολεμήθην. Perf. pass. πολεμηθήσομαι. Ep. form πολεμίζω, πτολεμίζω. Fut. πολεμίζω.

πολιορκέω, *besiege*, f. πολιορκήσω, pf. πεπολιόρκησα, pf. p. πεπολιόρκημαι, 1 aor. ἐπολιόρκησα, ἐπολιόρκηθην. Fut. perf. πολιορκηθήσομαι.

πολιτεύω, *be a citizen*, f. πολιτεύσω, pf. πεπολίτευκα, pf. p. πεπολίτευμαι, 1 aor. ἐπολίτευσα, ἐπολίτεύθην.

πονέω, *labor, suffer pain*, f. πονήσω, pf. πεπόνηκα, pf. p. πεπόνημαι (Dor. πεπόνυμαι), 1 aor. ἐπόνησα, ἐπονήθην (Dor. ἐπονάθην). Fut. and aor. πονέσω, πονέσα, when signifying *rain*.

πορεύω, *cause to go, convey*, f. πορεύσω, pf. πεπόρευμαι, 1 aor. ἐπόρευσα, ἐπορεύθην. Fut. pass. πορευθήσομαι rare.

πορίζω, *open a way, find*, f. (Att. πορίω), pf. πεπόρισμαι, 1 aor. ἐπορίσάμην, ἐπορίσθην.

ποτάομαι, ποτέομαι, *fly*, f. ποτήσομαι, πεπότῃμαι (Dor. πεποτάμαι), 1 aor. ἐποτήθην (Dor. ἐποτάθην).

πραγματεύομαι, *be engaged in*, pf. p. πεπραγμέτευμαι, 1 aor. ἐπραγματευσάμην.

πράσσω, ττω (Ep. & Ion. πρήσσω), do, f. πράξω, pf. πέπραχα, pf. p. πέπραγμαι, 1 aor. ἔπραξα, ἐπράχθην, 2 pf. πέπραγα.

πράυνω (Ion. πρηύνω), soothe, f. πρηύνω, pf. (L. πεπραύσμαι), 1 aor. ἐπράυνα, ἐπραύνθην.

πρέπω, be conspicuous, f. πρέψω, 1 aor. ἔπρεψα.

πρήσσω (Ion. for πράσσω), f. πρήξω, pf. πέπρηχα, pf. p. πέπρηγμαι, 1 aor. ἔπρηξα, ἐπρήχθην, 2 pf. πέπρηγα.

(πρίαμαι), buy, 2 aor. ἐπρίάμην, πριάμην.

πρίω, saw, gnash the teeth, f. πρίσω, pf. p. πέπρισμαι, 1 aor. ἔπρισα, ἐπρίσθην.

προφασίζομαι, make pre'ext, f. προφασισθῆναι, 1 aor. προφασισάμην.

πταίω, stumble, f. πταίσω, pf. ἔπαικα, pf. p. ἔπαισμαι, 1 aor. ἔπαισα, ἐπταίσθην.

πτήσσω, cower, f. πτήξω, pf. ἔπτηχα (L. ἔπτηκα), 1 aor. ἔπτηξα, 2 aor. ἔπτῃκον. Ep. 2 aor. ἔπτην.

πτίσσω, ττω, pound, f. πτίσω, pf. p. ἔπτισμαι, 1 aor. ἔπτισα, ἐπτίσθην.

πτύσσω, fold, f. πτύξω, pf. p. ἔπτυνγμαι, 1 aor. ἔπτυνξα, ἐπτύχθην, 2 aor. ἐπτύγην.

πτύω, spit, f. πτύσω, pf. (L. ἔπτυκα), pf. p. ἔπτυσμαι, 1 aor. ἔπτυσα, ἐπτύσθην, 2 aor. ἐπτύην.

πυκάζω, cover up, f. πυκάσω, pf. p. πεπύκασμαι, 1 aor. ἐπύκασα, ἐπυκάσθην.

πυνθάνομαι (Poet. πυνθόμαι), know, inquire, f. πυνέσομαι, pf. p. πέπυσμαι, 2 aor. ἐπυνθόμην. Ep. 2 aor. πεπυνθόμην.

πυρέσσω, ττω, have fever, f. πυρέξω, pf. πεπύρεχα, 1 aor. ἐπύρεξα.

ραίνω, sprinkle, f. ρανῶ, pf. p. ἔρρασμαι (L. ἔρραμαι), 1 aor. ἔρρανα (Ion. ἔρρηνα).

ραίω, destroy, f. ραίσω, 1 aor. ἔρραισα, ἐρραίσθην.

ραπίζω, scourge, f. ραπίσω, pf. p. ῥεράπισμαι, 1 aor. ἔρραπισα, ἐρραπίσθην.

ράπτω, stitch, sew, f. ράψω, pf. p. ἔρραμμαι, 1 aor. ἔρραψα, ἐρράφθην, (Ep. ράψα), 2 aor. (L. ἔρράφον), ἐρράφην.

ράσσω, throw down, f. ράξω, 1 aor. ἔρραξα, ἐρράχθην.

ρέζω, do, f. ρέξω, 1 aor. ἔρρεξα, ἐρέχθην (Poet. ῥεξα).

ρέω, flow, f. ρεύσομαι, pf. ἔρρύνκα, 1 aor. ἔρρευσα, 2 aor. ἐρρύνην.

(μέω), say, f. ρυήσομαι, pf. εἵρηκα, pf. p. εἵρημαι, 1 aor. ἐρρήθην (Ion. εἰρέθην), ἐρρέθην, ἐρρήθην. See εἴρω.

ρήγνυμι, ρηγνύω, break, f. ρήξω, pf. p. ἔρρηγμαι, 1 aor. ἔρρηξα, ἐρρήχθην, 2 aor. ἐρράγην, 2 pf. ἔρρωγα.

ῥιγέω, shudder, f. ῥιγίσω, 1 aor. ἐρρίγησα, ῥίγησα, 2 pf. ἔρριγα.

ῥιγώω, shiver with cold, f. ῥιγώσω, pf. ἔρριγωκα, 1 aor. ἐρρίγωσα.

ρίπτω, ριπτέω, throw, f. ρίψω, pf. ἔρριψα, pf. p. ἔρριμμαι, 1 aor. ἔρριψα, ἐρρίφθην (Poet. ῥριψα), ῥίψε, 2 aor. ἐρρίφην (Poet. ἐρίφην).

ροιζέω, *whiz*, f. ροιζήσω, 1 aor. ἐρροίζησα, ροίζησα.
 ροφέω, *sur up*, f. ροφήσω, 1 aor. ἐρρόφησα.
 ῥύομαι, *defend*, f. ῥύσομαι, 1 aor. ἐρρύσάμην, ῥυσάμην.
 ῥώννυμι, *strengthen*, f. ῥώσω, pf. p. ἐρρώμαι, 1 aor. ἐρρώσα,
 ἐρρώσθην.
 ῥώομαι, *hasten*, f. ῥώσομαι, 1 aor. ἐρρώσάμην.

σαίρω, *sweep*, f. σαρώ, 1 aor. ἔσηρα, 2 pf. σέσηρα.
 σαλπίζω, *sound a trumpet*, f. σαλπίγξω (L. σαλπίσω), σαλπιδῶ, 1 aor.
 ἐσάλπιγξα, σάλπιγξα.
 σάττω, *equip*, f. σάζω, σάσω, pf. p. σέσγαμαι, 1 aor. ἔσαξα, ἔσασα.
 σάω, *save*, pf. p. σέσθαι, σέσθαι, 1 aor. ἔσησα.
 σβέννυμι, *extinguish*, f. σβέσω, σβήσομαι, pf. ἔσβηκα, pf. p.
 ἔσβεσμαι, 1 aor. ἔσβεσα, 2 aor. ἔσβην (Dor. ἔσβαν).
 σεβίζω, *reverence*, f. σεβίσω (Att. σεβιῶ), 1 aor. ἐσεβίσα, ἐσεβίσθην.
 σείω, *shake*, f. σείσω, pf. σέσεικα, pf. p. σέσειμαι, 1 aor. ἔσεισα, ἐσεί-
 σθην.
 σεύω (Poet.), *move, urge*, pf. p. ἔσσύμαι, 1 aor. ἔσσευα, ἐσσύθην, 2 aor.
 ἐσσύμην.
 σημαίνω, *show*, f. σημᾶνῶ (Ion. σημαίνω), pf. (L. σεσήμαγκα), pf. p. σε-
 σήμασμαι, 1 aor. ἐσήμηνα, ἐσήμᾶνα.
 σήπω, *corrupt*, f. σήψω, pf. p. σέσημμαι, 1 aor. ἔσηψα, 2 aor. ἐσάπην,
 2 pf. σέσηπα.
 σιγάω, *be silent*, f. (L. σιγῆσω), σιγῆσομαι, pf. σεσίγηκα, pf. p. σεσίγημαι
 (Dor. σεσιᾶμαι), 1 aor. ἐσίγησα, ἐσίγηθην (Dor. ἐσιγάθην).
 σίνομαι, *injure*, f. σινήσομαι, pf. p. σέσιμμαι, 1 aor. ἐσινάμην. In Att.
 and Hom. only pres. and imp.
 σιωπάω, *be silent*, f. σιωπήσομαι, pf. p. σεσιώπηκα, pf. p. σεσιώπημαι, 1 aor.
 ἐσιώπησα, ἐσιώπηθην.
 σκάπτω, *dig*, f. σκάψω, pf. ἔσκαφα, pf. p. ἔσκαμμαι, 1 aor. ἔσκαψα, 2 aor.
 ἐσκάφην.
 σκεδάννυμι, *scatter*, f. σκεδάσω, σκεδῶ, pf. p. ἐσκέδασμαι,
 1 aor. ἐσκέδασα, ἐσκέδάσθην.
 σκέλλω, *dry up*, f. σκλήσομαι, pf. ἔσκληκα, 1 aor. ἔσκληα, 2 aor.
 ἔσκλην.
 σκέπτομαι, *view*, f. σκέψομαι, pf. p. ἔσκεμμαι, 1 aor. ἐσκεψάμην, ἐσκή-
 φθην.
 σκήπτω, *prop*, f. σκήψω, pf. ἔσκηφα, pf. p. ἔσκημμαι, 1 aor. ἐσκηψάμην,
 ἐσκήφθην.
 σκοπέω, *see, view*, f. (L. σκοπήσω), σκέψομαι, pf. p. ἔσκεμμαι, 1 aor.
 ἐσκόπησα, ἐσκεψάμεν, ἐσκέφθην.
 σκώπτω, *jest*, f. σκώψω, pf. p. ἔσκωμμαι, 1 aor. ἔσκωψα, ἐσκόφθην.

σμάω (Ion. σμέω), *apoiné*, f. σμήσω (Dor. σμάσω), 1 aor. ἔσμησα, ἔσμηξα, ἐσμήχθην.

σμήχω, *burn*, f. σμύξω, pf. p. ἔσμυγμαι, 1 aor. ἔσμυξα, ἐσμήχθην.

σπάω, *draw*, f. σπάσω, pf. ἔσπακα, pf. p. ἔσπασμαι, 1 aor. ἔσπασα, ἐσπάσθην.

σπείρω, *sow*, *scatter*, f. σπερῶ, pf. p. ἔσπαρμαι, 1 aor. ἔσπειρα, ἐσπάρθην, 2 aor. ἐσπάρην, 2 pf. ἔσπορα.

σπένδω, *pour*, f. σπείσω, pf. (L. ἔσπεικα), pf. p. ἔσπεισμαι, 1 aor. ἔσπεισα, ἐσπείσθην.

σπύδω, *speed*, f. σπύσω, pf. p. ἔσπυσμαι, 1 aor. ἔσπυσσα.

σπουδάξω, *be eager*, f. (L. σπουδάσω), pf. ἐσπούδακα, pf. p. ἐσπούδασμαι, 1 aor. ἐσπούδασα, ἐσπούδασθην.

στείβω, *tread*, pf. p. ἐστίβημαι, 1 aor. ἔστειψα, 2 aor. ἐστίζον, ἐστίβην.

στέλλω, *send*, *send for*, f. στελῶ (Ep. στελέω), pf. ἔσταλκα, pf. p. ἔσταλμαι, 1 aor. ἔστειλα, ἐστάλθην, 2 aor. ἐστάλην.

στενάξω, *groan*, f. στενάξω, pf. p. ἐστέναγμαι, 1 aor. ἐστέναξα.

στέργω, *love*, f. στέρξω, pf. p. ἔστεργμαι, 1 aor. ἔστερξα, ἐστέρχθην, 2 pf. ἔστοργα.

στερέω, *sterilise*, f. στερήσω, στερέσω. στεροῦμαι, pf. ἐστέρηκα, pf. p. ἐστέρημαι, 1 aor. ἐστέρησα, ἐστερήθην (Ep. ἐστέρεσα).

στέφω, *encircle*, f. στέψω, pf. p. ἔστεμμαι, 1 aor. ἔστεψα, ἐστέφθην.

στηρίζω, *support*, *fix*, f. στηρίξω, στηρίσω, στηριῶ, pf. p. ἐστήριγμαι, 1 aor. ἐστήριξα, ἐστηρίχθην.

στίζω, *prick*, f. στίξω, pf. p. ἔστιγμαι.

στορέννυμι, στόρνυμι, στρώννυμι, στρωννύω, *spread*, *lay out*, f. στορέσω (Att. στορῶ), στρωννύσω, στρώσω, pf. ἔστρωκα, pf. p. ἐστόρεσμαι, ἔστρωμαι, 1 aor. ἐστόρεσα, ἐστορέσθην, ἔστρωσα, ἐστρώθην.

στρέφω, *turn*, f. στρέψω, pf. ἔστρωφα, pf. p. ἔστραμμαι, 1 aor. ἔστρεψα, ἐστρέφθην, 2 aor. ἐστράφην.

στυγέω, *hate*, f. στυγίσω, pf. ἐστύγηκα, pf. p. (L. ἐστύγημαι), 1 aor. ἐστύγησα, ἐστυγήθην, ἔστυξα, 2 aor. ἔστυγον.

συλλέγω, *gather*, *collect*, f. συλλέξω, pf. συνείλοχα, pf. p. συνείλεγμαι, συλλέλεγμαι, 1 aor. συνέλεξα, συνελέχθην, 2 aor. συνελέγην.

συναντάω (Ion. συναντέω), *meet with*, *happen*, f. (L. συναντήσω), pf. (L. συνήντηκα), 1 aor. συνήντησα.

συρίξω, *surmount*, *play on a pipe*, f. συρίξω, συρίσω, συριῶ, 1 aor. ἐσύριξα, σύρω, *draw*, f. συρῶ, pf. σέσυρκα, pf. p. σέσυρμαι, 1 aor. ἔσυρα, 2 aor. ἐσύρην.

σφάζω (Att. ττω), *slay*, f. σφάξω, pf. p. ἔσφαγμαι, 1 aor. ἔσφαξα, ἐσφάχθην, 2 aor. ἐσφάγην.

σφάλλω, *trip up*, *deceive*, f. σφαλῶ, pf. ἔσφαλκα, pf. p. ἔσφαλμαι, 1 aor. ἔσφηλα (Dor. ἔσφαλα), 2 aor. ἐσφάλην.

σφίγγω, *bind, fasten*, f. (Ι. σφίγξω), pf. p. ἔσφινγμαι, 1 aor. ἔσφινξα, ἐσφίγχθην.

σχάζω, *σχάω, cut open*, f. σχάσω, pf. p. ἔσχασμαι, 1 aor. ἔσχᾶσα, ἐσχάσθην.

σώζω (Dor. σφίζω), *save*, f. σώσω (Dor. σφίζω), pf. σέσωκα, pf. p. σέσωμαι, 1 aor. ἔσωσα, ἐσώθην (Dor. ἔσφξα).

ταλάω (sync. τλάω), *bear, suffer, dare*, f. τλήσομαι (Dor. τλάσομαι), pf. τέτληκα, 1 aor. (Ep. ἐτάλασσα), 2 aor. ἔτλην (Dor. ἔτλαν).

τανύω (Ep. of τείνω), *stretch*, f. τανύσω, τανύσσω, pf. p. τετάνυσμαι, 1 aor. ἐτάνυσα, ἐτανύσθην, τάνυσα.

ταράσσω (Att. ττω), *disturb*, f. τaráξω, pf. τετάραχα (Ep. τέτρηχα), pf. p. τετάραγμαι, 1 aor. ἐτάραξα, ἐταράχθην.

ταρχύω, *bury*, f. ταρχύσω, 1 aor. ἐτάρχυσα, ταρχύθην.

τάσσω (Att. ττω), *arrange*, f. τάξω, pf. τέταχα, pf. p. τέταγμαι, 1 aor. ἔταξα, ἐτάχθην.

τέγω, *wei*, f. τέγξω, 1 aor. ἔτεγξα, ἐτέγχθην.

τείνω, *stretch*, f. τενώ, pf. τέτᾱκα, pf. p. τέταμαι, 1 aor. ἔτεινα, ἐτάθην.

τειχίζω, *build a wall*, f. τειχιῶ, pf. τετείχικα, pf. p. τετείχισμαι, 1 aor. ἐτειχιόμην, ἐτειχίσθην.

τελευτάω, *end, fulfil*, f. τελευτήσω, pf. τετελεύτηκα, 1 aor. ἐτελεύτησα.

τελέω (Ep. τελείω), *finish, accomplish*, f. τελέσω (Ion. τελέω, Att. τελῶ), pf. τετέλεκα, pf. p. τετέλεσμαι, 1 aor. ἐτέλεσα, ἐτέλεσσα, ἐτελέσθην.

τέλλω, *perform*, f. τελῶ (Æol. τέλσω), pf. τέταλκα, pf. p. τέταλμαι, 1 aor. ἔτειλα, ἐτάλθην.

τέμνω (Dor. τάμνω), *cut, despise*, f. τεμῶ (Ion. τεμέω), pf. τέτμηκα, pf. p. τέτμημαι, 2 aor. ἔταμον, ἔτεμον.

τέρπω, *delight*, f. τέρψω, 1 aor. ἔτερψα, ἐτέρφθην, 2 aor. (Ep. ἐτάρπην), ἐταρπόμην.

τετραίνω, *doze*, f. τετρανῶ (Ion. τετρανέω), pf. τέτρηκα, pf. p. τέτρημαι, 1 aor. ἐτέτρηνα, ἐτετρανέθην.

τεύχω (Poet.), *prepare, make*, f. τεύξω, pf. τέτευχα, pf. p. τέτυγμαι (Ι. τέτευγμαι), 1 aor. ἔτευξα, ἐτύχθην.

τεχνάομαι, *form with art*, f. τεχνήσομαι, pf. p. τετέχνημαι, 1 aor. ἐτέχνησα γ.

τήκω (Dor. τάκω), *melt*, f. τήξω (Dor. ταξῶ), pf. p. τέττηγμαι, 1 aor. ἔτηξα, ἐτήχθην, 2 aor. ἐτάκην.

τηρέω, *guard, watch*, f. τηρήσω, pf. τητήρηκα, pf. p. τετήρημαι, 1 aor. ἐτήρησα, ἐτηρήθην.

τίθημι, *place*, f. θήσω, pf. τέθεικα (Dor. τίθεικα), pf. p. τέθειμαι (Dor. τέθειμαι), 1 aor. ἔθηκα, 2 aor. ἔθην.

τίκτω, *beget, bring forth*, f. τέξω, pf. p. τέτεγμαι, 1 aor. ἔτεξα, ἐτέχθην, 2 aor. ἔτεκον.

- τιλλω, *pluck*, f. τιλῶ, pf. p. τέτλμαι, 1 aor. ἔτιλα, ἐτίλθην.
 τιμάω, *honor*, f. τιμήσω, pf. τετίμηκα, pf. p. τετίμημαι, 1 aor. ἐτίμησα, ἐτιμήθην.
 τινάσσω, *shake*, f. τινάξω, 1 aor. ἐτίναξα, ἐτινάχθην.
 τίνω (Poet. M. τινύμαι), *pray, exhort*, f. τίσω, pf. τέτικα, pf. p. τέτισμαι, 1 aor. ἔτισα, ἐτίσθην.
 τιτράω, *bore*, f. τρήσω, pf. τέτρηκα, pf. p. τέτρημαι, 1 aor. ἔτρησα.
 τιτρώσκω, *wound*, f. τρώσω, pf. p. τέτρωμαι, 1 aor. ἔτρωσα, ἐτρώθην.
 τίω, *value at, honor*, f. τίσω, pf. p. τέτμαι, 1 aor. ἔτισα.
 (τλάω), *bear*, f. τλήσομαι, pf. τέτληκα, 2 aor. ἔτλην.
 (τορέω), *pierce*, f. τορήσω, 1 aor. ἐτόρησα, 2 aor. ἔτορον, τέτορον.
 τραχύνω (Ion. τρηχύνω), *make rough*, f. τραχυνῶ, pf. τετράχυνκα, pf. p. τετράχυσμαι, τετράχυμαι, 1 aor. ἐτραχύνθην.
 τρέπω (Ion. τράπω), *turn*, f. τρέψω (Dor. τραψῶ), pf. τέτροφα, τέτράφα, pf. p. τέτραμμαι, 1 aor. ἔτρεψα, ἐτρέφθην (Ion. ἐτραψα), 2 aor. ἔτραπον, ἐτράπην.
 τρέφω (Dor. τράφω), *nourish*, f. θρέψω, pf. τέτροφα, τέτράφα, pf. p. τέθραμμαι, 1 aor. ἔθρεψα, ἐθρέφθην, 2 aor. ἐτράφην.
 τρέχω (Dor. τράχω), *run*, f. δρᾶμῶμαι (Ion. δραμέομαι), pf. δεδράμηκα, pf. p. δεδράμηναι, 1 aor. ἔθρεξα, 2 aor. ἔδραμον, 2 pf. δίδρομα.
 τρέω, *temble*, f. τρέσω, 1 aor. ἔτρεσα (Poet. τρέσσα).
 τρίβω, *rub*, f. τρίψω, pf. τέτρίφα, pf. p. τέτρυμαι, 1 aor. ἔτριψα, ἐτρίφθην, 2 aor. ἐτρίβην.
 τρύχω, *wasie* f. τρύξω, pf. p. τετρύχωμαι, 1 aor. ἐτρύχωσα, ἐτρυχώθην.
 τρύω, *rub, wear*, f. τρύσω, pf. τέτρυμαι.
 τρώγω, *eat*, f. τρώξομαι, pf. p. τέτρωγμαι, 1 aor. ἔτρωξα, 2 aor. ἔτραγον, ἐτράγην.
 τυγχάνω, *obtain*, *hit*, *happen*, f. τεύξομαι, pf. τετύχηκα (Ion. τέτευχα), pf. p. τέτυγμαι, 1 aor. ἐτύχησα, ἐτεύχθην, 2 aor. ἔτυχον.
 τύπτω, *strike*, f. (L. τύψω, Att. τυπήσω), pf. τέτυφα, pf. p. τέτυμμαι (L. τετύπημαι), 1 aor. ἔτυψα, 2 aor. ἔτυπον.
 τύφω, *smoke, burn*, f. θύψω, pf. p. τέθυμμαι, 1 aor. ἔθυψα, 2 aor. ἐτύφην, τωθάξω, ταυπι, f. τωθάσσομαι, 1 aor. ἐτώθασα.
 ὑβρίζω, *insult*, f. ὑβρίσω, ὑβριῶ, pf. ὕβρικα, pf. p. ὕβρισμαι, 1 aor. ὕβρισα, ὑπέικω, *yield*, f. ὑπέϊξω, 1 aor. ὑπέϊξα.
 ὑπισχνέομαι (Poet. & Ion. ὑπίσχομαι), *promise*, f. ὑποσχέσομαι, pf. p. ὑπέσχεμαι, 1 aor. ὑπεσχέθην, 2 aor. ὑπεσχόμην.
 ὑστερέω, *be later*, f. ὑστερήσω (Att. ὑστερῶ), pf. ὑστέρηκα, 1 aor. ὑστέρησα, ὑστέρισα.
 ὑφαίνω, *weave*, f. ὑφανῶ, pf. (L. ὕφαγκα), pf. p. ὕφασμαι, 1 aor. ὕφην, ὕφάνθην.
 ὕω, *rain*, f. ὕσω, pf. p. ὕσμαι, 1 aor. ὕσα, ὕσθην.

- φαίνω, *show*, f. φάνω (M. φανήσομαι), pf. πέφαγκα, pf. p. πέφασμαι, 1 aor. ἔφην, ἐφάνθην, 2 aor. ἔφανον, 2 pf. πέφην.
 φάω, *shine*, pf. p. πέφᾶμαι. Plur. fut. πεφήσομαι.
 φείδομαι, *spare*, f. φείσομαι, pf. p. πέφεισμαι, 1 aor. ἐφείσάμην.
 φέρω, *bear*, f. οἴσω, pf. ἐνήνοχα, pf. p. ἐνήνεγμαι, 1 aor. ἤνεγκα, ἤνέχθην, 2 aor. ἤνεγκον.
 φεύγω, *flee*, f. φεύξομαι, φευξοῦμαι, pf. πέφευγα, pf. p. πέφυγμαι, 1 aor. ἔφευξα, 2 aor. ἔφυγον.
 φημί (Dor. φαμί), *say, speak*, f. φήσω (Dor. φασώ), 1 aor. ἔφησα (Dor. ἔφᾶσα).
 φθάνω, *anticipate*, f. φθήσομαι, pf. ἔφθᾶκα, 1 aor. ἔφθᾶσα, ἐφθάσθην.
 φθείρω, *corrupt, destroy*, f. φθερῶ (Ion. φθερέω, Ep. φθέρω), pf. ἐφθαρκα, pf. p. ἐφθαρμαι, 1 aor. ἔφθειρα, 2 aor. ἐφθάρην, 2 pf. ἔφθορα.
 φθίνω, *waste, decay*, f. φθίσω, pf. ἐφθίνηκα, ἐφθίκα, pf. p. ἐφθίμαι, 1 aor. ἐφθίνησα, ἐφθισα.
 φθονέω, *envy*, f. φθονήσω, 1 aor. ἐφθόνησα, ἐφθόνεσα.
 φιλέω, *love*, f. φιλήσω (Dor. φιλάσω), pf. πεφίληκα, 1 aor. ἐφίλησα.
 φιλοτιμέομαι, *love honor*, f. φιλοτιμήσομαι, pf. p. πεφιλοτιμήμαι, 1 aor. ἐφιλοτιμήσάμην.
 φῖτυω, *plant*, f. φιτύσω, 1 aor. ἐφίτυσα.
 φλάω, *boil*, f. φλάσω, φλασώ, pf. p. πέφλασμαι, 1 aor. ἔφλᾶσα, ἐφλᾶσθην.
 φλέγω, *burn*, f. φλέξω, pf. p. (L. πέφλεγμαι), 1 aor. ἔφλεξα, ἐφλέχθην, 2 aor. ἐφλέγην.
 φλύω, *boil*, f. φλύσω, 1 aor. ἔφλυσα, ἐφλυξα.
 φοβέω, *terrify*, f. φοβήσω, pf. p. πεφόβημαι, 1 aor. ἐφόβησα, ἐφοβήθην.
 φορέω, *carry*, f. φορήσω, pf. p. πεφόρημαι, 1 aor. ἐφόρησα, ἐφορήθην.
 φορύνω, *mix*, pf. p. πεφόρηνμαι, 1 aor. ἐφόρυξα.
 φράζω, *tell, point out*, f. φράσω, φράσσομαι, pf. πέφρᾶκα, pf. p. πέφρασμαι, 1 aor. ἔφρᾶσα, ἐφράσθην.
 φράσσω (Att. ττω), *stop up, fence*, f. φράξω, pf. πέφραγα, pf. p. πέφραγμα, 1 aor. ἔφραξα, ἐφράχθην, 2 aor. ἐφράγην.
 φρίσσω (Att. ττω), *shudder*, f. φρίξω, pf. πέφρικα, 1 aor. ἔφριξα.
 φροντίζω, *consider*, f. φροντιῶ, φροντίσω, pf. πεφρόντικα, pf. p. πεφρόντισμαι, 1 aor. ἐφρόντισα.
 φρουρέω, *watch*, f. φρουρήσω, pf. p. πεφρούρημαι, 1 aor. ἐφρούρησα.
 φρύγω (Att. ττω), *roast*, f. φρύξω, pf. p. πέφρυγμαι, 1 aor. ἔφρυξα, ἐφρύχθην, 2 aor. ἐφρύγην.
 φυλάσσω (Att. ττω), *guard*, f. φυλάξω, pf. πεφύλαχα, πεφύλακα, pf. p. πεφύλαγμαι, 1 aor. ἐφύλαξα, ἐφυλάχθην.
 φυράω, *mix, knead*, f. φυράσω (Ion. φύρησω), pf. p. πεφύράμαι, πεφύρημαι, 1 aor. ἐφύράσα, ἐφυράσθην.

φύτεύω, *plant*, f. φυτεύσω, pf. p. πεφύτευμαι, 1 aor. ἐφύτευσα, ἐφυτεύθην.
φύω, *beget, produce*, f. φύσω, pf. πέφυκα, 1 aor. ἐφύσα, 2 aor. ἔφιν,
ἐφύην.

χαίρω, *rejoice*, f. χαίρήσω (Ep. κεχαρήσω), pf. κεχάρηκα, pf. p. κεχάρημαι,
κέχαρμαι, 1 aor. (L. ἐχαίρησα), 2 aor. ἐχάρην.

χαλάω, *loosen*, f. χαλάσω (Dor. χαλάξω), pf. κεχάλακα, pf. p. κεχάλασμαι,
1 aor. ἐχάλασα (Dor. ἐχάλαξα), ἐχάλασθην.

χαλεπαίνω, *am offended*, f. χαλεπαῶ, 1 aor. ἐχάλειπνα, ἐχαλεπύσθην.

χανδάνω, *contain, hold*, f. χείσομαι, pf. κέχανθα, 2 aor. ἔχᾶδον.

χαρίζομαι, *gratify*, f. χαριούμαι, pf. p. κεχαρίσμαι, 1 aor. ἐχαρισάμην.

χάσκω, *gripe*, f. χανοῦμαι, pf. κέχασκα, 2 aor. ἔχᾶσον, 2 pf. κέχρηνα.

χειρώω, *handle, subdue*, f. χειρώσομαι, pf. p. κεχειρώμαι, 1 aor. ἐχειρώ-
σάμην.

χερνίπτομαι, *wash hands*, f. χερνίψομαι, 1 aor. ἐχερνιψάμην, ἐχερνίφθην.

χέω (Ep. χεῖω), *pour*, f. (Att. χέω, L. χεῶ), pf. κέχυκα, pf. p. κέχυμαι,
1 aor. ἔχεα (Ep. ἔχευα), ἐχύθην.

χολόω, *enrage, be angry*, f. χολώσω, pf. p. κεχόλωμαι, 1 aor. ἐχόλωσα,
ἐχολώσθην.

χορεύω, *dance*, f. χορεύσω, pf. κεχόρευκα, pf. p. κεχόρονται, 1 aor. ἐχό-
ρευσα, ἐχορεύθην.

χόω, *pile up*, f. χώσω, pf. κέχωκα, pf. p. κέχωσμαι, 1 aor. ἔχωσα, ἐχώ-
σθην.

χραισμεῖν. *avert, help*, f. χραισμήσω, 1 aor. ἐχραίσημθα, 2 aor. ἔχραισμον.

χράομαι (Ion. χρέομαι), *use*, f. χρήσομαι, pf. p. κέχρημαι, 1 aor. ἐχρησά-
μην, ἐχρήσθην.

χράω (Ep. χρέω, Ion. χρεῖω), *give an oracular response*, f. χρήσω, pf.
κέχρηκα, pf. p. κέχρημαι, κέχρησμαι, 1 aor. ἔχρησα, ἐχρήσθην.

χρή (impers.), *it is necessary*, f. χρήσει, 1 aor. ἔχρησε.

χρήζω (Ion. χρίζω, Dor. χρήσθω), *want, wish*, f. χρήσω, χρήσιω, 1 aor.
ἔχρησα.

χρίω, *anoint*, f. χρίσω, pf. p. κέχρισμαι, κέκριμαι, 1 aor. ἔχρισα, ἐχρίσθην.

χρώζω, *touch, stain*, f. χρώσω, pf. κέχρωκα, pf. p. κέχρωσμαι, 1 aor. ἔχρω-
σα, ἐχρώσθην.

χώομαι, *be enraged*, f. χώσομαι, 1 aor. ἐχώσάμην, χωσάμην.

χωρέω, *go, contain*, f. χωρήσω, pf. κεχώρηκα, 1 aor. ἐχώρησα.

ψάύω, *touch*, f. ψάύσω, pf. p. ἔψαυσμαι, 1 aor. ἔψαυσα, ἐψαύσθην.

ψάω, *rub*, f. ψήσω, pf. p. ἔψησμαι, ἔψημαι, 1 aor. ἔψησα, ἐψήσθην,
ἐψήθην.

ψεύδω, *deceive*, f. ψεύσω, pf. p. ἔψευσμαι, 1 aor. ἔψευσα, ἐψεύσθην.

ψηφίζω, *vote, decree*, f. ψηφίσομαι, ψηφισοῦμαι, pf. p. ἐψηφίσμαι, 1 aor.
ἐψηφισα, ἐψηφίσθην.

ψύχω, *cool, breathe*, f. ψύξω, pf. πέψυκα, pf. p. ἔψυγμαι, 1 aor. ἔψυξα, ἐψύχθην, 2 aor. ἐψύχην, ἐψύχην.

ώθειω, *push*, f. ώθήσω (common ώσω), pf. p. ἔωσμαι (Ion. ώσμαι), 1 aor. ἔωσα, έώσθην (Ep. & Ion. ώσα).

ώνέομαι, *buy*, f. ώνήσομαι, pf. έώνηκα, pf. p. έώνημαι, 1 aor. έωνησάμην, ώνησάμην.

ώφελέω, *aid, assist*, f. ώφελήσω, pf. ώφέληκα, pf. p. ώφέλημαι, 1 aor. ώφέλησα, ώφελήθην.

GREEK AND ENGLISH EXERCISES.



THESE Exercises have been arranged to accompany the Etymology. The numerals at the end of various sections refer to these Exercises. It is hoped that instructors will use all of these Exercises, both Greek and English. They are not difficult, but it is believed cover nearly the whole ground embraced in the Etymology.

I.

Exercise for Reading. γε. γη. και. χι. χει. — δε. δαι. δη. τα. τε. το. τω. τφ. του. ταυ. τη. θι. θει. λω. γαλα. νυ. νει. νειν. νη. ρω. ρα. ρει. ρειν. σα. σον. σευω. — βου. βουν. βητα. βαλλω. πι. που. πω. παν. φι. φερω. φευ. φυγη. μυ. μη. μοι.

II.

Exercise for Reading. λαμβδα. λαμβανω. μυ. μελος. μαλα. νυ. νυκτες. νυσσω. ρευσις. ριπτω. σιγμα. σευω. καππα. καινα. κοινον. γαρ. γραν. χθων. — τον. την. τοιν. τεμνω. τραυμα. δελτα. δεινοτης. θεα. θητα. θαυμα. θαυμασια. — παντα. πρωτα. ποιω. παυομεν. βητα. βαινω. βαλλω. βλαπτομεν. φευγω. φονευω. φειδομαι. — ψι. ψαυω. ψαλλω. ψαλτηρ. ψυχη. ξι. ξενος. ξανθος. ξαινω. ζητα. ζητησις.

III.

Exercise for Reading. ἀλφα. ἀύξανω. αἶθρ. αἶμα.
έμον. έκων. είτα. είμα. εύρει. 'εύρισκω. όλιγον. οίνου.
οιον. οίον. ήτα. ηύξον. ήκων. ίωτα. ίνα. ίπποι. ύπο.
υίοι. ιωκη. ᾶδω. 'Ωιδη.

IV.

1. 'Αεὶ ἀλήθευε. 2. Χαῖρε. 3. Μὴ ὀδύρεσθε. 4.
'Ηδέως βιοτεύω. 5. Καλῶς παιδεύομαι. 6. Εἰ κακῶς
γράφεις, ψέγῃ. 7. Εἰ κολακεύει, οὐκ ἀληθεύει. 8. Εἰ
κολακεύει, οὐ πιστεύεται. 9. Εἰ φεύγομεν, διωκόμεθα.
10. Εἰ βλακεύετε, ψέγεσθε. 11. Εἰ ἀνδρείως μάχεσθε,
θαυμάζεσθε. 12. Εἰ κολακεύουσιν, οὐκ ἀληθεύουσιν.
13. Καλῶς ἔχει¹ ἀνδρείως μάχεσθαι. 14. Εἰ διώκῃ, μὴ
φεύγε. 15. Εἰ βλακεύουσι, ψέγονται. 16. Εἰ ἀληθεύ-
εις, πιστεύῃ. 17. Μετρίως ἔσθιε καὶ πῖνε καὶ παῖζε.

1. I speak the truth. 2. If I speak the truth, I am
believed. 3. Mourn thou not. 4. Thou livest pleasantly.
5. He writes well. 6. It is (has itself) well, to speak the
truth. 7. He is well brought up. 8. Flatter thou not.
9. If thou flatterest, thou art not believed. 10. To be
believed is (has itself) well. 11. If we are lazy, we are
blamed. 12. If they flee, they are pursued. 13. Be thou
always the best.

¹ *It is well* (lit. it has itself well).

V. AND VI.

1. Εἶκε τῇ βίῃ.¹ 2. 'Η λύρα τὰς μερίμνας² λύει.
3. 'Απέχου τῆς κακίας.³ 4. 'Η φιλία ἐπαγγέλλεται
καταφυγὴν καὶ βοήθειαν. 5. 'Η μέριμνα τὴν καρδίαν
έσθλει. 6. Θεραπεύετε τὰς Μούσας. 7. Μὴ πείθου

διαβολαῖς.⁴ 8. Πολλάκις χαλεπῇ πενίᾳ⁵ τειρόμεθα.
 9. Τὴν ἀδολεσχίαν φεύγετε. 10. Φεύγε τὴν τρυφὴν ὡς
 λύμην. 11. Τῇ κακίᾳ ψᾶσα ἀτιμία ἔπεται. 12. Ῥα-
 δίως φέρε τὴν πενίαν. 13. Βροντὴ ἐκ λαμπρᾶς ἀστρα-
 πῆς γίγνεται. 14. Εὐνομία εὐθύνει δίκας σκολιάς.
 15. Ἀπλὴν⁶ δίαιταν ἄγε. 16. Κάτεχε τὴν γλῶτταν.
 17. Αἱ λαμπραὶ τύχαι εὐκόλως πίπτουσιν. 18. Ἡ
 στολὴ⁷ ἐστὶ πορφυρᾶ.

1. Flee from cares. 2. Vice begets dishonor. 3. Good reputation follows virtue. 4. The lightning is brilliant. 5. Good reputation arises from virtue. 6. Yield not to misfortunes. 7. From splendid fortunes often arise splendid cares. 8. Abstain ye from violence. 9. Cares corrode the heart. 10. Trust ye not to calumny. 11. The muses are honored. 12. Do not give way (*pl.*) to pleasure. 13. The heart is corroded by cares (*dat.*). 14. Sorrow is brought on by vice.

¹ § 161, 2 (α). — ² § 159, 1. — ³ § 157. — ⁴ § 161, 2 (δ). — ⁵ § 161, 3. — ⁶ § 146, 1. — ⁷ § 15, 1.

VII. AND VIII.

1. Μάνθανε, ὦ νεανία, τὴν σοφίαν. 2. Πολίτῃ¹ πρέ-
 πει εὐκοσμία. 3. Νεανίου σοφίαν θαυμάζω. 4. Φεύγε,
 ὦ πολίτα, τὴν ἀδικίαν. 5. Τὴν ὀρνιθοθήρα τέχνην θαν-
 μάζομεν. 6. Ἀκροαταῖς καὶ θεαταῖς προσήκει ἡσυχίαν
 ἄγειν. 7. Φεύγετε, ὦ ναῦται, βορρᾶν. 8. Βορρᾶς ναύ-
 τας πολλάκις βλάπτει. 9. Ὁρέγεσθε, ὦ πολῖται, τῆς
 ἀρετῆς.² 10. Συβαρίται τρυφηταὶ ἦσαν. 11. Ναύταις
 μέλει τῆς θαλάττης.³ 12. Φεύγε, ὦ Πέρση. 13. Σπαρ-
 τιᾶται μεγάλην δόξαν ἔχουσιν. 14. Φεύγω νεανίαν τρυ-
 φητήν. 15. Ἀδολεσχῶν ἀπέχου. 16. Ἄκουε, ὦ
 δέσποτα.

1. Learn, O youths, wisdom! 2. Good order becomes citizens. 3. We admire the wisdom of youths. 4. Shun, O citizens, injustice! 5. To the Spartans there was great fame (i. e. they had great fame). 6. Keep yourself from voluptuous youths. 7. Flee from praters. 8. Keep yourself from a prater. 9. It becomes an auditor and a spectator to observe (*ᾄγω*) stillness. 10. Flee from a voluptuous youth.

¹ § 161, 2 (c). — ² § 158, 3 (b). — ³ § 158, 6, 1 (b).

IX.

1. Δίωκε καλὰ ἔργα. 2. Πείθου τοῖς τοῦ διδασκάλου λόγοις. 3. Πιστὸς ἐταῖρος τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ τῶν κακῶν μετέχει.¹ 4. Οἱ θεοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων φροντίζουσιν.² 5. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοὺς θεοὺς θεραπεύουσιν. 6. Πολλοῖς ἔργοις ἔπεται κίνδυνος. 7. Ὁ κακὸς τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐχθρὸς ἐστίν. 8. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῖς ἐσθλοῖς χαίρουσιν.³ 9. Πάρεχε, ὦ θεός, τοῖς φίλοις εὐτυχίαν. 10. Φέρε, ὦ δοῦλε, τὸν οἶνον τῷ νεανίᾳ. 11. Χαλεπῷ ἔργῳ δόξα ἔπεται.

1. Follow the words of your⁴ teachers. 2. God cares for men. 3. Men worship God. 4. Dangers accompany many actions. 5. Grant, O God, happiness to my⁴ friend! 6. Keep from the bad man. 7. I rejoice over the noble youth. 8. Trust not the word of a liar, my (O) dear young man.

¹ § 158, 3 (b). — ² § 158, 6, 1. — ³ § 161, 2 (c). — ⁴ Use the article.

X.

1. Τὸ καλόν ἐστι μέτρον τοῦ βίου, οὐχ ὁ χρόνος. 2. Ὁ θάνατος τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπολύει πόνων¹ καὶ κακῶν. 3. Ὁ οἶνος εὐφραίνει τοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων θυμούς.

4. Σὺν μυρίοις πόνοις τὰ καλὰ γίγνεται.¹ 5. Πιστὸς φίλος χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου ἄξιός² ἐστὶν ἐν χαλεπῇ διχοστασίᾳ. 6. Πολλὰ νόσοι ἐν ἀνθρώποις εἰσὶν. 7. Βουλὴ εἰς ἀγαθὸν ἄγει. 8. Σιγὴ νέφ τιμὴν φέρει. 9. Ἡ θύρα μοχλοῖς κλείεται. 10. Ἡ τέχνη τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τρέφει. 11. Ὡ φίλοι μαθηταί, τῆς σοφίας καὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς ὀρέγεσθε.

1. By death (*dat.*) men are freed from troubles and evils. 2. By (*ὑπό, w. gen.*) the Deity the bad man is brought to justice. 3. The bolt fastens the door. 4. Art supports the man. 5. My (O) dear pupil, strive after wisdom and virtue. 6. Diseases weaken men. 7. My friends, follow the words of the judges.

¹ § 157. — ² § 147; d.—³ § 158, 7, γ.

XI.

1. Ὁ λόγος ἐστὶ τὸ τοῦ νοῦ κάτοπτρον. 2. Τὸν νοῦν ἔχουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι διδάσκαλον. 3. Τὸν εὖνουν φίλον θεράπευε. 4. Ὀλίγοι πιστὸν νοῦν ἔχουσιν. 5. Ὁ πλοῦς ἐστὶν ἀδηλος. 6. Σὺν νῶ τὸν βίον ἄγε. 7. Ὁ ὄχλος οὐκ ἔχει νοῦν. 8. Μὴ ἔριζε τοῖς ἄνοις. 9. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς εὖνοι εἰσιν. 10. Τὰ τοῦ Ὁρέστου ὅστ' αὖ ἐν Τεγέᾳ ἦν. 11. Αἱ θεράπαινοι ἐν κανοῖς τὸν ἄρτον προσφέρουσιν. 12. Οἱ θεοὶ καὶ καλὸν καὶ κακὸν πλοῦν τοῖς ναύταις παρέχουσιν.

1. The understanding is a teacher to men. 2. The well-disposed friend is honored. 3. Keep yourself from the irrational. 4. Strive after a well-disposed friend. 5. Bring bread in a basket. 6. Honor, O young man, a simple mind! 7. Flee from imprudent youths. 8. Trust, O

friend, well-disposed men! 9. Young men are often imprudent. 10. The goblet is golden.

XII. AND XIII.

1. Τοῖς θεοῖς νεφὲς κτίζονται. 2. Οὐ ῥάδιόν ἐστιν ἐπὶ κάλων βαίνειν. 3. Οἱ λαγὼ θηρεύονται ὑπὸ τῶν θηρευτῶν. 4. Εὖχου τῷ Ἰλεῶ θεῷ. 5. Οἱ ἀετοὶ τοῖς λαγῶς ἐνεδρεύουσιν. 6. Σέβεσθε τοὺς Ἰλεως θεούς. 7. Οἱ θεοὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἱλεῶ εἰσιν. 8. Οἱ Σάμιοι τῇ Ἑρᾷ καλοὺς ταῶς τρέφουσιν. 9. Οἱ ταὺς τῆς Ἑρᾷς ἱεροὶ ἦσαν. 10. Θαυμάζομεν Μενέλεων ἐπὶ τῇ ἀρετῇ. 11. Οἱ ποιηταὶ τὴν Ἑω ῥοδοδάκτυλον ἀπαγορεύουσιν. 12. Ἡ Βαβυλωνία ἐκφέρει πολλοὺς ταῶς. 13. Οἱ λαγὼ δειλὰ θηρία εἰσίν.

1. Menelaus is admired for his bravery. 2. In the royal palace are splendid rooms. 3. Huntsmen catch peacocks. 4. Peacocks are beautiful. 5. Trust not the speech of the people, O citizens! 6. The huntsman lies in wait for peacocks. 7. Good citizens flee from the irrational multitude. 8. Youths lie in wait for hares. 9. The pillars of the temples are beautiful.

XIV.

1. Φεῦγε τοὺς θήρας. 2. Χεὶρ χεῖρα νίπτει. 3. Ἀπέχου τοῦ ψηνός.¹ 4. Οἱ λειμῶνες θάλλουσιν. 5. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἄδουσι παιᾶνα. 6. Ἐν πυρὶ χρυσὸν καὶ ἄργυρον γιγνώσκουμεν. 7. Πολλοὶ παρὰ κρατῆρι γίγονται φίλοι ἐταῖροι. 8. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τέρπονται κιθάρα² καὶ θαλίᾳ καὶ χοροῖς καὶ παιᾶσιν. 9. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τὸν Ἀπόλλω καὶ τὸν Ποσειδῶ σέβονται. 10. Οἱ σπουδαῖοι

μαθηταὶ τὰ τοῦ Ξενοφάντος βιβλία ἡδέως ἀναγιγνώσκουσιν.

1. Flee from the wild beast. 2. Wash your (the) hands. 3. Keep yourself from wasps. 4. The meadow is verdant. 5. Soldiers delight in war-songs. 6. War-songs are sung by (ὑπό, *w. gen.*) the soldiers. 7. We delight in beautiful meadows. 8. Flee from vile (κακός) wasps. 9. Many are friends of the bowl. 10. Poets pray to Poseidon.

¹ § 157. — ² § 161, 3.

XV.

1. Τὸν γέροντα θεράπευε. 2. Σέβου τοὺς δαίμονας. 3. Οἱ ποιμένες τὰς ἀγέλας φυλάττουσιν. 4. Ὁ θεὸς ἐν αἰθέρι¹ ναίει. 5. Ἀεὶ χαλεπαὶ μέριμναι τείρουσι τὰς τῶν ἀνθρώπων φρένας. 6. Ἐπου ἀγαθοῖς ἡγεμόσιν. 7. Εἶκε, ὦ νεανία, τοῖς γέρουσι τῆς οδοῦ. 8. Πολλάκις δῆμος ἡγεμόνα ἔχει ἄδικον νοῦν.² 9. Ὁ θεὸς κολαστὴς ἐστὶ τῶν ἄγαν ὑπερφρόνων. 10. Ἐχε νοῦν σῶφρονα. 11. ὦ δαίμον, πύρεχε τοῖς γέρουσι μεγάλην εὐτυχίαν. 12. Οἱ θηρευταὶ τοῖς λέουσιν ἐνεδρεύουσιν.

1. Do well (*pl.*) to old men. 2. Reverence (*pl.*) the Deity. 3. The flocks are guarded by the shepherd. 4. Follow a good leader. 5. Go, youth, out of the old man's way. 6. The mob often follows bad leaders. 7. The spirit (*pl.*) of man is worn out by (*dat.*) cares. 8. The flocks follow the shepherds. 9. Ye (O) gods, guard the good old men.

¹ Αἰθήρ is probably *upper air*, ἀήρ, *lower air*. — ² Νοῦν and ἡγεμόνα are in apposition.

XVI.

1. Στέργετε τὸν¹ πατέρα καὶ τὴν¹ μητέρα. 2. Μὴ δούλευε γαστρί.² 3. Χαῖρε, ὦ φίλε νεανία, τῷ ἀγαθῷ

πατρὶς³ καὶ τῇ ἀγαθῇ μητρὶ. 4. Τῇ Δήμητρι⁴ πολλοὶ καὶ καλοὶ νεῶ ἦσαν. 5. Ἡ ἀγαθὴ θυγάτηρ ἡδέως πείθεται τῇ φίλῃ μητρὶ. 6. Πολλάκις ἐξ ἀγαθοῦ πατρὸς γίγνεται κακὸς υἱός. 7. Τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἀνδράσι μεγάλη δόξα ἐπεται. 8. Ἡ τῆς Δήμητρος θυγάτηρ ἦν Περσεφόνη. 9. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ υἱοὶ τὰς μητέρας στέργουσιν. 10. Οἱ Ἕλληνες Δημητέρα σέβονται. 11. Πείθεσθε, ὦ φίλοι νεανῖαι, τοῖς πατράσι καὶ ταῖς μητράσιν.

1. Love, O youths, your (the) fathers and mothers! 2. Consult not with bad men. 3. Good daughters cheerfully follow their (the) mothers. 4. We admire a good man. 5. Obey, my dear youth, your (the) father and mother. 6. Pray to Demeter. 7. Strive, O son, after the reputation of thy (the) father. 8. The prize of wise men is virtue.

¹ § 148, 3. — ² § 161, 2, a. — ³ § 161, 2, c. — ⁴ § 161, 2, d.

XVII. AND XVIII.

1. Οἱ κόρακες κρώζουσιν. 2. Τοὺς κόλακας φεύγε. 3. Ἀπέχου τοῦ φένᾱκος. 4. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τέρπονται φόρμιγγι¹ καὶ ὀρχηθμῷ καὶ ψδῇ. 5. Οἱ ἵπποι μύστιξιν ἐλαύνονται. 6. Αἱ φόρμιγγες τοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων θυμοὺς τέρπουσιν. 7. Οἱ ὄρνιθες ἄδουσιν. 8. Χάρις χάριν τίκτει, ἔρις ἔριν. 9. Μακαρίζομεν τὴν νεότητα. 10. Χρησμοσύνη τίκτει ἔριδας. 11. Πλούσιοι πολλάκις τὴν κακότητα πλούτῳ κατακρύπτουσιν. 12. Οἱ πένητες πολλάκις εἰσὶν² εὐδαίμονες. 13. Ἡ σοφία ἐν τοῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων θυμοῖς θαυμαστοὺς τῶν καλῶν³ ἔρωτας ἐνεγείρει.

1. The raven croaks. 2. Flee from the flatterer. 3. Keep yourselves from impostors. 4. Men are delighted by the harp. 5. The horse is driven with the whip. 6. The life of the ant and of the quail is laborious. 7. The bird

sings. 8. From favor arises favor; from contention, contention. 9. By (*dat.*) wisdom a wonderful love (*pl.*) of the beautiful is awakened in the minds of men. 10. By (*dat.*) the song of birds we are delighted.

¹ § 161, 3. — ² Why does *εἰσὶν* retain its accent? — ³ *Of beautiful things.*

XIX.

1. Ἐν χαλεποῖς πράγμασιν ὀλίγοι ἐτίμιοι πιστοὶ εἰσιν. 2. Οἱ ἰκέται τῶν γονάτων ἄπτονται. 3. Ὁ θάνατός ἐστι χωρισμὸς τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τοῦ σώματος. 4. Μὴ πείθου κακῶν ἀνθρώπων ῥήμασιν. 5. Μὴ δούλευε, ὦ παῖ, τῇ τοῦ σώματος θεραπείᾳ. 6. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ταῖς Νύμφαις κρατῆρας γάλακτος σπένδουσιν. 7. Ἔθιξε καὶ γύμναζε τὸ σῶμα σὺν πόνοις καὶ ἰδρώτι.¹ 8. Οἱ ἀδολέσχει τείρουσι τὰ ὦτα ταῖς ταυτολογίαις.²

1. In a difficult business there are few faithful friends. 2. Exercise, O youths, your (the) body with labor and sweat! 3. Strive, O boy, after noble actions. 4. Many men delight in money. 5. From a noble action arises reputation. 6. Boys taste milk with pleasure. 7. Soldiers fight with spears.

¹ § 158, 3, b. — ² § 161, 3.

XX.

1. Οἱ θεοὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τέρα πέμπουσιν. 2. Τῶν ἐν γήρᾳ κακῶν φάρμακον ὁ θάνατός ἐστιν. 3. Ἐξ αἰγῶν καὶ προβάτων γάλα καὶ κρέα πρὸς διατροφήν ὑπάρχει. 4. Κέρασι καὶ σάλπιγξιν οἱ στρατιῶται σημαίνουσιν. 5. Ποικίλων κρεῶν¹ γενόμεθα. 6. Οὐ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ὁ αὐτὸς νοῦς ἐστιν. 7. Τοῖς ὁδοῦσι τὰ βρώματα λεαίνουμεν. 8. Οἱ δελφῖνες φιλάνθρωποι εἰσιν. 9. Ἔστιν

ἀνδρὸς² ἀγαθοῦ πάντα κακὰ φέρειν. 10. Πολλὰι Λιβύης
 χῶραι εὐποροὶ εἰσιν ἐλέφαντος.³ 11. Πάντες κοτίλουν
 ἄνθρωπον ἐχθαίρουσιν. 12. Τοῖς γίγᾱσί⁴ ποτε ἦν μάχῃ
 πρὸς τοὺς θεούς.

1. By (ὑπό, *w. gen.*) the gods, prodigies are sent to men.
 2. Death abolishes the evils of old age. 3. By (*dat.*)
 rewards, soldiers are impelled to bravery. 4. We admire
 the beautiful horns of the stag. 5. The teeth grind the
 food.⁵ 6. We smell with the nose (*dat.*). 7. The gods
 once had a battle with the giants (To the gods there was
 once a battle against the giants). 8. We admire the beau-
 tiful ivory. 9. Trust not all men.

¹ § 161, 2, d. — ² § 158, 5, a. — ³ § 158. — ⁴ § 158, 5 a. — ⁵ Plural.

XXI.

1. Οἱ βασιλεῖς ἐπιμέλειαν ἔχουσι τῶν πολιτῶν. 2. Ἡ
 ἀγέλη τῇ νομῇ ἔπεται. 3. Ὁ Ἑκτωρ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀχιλ-
 λέως φονεύεται. 4. Οἱ ἱερεῖς τοῖς θεοῖς βοὺς θύουσιν.
 5. Κύρος παῖς ἦν ἀγαθῶν γονέων. 6. Πείθου, ὦ παῖ,
 τοῖς γονεῦσιν. 7. Τηλέμαχος ἦν Ὀδυσσεὺς υἱός. 8. Οἱ
 τῶν γράων λῆροι τὰ ὦτα τείρουσιν. 9. Καλῶς ἄρχεις,
 ὦ βασιλεῦ. 10. Αἱ γρᾶες πολυλόγοι εἰσίν.

1. The herds follow the herdsman. 2. Oxen are sacri-
 ficed by (ὑπό, *w. gen.*) the priests to the gods. 3. Ye rule
 well, O kings! 4. O priests, sacrifice an ox to the god!
 5. It is proper for (it is, *w. gen.*) a good herdsman to take
 care of the oxen. 6. Children love their (the) parents.

XXII.

1. Αἱ τοῦ Σοφοκλέους τραγῳδίαι καλαί εἰσιν. 2. Τὸν
 Περικλέα ἐπὶ τῇ σοφίᾳ θαυμάζομεν. 3. Ἡ Ἰνδικὴ παρὰ

τε τοὺς ποταμοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἐλώδεις τόπους φέρει καλάμους πολλούς. 4. Λέγε αἰεὶ τὰ ἀληθῆ. 5. Ἀναξαγόρας, ὁ σοφιστής, διδάσκαλος ἦν τοῦ Περικλέους. 6. Ὡς Ἡράκλεις, τοῖς ἀτυχέσι σωτηρίαν παρέχε. 7. Ἐπαμεινώνδας πατὴρ ἦν ἀφανοῦς. 8. Μανδάνη ἦν θυγίτηρ Ἀστυάγου, τοῦ Μήδων βασιλέως. 9. Ὁρέγεσθε, ὦ νεανίαί, ἀληθῶν λόγων.

1. Pericles had great wisdom (to Pericles there was great wisdom). 2. Pity unfortunate men. 3. Many young men were pupils of Socrates. 4. The intemperate (man) serves a disgraceful slavery. 5. We admire Sophocles for his (the) splendid tragedies. 6. True words are believed. 7. We pity the life of unfortunate men.

¹ § 158, 1.

XXIII.

1. Ὅμηρος ᾄδει πολλοὺς ἥρωας. 2. Τὴν τῶν ἡρώων ἀρετὴν θαυμάζομεν. 3. Ὁ τοῦ πατρὸς κήπος καλὸς ἐστίν. 4. Ὁρέγου, ὦ παῖ, αἰδοῦς. 5. Τὸν Ἀνσίαν ἐπὶ τῇ πειθοῇ καὶ χάριτι θαυμάζομεν. 6. Τῇ αἰδοῖ πρόσεστι τὸ σέβας. 7. Πρέπει νεανία αἰδῶ ἔχειν.

1. Homer celebrates the hero Achilles in song. 2. The bravery of the hero is wonderful. 3. Slaves lead (to slaves there is) a troublesome life. 4. The uncle has (to the uncle there is) a beautiful garden. 5. Admire, O young man, with reverence, the actions of good men!

XXIV. AND XXV.

1. Ἡ γῆ ἄνθεσιν ἐαρινοῖς θάλλει. 2. Τῶν κακῶν δειλὰ ἔπη φέρουσιν ἄνεμοι. 3. Μὴ ἀπέχου ψύχους καὶ θάλπους. 4. Οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς ἐστὶ πᾶν ἔψος ἐν θυγατρὶ.

γίνει. 5. Μὴ φεύδῃ λέγε. 6. Ἀπέχου πονηρῶν κερδῶν. 7. Κέρδη πονηρὰ ζημίαν αἰεὶ φέρει. 8. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι κλέους ὀρέγονται. 9. Οἱ ἄνδρες κλέει χαίρουσιν. 10. Θαυμάζομεν τὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν κλέα.

1. Abstain from dishonest gain. 2. We delight in spring flowers. 3. Keep not yourself, O youth, from cold (*pl.*) and heat! (*pl.*) 4. Flee from dishonest gains. 5. Punishment follows the lie. 6. The famous actions of soldiers are admired.

XXVI.

1. Οἱ ἰχθύες ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἀνακύντουσιν. 2. Οἱ θηρευταὶ τὰς σύας ἀγρεύουσιν. 3. Ἡ ἄμπελος φέρει βότρυς. 4. Ἡ γῆ φέρει στάχνας καὶ βότρυας. 5. Οἱ μύες παγίσιν ἀγρεύονται. 6. Οἱ Σύροι σέβονται τοὺς ἰχθύς ὡς θεούς. 7. Τοῖς μυσὶ μάχη ποτὲ ἦν πρὸς τοὺς βατράχους. 8. Ἀγκίστροις ἐνεδρεύομεν τοῖς ἰχθύσιν.

1. We catch fishes with hooks. 2. The huntsman lies in wait for the boars. 3. The clusters (of grapes) and ears (of corn) are beautiful. 4. The vine is abounding (*εὐπορος*, *v. gen.*) in clusters of grapes. 5. The frogs once had a battle with the mice (to the frogs was).

XXVII.

1. Ἀσέλγετα τίκει ὕβριν. 2. Ὁ πλοῦτος σπάνεως καὶ ἐνδείας τοὺς ἀνθρώπους λύει. 3. Αἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος ἐπιθυμία πολέμους καὶ στάσεις καὶ μάχας παρέχουσιν. 4. Ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν αἱ ἀρχαὶ νόμων φύλακες εἰσιν. 5. Ἀπέχεσθε, ὦ πολῖται, στάσεων. 6. Διάφοροί εἰσιν αἱ τῶν βροτῶν φύσεις. 7. Ἐξ ὕβρεως πολλὰ κακὰ γίγνεται. 8. Δόξα καὶ πλοῦτος ἄνευ συνέσεως οὐκ ἀσφαλὴ κτήματά εἰσιν.

1. Riches free from neediness and want. 2. In the state the magistrates are the guardians of the laws. 3. Strive, O young man, after a noble action! 4. The possession of virtue is alone secure. 5. Good laws bring order to states. 6. Soldiers fight for the safety of cities. 7. Flee, O citizens, from factions!

XXVIII.

1. Αἱ γυναῖκες τῷ κόσμῳ χαίρουσιν. 2. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐβόνται Δία. 3. Ταῖς γυναιξὶν ἡ αἰδὼς πρέπει. 4. Οἱ κύνες τὸν οἶκον φυλάττουσιν. 5. Ὁ κυβερνήτης τὴν ναὺν ἰθύνει. 6. Αἱ σταγόνες τοῦ ὕδατος πέτραι κοιλαινουσιν. 7. Ἐχθαίρω γυναῖκα περιδρομον. 8. Τῆς γυναικὸς ἐστὶ τὸν οἶκον φυλάττειν. 9. Οἱ κύνες τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὠφέλειαν καὶ ἡδονὴν παρέχουσιν. 10. Αἱ τῶν μαρτύρων μαρτυραὶ πολλάκις ἄπιστοὶ εἰσιν. 11. Ἴστοι γυναικῶν ἔργα, καὶ οὐκ ἐκκλησῖαι. 12. Κόμιζε, ὦ παῖ, τὴν τῆς κίστης κλεῖν. 13. ὦ Ζεῦ, δέχου τὴν τοῦ ἀτυχοῦς δέξιν. 14. Κάστωρ καὶ Πολυδεύκης τῶν νεῶν σωτῆρες ἦσαν. 15. Γυναικὶ πάσῃ κόσμον ἡ σιγὴ φέρει. 16. Οἱ γέροντες ὀλίγας τρίχας ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ ἔχουσιν. 17. ὦ γύναι, σῶζε τὴν οἰκίαν. 18. Ὁ Αἰακὸς τὰς τοῦ Αἰδοῦ κλεῖς φυλάττει.

1. The woman delights in ornament. 2. It is the duty (it is, *w. gen.*) of women to look after the house. 3. Bring, O boy, the key of the house! 4. Women delight in beautiful hair. 5. The Athenians had (to the Athenians were) many ships. 6. Trust not all witnesses. 7. It is the business (it is, *w. gen.*) of dogs to guard the house. 8. Zeus had (to Zeus were) many temples. 9. The fishes peep up from the water. 10. The steersmen guide the ships. 11. Modesty becomes a woman.

XXIX.

1. Πολὺν οἶνον πίνειν κακὸν ἐστίν.¹ 2. Οἱ βασιλεῖς μεγάλας προσόδους ἔχουσιν. 3. Ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πολλὴ σίτου ἀφθονία ἦν. 4. Ἡ θάλαττα μεγάλη ἐστίν. 5. Μέγα πάθος προσαγορεύομεν Ἰλιάδα κακῶν. 6. Πολλὰκις ἐξ ὀλίγης ἡδονῆς μέγα γίγνεται ἄλγος. 7. Πραέσι λόγοις ἡδέως εἵκομεν. 8. Τὰ μεγάλα δῶρα τῆς τύχης ἔχει φόβον. 9. Πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων ἔθνη ἐστὶ πραέα. 10. Οἱ παῖδες τοὺς πραεῖς (πράους) πατέρας καὶ τὰς πραεῖας μητέρας στέργουσιν. 11. Ἀλέξανδρον, τὸν τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλέα, μέγαν ἀπαγορεύουσιν.

1. Abstain from much wine. 2. Kings have (to kings are) great revenues. 3. Egypt has (in Egypt is) great abundance of corn. 4. Croesus has (to Croesus are) great riches. 5. Strive after mild manners. 6. Women have (to women is) a mild nature (φύσις). 7. Alexander, king of the Macedonians, is called the Great.

¹ § 145, 3.

XXX.

1. Ἀριστείδης πτωχότατος ἦν, ἀλλὰ δικαιοτάτος. 2. Οἱ Κύκλωπες βιαιότατοι ἦσαν. 3. Καλλίας πλουσιώτατος ἦν Ἀθηναίων. 4. Οὐδὲν σιωπῆς ἐστὶ χρησιμώτερον. 5. Σιγὴ ποτ' ἐστὶν αἰρετωτέρα λόγου. 6. Οὐκ ἔστι σοφίας τιμώτερον. 7. Σοφία πλούτου κτῆμα τιμωτέρον ἐστίν. 8. Ἡ Λακεδαιμονίων δίαιτα ἦν ἀπλουστάτη. 9. Οὐδὲν πατρίδος τοῖς ἀνθρώποις φίλτερον. 10. Οἱ Ἴνδοι παλαιότατον ἔθνος νομίζονται. 11. Οἱ Σπαρτιατικοὶ νεανῖαι ἐρρωμενέστεροι ἦσαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων. 12. Πολλοὶ τῶν χελιδόνων εἰςὶ λαλίστεροι.

1. The father is wiser than the son. 2. The most valuable possession is that of virtue. 3. The life of Socrates was very simple. 4. No one of the Athenians was more just than Aristides. 5. The eldest are not always the wisest. 6. Men are quieter than boys. 7. The Lacedæmonians were very strong. 8. The raven is very thievish.

XXXI.

1. Τὸ γῆρας βαρύτερόν ἐστιν Αἴτης. 2. Ὁ θάνατος τῷ βαθυτάτῳ ὕπνῳ παραπλήσιός ἐστιν. 3. Οἱ νέοι τοῖς τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἐπαίνοις χαίρουσιν. 4. Φιλίας δικαίας κτήσις ἐστιν ἀσφαλεστάτη. 5. Ἡ μεσότης ἐν πᾶσιν ἀσφαλεστέρα ἐστίν. 6. Οἱ γέροντες ἀσθενέστεροί εἰσι τῶν νέων. 7. Οἱ κόρακες μελάντατοί εἰσιν. 8. Ἡ Ἀφροδίτη ἦν εὐχαριτωτάτη. 9. Οἱ εὐσεβέστατοι εὐδαιμονέστατοί εἰσιν. 10. Σωκράτης ἐγκρατέστατος ἦν καὶ σωφρονέστατος. 11. Ἐν ταῖς ἀτυχαίαις πολλάκις οἱ ἄνθρωποι σωφρονέστεροί εἰσιν, ἢ ἐν ταῖς εὐτυχαίαις.

1. Age is very burdensome. 2. Nothing is quicker than thought. 3. No bird is (there is not a bird) blacker than the raven. 4. The Æthiopians are very dark. 5. No one of the Athenians was more moderate or more sensible than Socrates. 6. No one was more rapacious than Critias. 7. Nothing is more graceful than a beautiful flower.

XXXII.

1. Ὁ βαθύτατος ὕπνος ἡδιστός ἐστιν. 2. Οὐδὲν θάπτον ἐστὶ τῆς ἡβης. 3. Τὴν αἰσχίστην δουλείαν οἱ ἀκράτεῖς δουλεύουσιν. 4. Πάντων ἡδιστόν ἐστιν ἡ φιλία. 5. Οὐδὲν αἰσχρόν ἐστιν, ἢ ἄλλα¹ μὲν ἐν νῷ ἔχειν, ἄλλα¹ δὲ λέγειν. 6. Ὁ τῶν πλουσίων βίος πολλάκις οἰκτρό-

τερός ἐστίν, ἢ ὁ τῶν πενήτων. 7. Τάχιστα ὁ καιρὸς μεταφέρει τὰ πράγματα.

1. Nothing is more pleasant than a very deep sleep. 2. Nothing is more disgraceful than slavery. 3. The horses are very quick. 4. There is nothing more inimical than bad advice. 5. The poor have always a very miserable life. 6. Nothing is more miserable than poverty.

¹ ἄλλα . . . ἄλλα, *one thing . . . another.*

XXXIII.

1. Ταῖς γυναιξίν ἡ σωφροσύνη καλλίστη ἀρετὴ ἐστίν. 2. Οὐκ ἔστι κτῆμα κάλλιον φίλου. 3. Ἡ δουλεία τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ ἀλγίστη ἐστίν. 4. Ἡ ὁδὸς μηκίστη ἐστίν. 5. Ὁ κροκοδείλος ἐξ ἐλαχίστου γίγνεται μέγιστος. 6. Ἡ γῆ ἐλάττων ἐστὶ τοῦ ἡλίου. 7. Στέργε καὶ τὰ μείω. 8. Ὀλίγιστοι ἄνθρωποι εὐδαίμονες εἰσιν. 9. Οὐδεὶς νόμος ἰσχύει μείζον τῆς ἀνάγκης. 10. Μικρὰ κέρδη πολλὰ κίς μείζονας βλάβας φέρει. 11. Ἀναρχίας μείζον οὐκ ἔστι κακόν. 12. Ὁ πόλεμος πλεῖστα κακὰ φέρει. 13. Τυνὴ ἐσθλὴ πλεῖστα ἀγαθὰ τῷ οἴκῳ φέρει. 14. Τὰ ἀναγκαῖα τοῦ βίου φέρε ὡς ῥᾶστα. 15. Τὸ κελεύειν ῥᾶόν ἐστι τοῦ πράττειν. 16. Οἱ καρποὶ πεπαίτατοί εἰσιν. 17. Ἐν τῷ τοῦ πατρὸς κήπῳ οἱ βότρυες πεπαίτεροί εἰσιν, ἢ ἐν τῷ τοῦ γείτονος. 18. Ἰβηρία τρέφει πιότατα πρόβατα.

1. There is nothing better than a very diligent life. 2. The opinion of the old is the best. 3. The best adviser is time. 4. Nothing is better than that which is most safe (than the safest). 5. The worst (persons) are often very fortunate. 6. Nothing is worse than flattery. 7. The immoderate man is a slave to pleasures. 8. To a free man nothing is more painful than slavery. 9. The crocodile is

very long. 10. The son is smaller than the father. 11. The good often have more property than the bad. 12. The poor are often in greater honor than the rich.

XXXIV.

1. Ἐγὼ μὲν γράφω, σὺ δὲ παίζεις. 2. Σέβομαί σε, ὦ μέγα Ζεῦ. 3. ὦ παῖ, ἄκουέ μου. 4. Ὁ πατήρ μοι φίλτατός ἐστιν. 5. Ὁ θεὸς αἰεὶ σε βλέπει. 6. Εἴ με βλάπτεις, οὐκ ἔχθρῶν διαφέρεις. 7. Ἐγὼ ἐρρώμενέστερός εἰμί σου. 8. Ἡδέως πείθομαί σοι, ὦ πάτερ. 9. Ἡμεῖς ὑμῖν συγχαίρομεν. 10. Ἡ λύρα ὑμᾶς εὐφραίνει. 11. Ὁ θεὸς ἡμῖν πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ παρέχει. 12. Ὁ πατήρ ὑμᾶς στέργει. 13. Ἀνδρείως μάχεσθε, ὦ στρατιῶται· ἡμῶν γάρ ἐστι τὴν πόλιν φυλάττειν· εἰ γὰρ ὑμεῖς φεύγετε, πᾶσα ἡ πόλις διαφθείρεται. 14. Ἡμῶν ἐστίν, ὦ παῖδες, τὰ γράμματα σπουδαίως μανθάνειν. 15. Ἡ μήτηρ νὼ στέργει.

1. *We* write, but *you* play. 2. *We both* are writing, but *you both* are playing. 3. I reverence you, O gods! 4. God sees you always. 5. If you injure us, you do not differ from enemies. 6. *You* rejoice with us. 7. I obey you cheerfully, O parents! 8. Our (the) mother loves us both. 9. It is my duty (it is of me) to guard the house; for I am the guardian of the house. 10. It is thy duty, O boy, to learn diligently; for *thou* art a pupil. 11. The lyre affords (to) me and thee pleasure. 12. Our (the) father gratifies both of us (us both) cheerfully; for *both of us* study literature diligently.

XXXV.

1. Φίλων ἔπαινον μᾶλλον ἢ σαυτοῦ λέγε. 2. Ἀρετὴ καθ' ἑαυτὴν ἐστὶ καλή. 3. Οἱ πλεονέκται ἑαυτοὺς μὲν

πλουτίζουσιν, ἄλλους δὲ βλάπτουσιν. 4. Οὐχ οἱ ἀκρατεῖς τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις βλαβεροί, ἑαυτοῖς (σφίσιν αὐτοῖς) δὲ ὠφέλιμοί εἰσιν, ἀλλὰ κακοῦργοι μὲν τῶν ἄλλων, ἑαυτῶν (σφῶν αὐτῶν) δὲ πολὺ κακουργότεροι. 5. Ἡμεῖς ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἥδιστα χαριζόμεθα. 6. Ἄφθονοι Οὐρανίδαι καὶ ἐν ἀλλήλοις εἰσίν. 7. Οἱ κακοὶ ἀλλήλους βλάπτουσιν.

1. The wise carry about their (the) possessions with them. 2. The avaricious man makes himself rich, but he injures others. 3. Ye please yourselves. 4. The immoderate man is not injurious to others and useful to himself, but he is an evil-doer to others and much more injurious to himself. 5. Good children love one another.

XXXVI.

1. Ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος οἱ οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς ἐστίν. 2. Ἡ γνώμη αὕτη οἱ αὕτη ἡ γνώμη δικαία ἐστίν. 3. Ἡ γυνὴ ἥδε οἱ ἥδε ἡ γυνὴ καλὴ ἐστίν. 4. Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐκεῖνος οἱ ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀνὴρ βασιλεὺς ἐστίν. 5. Ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός οἱ αὐτός ὁ βασιλεὺς στρατηγός ἐστίν. 6. Φέρε, ὦ παῖ, αὐτῷ τὴν κλεῖν. 7. Ἐνιοὶ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας οὐ ταῦτὰ γυγνώσκουσιν. 8. Τὸ λέγειν καὶ τὸ πράττειν οὐ ταυτόν ἐστιν. 9. Ταῦτα τὰ ῥόδα, ἃ θάλλει ἐν τῷ κήπῳ, καλὰ ἐστίν. 10. Σοφόν τι χρῆμα ὁ ἀνθρωπός ἐστιν. 11. Εἰ φιλίαν τοῦ (τινὸς) διώκεις, αὐτοῦ τὸν τρόπον ἐξέταξε. 12. Τίς γράφει τὴν ἐπιστολὴν; 13. Ὡν ἔχεις, τούτων ἄλλοις παρέχου. 14. Ὁλβιος, ὃ παῖδες φίλοι εἰσίν. 15. Ἐκεῖνος ὀλβιώτατος, ὅτῳ (ᾧτινι) μηδὲν κακόν ἐστιν. 16. Τί φροντίζεις; 17. Οὐ λέγω, ὃ τι φροντίζω. 18. Οἶον τὸ ἔθος ἐκάστου, τοῖος ὁ βίος. 19. Δέγε μοι, ἥτις ἐστὶν ἐκείνη ἡ γυνή.

1. These men are good. 2. These opinions are just. 3. The children of these women are beautiful. 4. That rose is beautiful. 5. The father himself is writing the letter. 6. His son is good. 7. Her daughter is beautiful. 8. I admire the beautiful rose; bring it to me. 9. The children of the same parents often differ. 10. That rose which blooms in the garden is beautiful. 11. Virtue is something beautiful. 12. What are you thinking about? 13. I am thinking what (*fem.*) friendship is. 14. What is more beautiful than virtue.

XXXVII.

1. *Εὐφράτης ποταμός ἐστι τὸ εὖρος τεττάρων σταδίων.* 2. *Τὸ δὲ στάδιον ἔχει πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν βήματα ἢ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑξακοσίους πόδας.* 3. *Κύρῳ παρήσαν αἱ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νῆες τριάκοντα πέντε.* 4. *Τοῦ Σάρου Κιλικίας ποταμοῦ τὸ εὖρος ἦν τρία πλέθρα.* 5. *Τὸ δὲ πλέθρον ἔχει τέτταρας καὶ ἑκατὸν πόδας.* 6. *Κύδνος Κιλικίας ποταμὸς εὐρὸς ἐστι δύο (δυεῖν) πλέθρων.* 7. *Τοῦ Μαιάνδρου Φρυγίας ποταμοῦ τὸ εὖρὸς ἐστὶν εἴκοσι πέντε ποδῶν.* 8. *Ὁ παρασάγγης, Περσικὸν μέτρον, ἔχει τριάκοντα στάδια ἢ πενήκοντα καὶ ἑπτακοσίους καὶ ὀκτακισχίλους καὶ μυρίους πόδας.*

1. Seventy years afford about 25,555 days. 2. The extent (number) of the way from the battle at (*ἐν*) Babylon to (*εἰς*) Cotyora on the retreat (*gen.*), amounts to (is) 122 days' journeys, 620 parasangs, 18,600 stadia; the length (multitude) of the time eight months. 3. The number of the armament is 12,639,850. 4. The generals of the armament are four, each of 300,000 (*gen.*). 5. In the battle were present 96,650 soldiers and 150 scythe-bearing chariots.

XXXVIII.

1. Βόε τὸ ἄροτρον ἄγεται. 2. Χαίρωμεν, ὦ παῖδες.
 3. Ὁ γραμμάτων ἄπειρος οὐ βλέπει βλέπων. 4. Ὁ παῖς
 τῷ πατρὶ ῥόδον φέρει, ἵνα χαίρῃ.¹ 5. Ὁ παῖς τῷ πατρὶ
 ῥόδον ἔφερεν, ἵνα χαίροι.¹ 6. Ὅτε οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπλησίαζον,
 οἱ βάρβαροι ἀπέφευγον. 7. Λακεδαιμόνιοι μουσικῆς ἀπεί-
 ρως εἶχον. 8. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐκατὸν πολίτας πεφονεύκασι.
 9. Ὁ μάντις τὰ μέλλοντα καλῶς πεπροφῆτευσεν. 10. Τὰ
 τέκνα εὖ πεπαίδευκας. 11. Μήδεα τὰ τέκνα πεφονευκυῖα
 ἔχαιρεν. 12. Σαρδανάπαλος στολὴν γυναικεῖαν ἐνεδεδύκει.
 13. Ὅτε ἥλιος κατεδεδύκει, οἱ πολέμοι ἐπλησίαζον. 14.
 Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπιδιώκων Δαρεῖον, τὸν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλέα,
 πολλῶν χρημάτων ἐκεκυριεύκει.

1. The sun has gone down (is set). 2. The Lacedæmo-
 nians have destroyed Plataea. 3. Diodorus (Διόδωρος) says
 that Alexander (*acc. w. inf.*), pursuing Darius, obtained
 many treasures. 4. The enemies had killed 400 soldiers.
 5. Two women sing. 6. The boys study literature dili-
 gently, that their parents may rejoice.¹ 7. The boys studied
 literature very diligently, that their parents might rejoice.¹
 8. Let the citizen defend the laws. 9. Let friends care for
 friends. 10. Those who are unacquainted with literature
 do not see, when they see. 11. May the gods avert the
 danger from us!

¹ The Subj. follows principal tenses and the Opt. historical tenses.

XXXIX.

1. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπολύ-
 σουσιν. 2. Ὁ χρηστὸς ἄνθρωπος καὶ¹ τοῖς ἐκγόνοις φυ-
 τεύσει. 3. Ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπήγγελλε τοῖς πολίταις, ὅτι οἱ
 πολέμοι τῷ στρατεύματι ἐπιβουλεύσειεν. 4. Ἀχιλλεὺς

Ἀγαμέμνωνι ἐμήνισεν. 5. Ὅι Ἕλληνες ἀνδρεία πολλὰ ἴσχυσαν. 6. Πρὶν ἂν ὑμῶν μῦθον ἀκούσῃς, μὴ δικάζῃς. 7. Τίς ἂν πιστεύσαι (πιστεύσειε) ψεύστη; 8. Ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπὶγγέλλεν, ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐπιβουλεύσαιεν. 9. Ἀκουσόν μου, ὦ φίλε. 10. Ἐταῖρος ἐταίρῳ πιστευσάτω. 11. Τὴν πόλιν λέγουσι μέγαν κίνδυνον κινδυνεύσαι.

1. You will free the town from the enemies. 2. Good men will plant also for their descendants. 3. He said that the town would incur great danger. 4. We entreated the magistrates with many tears. 5. Achilles killed Hector (Ἑκτωρ, ορος). 6. Judge not (*pl.*) before you have heard the account of both. 7. Thou canst not trust (*opt. w. ἂν*) a liar. 8. May we complete (*merely the opt.*) everything well. 9. May the soldiers free us from the enemies. 10. Hear me, O friends! 11. Friends should trust (*impr.*) friends. 12. To command (*aor.*) is easier than to do.

¹ Also.

XL.

1. Γενναῖως μαχώμεθα περὶ τῆς πατρίδος. 2. Ἀναγκαῖόν ἐστι τὸν υἱὸν πείθεσθαι τῷ πατρί. 3. Πολλοὶ ἀγαθοὶ πένονται. 4. Οἱ πολῖται τοῖς νόμοις πειθέσθων. 5. Εἰ βούλει καλῶς πράττειν, ἐργάζου. 6. Ψευδόμενος οὐδεὶς λανθάνει πολὺν χρόνον. 7. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μετ' αὐλῶν ἐστρατεύοντο. 8. Εἴθε πάντες ἄνευ ὀργῆς βουλευοῖντο. 9. Ἐὰν πένῃ, ὀλίγοι φίλοι. 10. Οἱ λησταὶ πεφόνευνται. 11. Δύο ἀδελφῶ ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου πεπαιδευσθον. 12. Ἡ βασιλεία ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου λέλγεται. 13. Πρὸ τοῦ ἔργου εὖ βεβούλευσο. 14. Οἱ πολέμοι εἰς τὴν ἄκραν κατακεκλίσθαι λέγονται. 15. Ξενοφώντας υἱά, Γρύλλος καὶ Διόδωρος, ἐπεπαιδεύσθησαν ἐν Σπάρτῃ.

1. The magistrate should consult without anger. 2. We will not lie, but always speak the truth. 3. Sons should obey their fathers. 4. With God and fate (*αἶσα*) it is terrible to contend. 5. Two men contended. 6. The soldiers fought courageously. 7. O that thou wouldst always worship the Deity! 8. The robber has been murdered. 9. The children of the friend have been well brought up. 10. The doors are said to have been shut. 11. Good and bad desires have been implanted in men. 12. The two children have been brought up by the same teacher.

XLI.

1. Οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν πόλιν στρατεύονται. 2. Περὶ τῆς τῶν πολιτῶν σωτηρίας βουλευσόμεθα. 3. Ὁ πατήρ μοι ἔλεγεν, ὅτι πορεύσοιτο. 4. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας ἐστρατεύσαντο. 5. Πρὸ τοῦ ἔργου εὖ βούλευσαι. 6. Πάντες τιμῆς¹ γέυσασθαι βούλονται. 7. Αἱ πύλαι τῆς νυκτὸς² κεκλείσονται. 8. Ὁ Ἑκτωρ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως ἐφονεύθη. 9. Τὸ ἀδελφὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπαιδευθήτην. 10. Πολλὰ δημοκρατίαι ὑπὸ τῶν τυράννων κατελύθησαν. 11. Μέγας φόβος τοὺς πολίτας ἔχει, μὴ αἱ συνθήκαι ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων λυθῶσιν. 12. Εἶθε πάντες νεανίαὶ καλῶς παιδευθεῖεν. 13. Φονεύητι, ὦ κακουργε.

1. You were both educated by the same teacher. 2. We were freed (*ἀπολύω*) from a great danger. 3. I fear much³ that the friend, who set off (*particip.*) six days ago, has been murdered by robbers. 4. The youth is said to be well brought up. 5. The treaties are said to have been violated by the enemies. 6. The robbers will be killed.

¹ § 158, 3, b. — ² § 158, 4. — ³ *A great fear holds me.*

XLII.

1. Οἱ στρατιῶται πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους πορεύεσθαι ἐκελεύσθησαν. 2. Σπάρτη ποτὲ ὑπὸ σεισμοῦ δεινῶς ἐσειέσθη. 3. Ἡ τῶν Περσῶν δύναμις ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τέθραυσται. 4. Οἱ πολέμοι εἰς τὴν ἄκραν κατεκλείσθησαν. 5. Ὅτε οἱ βάρβαροι τῶν ἀσπίδων πρὸς τὰ δόρατα ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων κεκρουσμένων ἤσθάνοντο, δρόμῳ ἔφευγον. 6. Ὁ πόλεμος κατεπαύσθη.

1. The soldiers are ordered to march against the enemies. 2. Our town has been violently shaken by an earthquake. 3. The might of the Persians was crushed by the Hellenes. 4. The enemies have been shut up in the castle. 5. The shields were beaten by the enemies against their spears. 6. The war is ended.

XLIII.

1. Πολλάκις γνώμην ἐξαπατῶσιν ἰδέαι. 2. Ἐρῶ τῆς ἀρετῆς. 3. Πολλάκις νικᾷ καὶ κακὸς ἄνδρα ἀγαθόν. 4. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἐρώσι τῶν καλῶν. 5. Πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐν τῇ τῆς ἡλικίας ἀκμῇ τελευτῶσιν. 6. Ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ πάντας ἀνθρώπους τελευτᾶν. 7. Νοῦς ὁρᾷ καὶ νοῦς ἀκούει. 8. Περικλῆς ἤστραπτεν, ἐβρόντα, συνεκύκα τὴν Ἑλλάδα. 9. Τῷ πονοῦντι θεὸς συλλαμβάνει. 10. Δικαιοσύνην ἀσκεῖτε καὶ ἔργῳ καὶ λόγῳ. 11. Ἀπὸ τῆς Νέστορος γλώττης, ὥσπερ μέλι, ὁ λόγος ἀπέρρει. 12. Ὁ Σωκράτης τοῦ σώματος οὐκ ἡμέλει, τοὺς δὲ ἀμελοῦντας οὐκ ἐπῆνει. 13. Εἶθε, ὦ θεός, τελοίης (τελοῖς) μοι τὴν εὐχὴν. 14. Εἶθε εὐτυχοῖτε (εὐτυχοίης), ὦ φίλοι.

1. Bad men are fortunate, even if they are fortunate. 2. If God were willing, we could sail even on a reed. 3. Whatever thou doest, believe, God sees it. 4. Friends, who

work with friends, work for themselves. 5. Practise justice in word and deed. 6. The Greeks neglected neither the body nor the mind. 7. Children love their (the) parents. 8. Either be silent (*pl.*) or speak better. 9. With the mind (*dat.*) we see and hear. 10. Youths should be silent (*imp.*). 11. We will love virtue. 12. All citizens fear (fear holds all citizens) that (*μή, w. subj.*) the enemies will advance against the town. 13. It is well to love our parents.

XLIV.

1. Εὐνομία ἀμαυροῖ ὕβριν. 2. Ζήλου, ὦ παῖ, τοὺς ἐσθλοὺς καὶ σώφρονας ἄνδρας. 3. Πολλοὺς κακῶς πράττοντας ὀρθοὶ τύχη. 4. Πλήθος κακῶν τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ζωὴν ἀμαυροῖ. 5. Αἱ περὶ τι σφοδραὶ ὀρέξεις τυφλοῦσιν εἰς τὰλλα τὴν ψυχὴν. 6. Τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὴν σοφίαν ζηλωμεν. 7. Χρυσός ἐστιν ὁ δουλῶν θνητῶν φρένας. 8. Οἱ νεανίαι τὴν σοφίαν ζηλοῖεν. 9. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐπλησίαζον, ἵνα τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἐλευθεροῖεν. 10. Περικλῆς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἠγαπάτο καὶ ἐτιμάτο. 11. Οἱ ἡμεροδρόμοι οὐκ ἐχρῶντο ὑποδήμασιν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς. 12. Οὐκ αἰεκές, εἴαν τις ὑπ' ἐχθρῶν ἐξαπατᾶται. 13. Εἴθε πάντες γονεῖς ὑπὸ τῶν τέκνων ἀγαπῶντο. 14. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑπὸ πάντων ἀγαπάσθων. 15. Εἴτε ὑπὸ φίλων ἐθέλεις ἀγαπᾶσθαι, τοὺς φίλους εὐεργέτει, εἴτε ὑπὸ τινος πόλεως ἐπιθυμεῖς τιμᾶσθαι, τὴν πόλιν ὠφέλει, εἴτε ὑπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πάσης ἀξιοῖς ἐπ' ἀρετῇ θαυμάζεσθαι, τὴν Ἑλλάδα πειρῶ εὖ ποιεῖν.

1. Listen to both, in like manner, O judge! 2. It is not disgraceful if we are deceived by enemies. 3. Kind words heal sorrow. 4. Man rejoices in being (*part.*) honored by others. 5. We wish to be loved by friends and honored by the citizens. 6. The violent striving after anything

makes the soul blind for everything else. 7. The enemies approach, in order that they may free the prisoners. 8. Imitate, O youths, noble and wise men! 9. It is not easy to make praise equal to the virtues of the good.

XLV. AND XLVI.

1. Αἰδοῦ θεόν. 2. Φιλοῦντες φιλοῦνται, μισοῦντες μισοῦνται. 3. Αἰδεῖσθαι δεῖ φίλους. 4. Ἀπιστοῦνται οἱ λάλοι. κἂν ἀληθεύσωιν. 5. Οἱ Πέρσαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐμισοῦντο καὶ κατεφρονοῦντο. 6. Τροία δέκα ἔτη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπολιορκεῖτο. 7. Οἱ πολῖται ἐφοβοῦντο, μὴ ἡ πόλις πολιορκεῖτο. 8. Μηδεὺς φοβεῖσθω θάνατον, ἀπόλυσιν κακῶν. 9. Ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης πάντα δουλοῦνται ταχύ. 10. Τοὺς φίλους ἐλευθερώμεν, τοὺς δὲ ἐχθροὺς χειρώμεθα. 11. Τὸ ἦθος μάλιστα ἐκ τῶν ἔργων δηλοῦται. 12. Ὁ ὑπερήφανος ταπεινοῖτο. 13. Οὐ καλὸν ἐστὶ, τῇ σοφίᾳ γαυροῦσθαι. 14. Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐδολοῦντο. 15. Πάντες κακοὶ ζημιοῦντο.

1. The immoderate are enslaved to the flesh and the passions. 2. Be (*pl.*) not proud of your wisdom (*dat.*). 3. May the haughty be brought low. 4. It is disgraceful to thwart the good. 5. The citizens fear that they may be subjugated by (*ὑπό, w. gen.*) the enemies. 6. Cowardly soldiers are punished by the general. 7. One who prides himself in (*part.*) his (*the*) wisdom (*dat.*) is not wise. 8. Worship (*pl.*) God. 9. One who loves (*part.*) is loved, one who hates (*part.*) is hated. 10. Those who do no (*not*) injustice (*part.*) need no law. 11. The king of the Persians was hated and despised by the Hellenes.

XLVII.

1. Ὁ παῖς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἐγγράφει. 2. Οἱ πολέμοι πρέσβεις εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἔπεμψαν. 3. Σοφοκλῆς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίαν περὶ τρόπαιον γυμνὸς ἀθλημιμένος ἐχόρευσεν. 4. Μύρμηκες γῆς μυχάτους οἴκους προλελοιπότες ἔρχονται βιότου κεχρημένοι. 5. Πολλάκις ὀργὴ ἀνθρώπων νοῦν ἐξεκάλυψεν. 6. Τῷ Ἐπαμεινώνδου σώματι συνέθαψε τὴν δύναμιν τῶν Θηβαίων ὁ καιρὸς. 7. Εὐριπίδης ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ τέθαπται. 8. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐτράφησαν ἐν σκληροῖς ἥθεσιν. 9. Ἀκούσας καλὸν μέλος τερφθείης ἄν. 10. Ῥῆμα παρὰ καιρὸν ῥιφθὲν ἀνέτρεψε πολλάκις βίον. 11. Οἱ φῶρες ἡμῖν τὰ χρήματα κεκλόφασιν. 12. Οἱ πολέμοι τὴν πόλιν ἀνατετρόφασιν. 13. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὰς τάξεις κατέλιπον.

1. The letter is (i. e. has been) written by the boy. 2. Ambassadors were sent (*aor.*) by enemies into the town. 3. Wine often discovers what the man has concealed in his heart. 4. With the body of Epaminondas the power of the Thebans was buried. 5. The future has been concealed by God from men. 6. The Lacedæmonians brought up (*aor.*) their children in rough manners. 7. A beautiful song delights (*aor.*) us. 8. Many treasures have been stolen by the thieves. 9. The enemies destroyed (*aor.*) the town.

XLVIII.

1. Παῦσόν με, ὦ φίλε, πόνων, σκέδασον δὲ μερίμνας, στρέψον δ' αὖθις εἰς εὐφροσύνας. 2. Μιθριδάτης Ἀσίαν ἥρπακεν. 3. Λόγισαι πρὸ ἔργου. 4. Οἱ θεοὶ τοῖς θνητοῖς ὄλβον ὥπασαν. 5. Ὁ θεὸς ἅπαντα συνήρμοκεν. 6. Ἦν σὺ κακῶς δικάσης, σὲ θεὸς μετέπειτα δικάσει. 7. Τοὺς συνετοὺς ἄν τις πείσειε τάχιστα εὖ λέγων.

8. Ἐν τοῖς Δράκοντος νόμοις μία ἅπασιν ὄριστο τοῖς ἁμαρτύνουσι ζημίᾳ, θάνατος. 9. Πλούτῳ πεποιθὼς ἄδικα μὴ πειρῶ ποιεῖν. 10. Ὅτι σεαυτοῦ μὴ φράσης ἐγκώμα. 11. Οἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔφηβοι εἰθίσθησαν φέρειν λιμόν τε καὶ δίψος καὶ ῥύγος, ἔτι δὲ πληγὰς καὶ πόνοὺς ἄλλους. 12. Εἰ πολέμων φροντικῆς, ὁ βίος σου ταραχθήσεται. 13. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι αὖτις θαναμασθήσονται. 14. Πλούτῳ πολλοὶ ἤδη ἐμαλακίσθησαν.

1. Cares are dissipated through (διά, *w. acc.*) thee. 2. He will be in want who does not use his money. 3. Success is bestowed on mortals by the gods. 4. Everything is arranged by God. 5. The sensible can (*ἄν, w. opt.*) quickly be persuaded (*aor. 1 pass.*). 6. Draco fixed (*aor.*) for all offenders one punishment, death. 7. We shall always admire the Athenians. 8. The Athenians accustomed their youths to bear all hardships. 9. Socrates was admired for (*ἐπί, w. dat.*) his wisdom. 10. It is not well to rely upon riches. 11. The song has dissipated the cares.

XLIX.

1. Κρίναι φίλους οὐ ῥάδιον. 2. Ἡ ἀδολεσχία πολλοὺς ἤδη διέφθειρεν. 3. Ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπήγγειλε τὴν νίκην. 4. Οἱ πολέμοι τὴν χώραν διέφθειραν. 5. Ἦν ἀποκτείνης ἔχθρον σου, χεῖρα μανεῖς. 6. Σπερὼ γῆρας· ὁ δὲ θεὸς αὐξήσει παρέξει. 7. Τὰ κρυπτὰ μὴ ἐκφήνης φίλου. 8. Φύσιν πονηρὰν μεταβαλεῖν οὐ ῥάδιον. 9. Ἡ τύχη πολλάκις τοὺς μέγα φρονούντας παραδόξως ἔσφηλεν. 10. Οἱ Πέρσαι πολλὰς ναῦς εἰς Ἑλλάδα ἀπεστάλκεσαν. 11. Θεὸν μὲν νοῆσαι, χαλεπὸν, φράσαι δὲ, ἀδύνατον· τὸ γὰρ ἀσώματον σώματι σημῆναι, ἀδύνατον. 12. Τὴν ψυχὴν καλοῖς νοήμασι περιστείλον. 13. Ὁ κῆπος καλοῖς

ῥόδοις τέθληεν. 14. Οἱ πολέμοι τὰ πεδία διαφθεροῦσιν. 15. Οἱ σοφισταὶ ἐκ τῆς σοφίας πολλὰ ἐκέρδαναν. 16. Ἐκάθρε Θησεὺς τῶν κακούργων τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν εἰς Ἀθήνας ἐκ Τροιζῆνος. 17. Καλὸν ἐστὶ τὴν ὀργὴν πεπᾶναι. 18. Μὴ δυσχεράνης τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς.

1. The way to Athens from Træzen was cleared of evil-doers by Theseus. 2. By the Persians many ships had been sent to Hellas. 3. The boys gaped. 4. Already many haughty persons had been greatly shaken (*aor.* 2 *pass.*) by fortune. 5. By prating many have already been ruined. 6. The victory was announced by the messengers. 7. The country was laid waste (*aor.*) by the enemies. 8. The good (man) will pity the poor. 9. The good will choose the good for friends (*acc.*). 10. Thou hast derived great gain (hast gained many things) from wisdom. 11. One friend will not make known the secrets of another. 12. The citizens sowed (*aor.*) the fields, but the enemies laid them waste (*aor.*). 13. Vice will soon show itself.

L.

1. Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ εἰς τὴν μάχην παρωξύνθησαν. 2. Φίλιππος ἐν τῇ πολιορκίᾳ τῆς Μεθώνης εἰς τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν πληγεὶς τοξεύματι διεφθόρη¹ τὴν ὁρᾶσιν. 3. Σοφίας ὁ καρπὸς οὐποτε φθαρῆσεται. 4. Αἰσχυρθεῖν ἂν, εἰ φανείην μᾶλλον φροντίζειν τῆς ἑμαυτοῦ δόξης, ἢ τῆς κοινῆς σωτηρίας. 5. Μίλων, ὁ ἐκ Κρότωνος ἀθλητής, ταῦρον ἀράμενος ἔφερε διὰ τοῦ σταδίου μέσου. 6. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς πολεμίους περὶ τῆς ἥττης ἀμννοῦνται. 7. Εἰ σπουδάζετε, πάντα τάχα περανθήσεται. 8. Κακὰ ἔργα εἰς τέλος ἐξεφάνη. 9. Ὁ στρατηγὸς τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐνετείλατο ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ὀρμῆσαι. 10. Αἰ τιθῆναι ἐμπτύουσι τοῖς παιδίοις, ὥς

μὴ βασκανθῶσιν. 11. Οἱ πολέμοι διεσπάρησαν. 12. Ὀλόφυραι τοὺς πένητας. 13. Ὁ κριτὴς τὴν γνώμην ἀπεφώνησε.

1. The general encouraged (*aor.*) the soldiers to the battle. 2. The enemies have spread the report, that our army has been conquered. 3. The citizens revenged themselves on the enemies for the defeat. 4. If you are zealous, you will accomplish everything quickly. 5. The scattered enemies appeared (*plup.* 2) again. 6. If thou hast intercourse (*part.*) with good men, thou wilt be much delighted. 7. If thou hast had pity (*aor. mid. part.*) on the unfortunate, thou also will be pitied in misfortune (being unfortunate). 8. The town has been destroyed by the enemies.

¹ *Lox.*

LI.

1. Τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐν τῇ στρατιᾷ πολλὰ κακὰ συνεβέβηκε. 2. Σοφοῖς ὁμιλῶν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκβήσῃ σοφός. 3. Λυκούργος πολυτέλειαν ἐξήλασε τῆς Σπάρτης. 4. Πολλοὶ συμπιόντες ἅπαξ γίνονται φίλοι. 5. Οὐκ ἐκπίομαι τὸν οἶνον. 6. Ὁ οἶνος ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐξεπόθη. 7. Τοὺς κακούργους οἱ θεοὶ ἀποτίσαιντο. 8. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς πολεμίους ἔφθασαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν φυγόντες. 9. Κύνων δήξεται τὸν δακόντα. 10. Ὁ λαγὼς ὑπὸ τοῦ κυνὸς ἐδήχθη. 11. Οἱ κεκμηκότες στρατιῶται ἀνεπαύσαντο. 12. Ἀττικὴ ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν ἐτμήθη. 13. Ὁ τάλαρος νήματος βέβυσται. 14. Οἱ πρέσβεις εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀφίκοντο. 15. Ὁ φίλος ὑπέσχετό μοι ἀφίξεσθαι. 16. Αἱ γυναῖκες ἡμπέσχοντο καλὰ ἱμάτια.

1. The enemies will proceed into our country. 2. The enemies were driven out of the town by the citizens. 3.

The law will exclude (drive away) no citizen from honor and offices of command. 4. The wine has been drunk up by the soldiers. 5. The laws will punish evil-doers. 6. The dog has bitten the hare. 7. If you will work (*part.*) you will be happy. 8. The enemies have laid waste the land. 9. The country is (i. e. has been) laid waste by enemies. 10. The woman filled (*aor.*) the basket with yarn. 11. The father is come. 12. The boy has promised the teacher to learn diligently.

LII.

1. Κέρδος πονηρὸν μὴ λαβεῖν βούλου ποτέ. 2. Δίκαια δράσας συμμάχου τεύξῃ θεοῦ. 3. Γράμματα μαθεῖν δεῖ καὶ μαθόντα νοῦν ἔχειν. 4. Λαβὲ πρόνοιαν τοῦ προσήκουτος βίου. 5. Ξένοις ἐπαρκῶν τῶν ἴσων τεύξῃ ποτέ. 6. Ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐπιβουλῆς οὐκ ἤσθετο. 7. Οἱ Πέρσαι τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἀπήχθοντο. 8. Φίλιππος αὐτὸς ἀπεφαίνετο διὰ χρυσίου μᾶλλον, ἢ διὰ τῶν ὅπλων ἠϋξήκεναι τὴν ἰδίαν βασιλείαν. 9. Οἱ στρατιῶται βραχὺν χρόνον κατέδαρθον. 10. Ὡς ὠσφροντο τάχιστα τῶν καμήλων οἱ ἵπποι, ὀπίσω ἀνέστρεφον. 11. Μὴ θίγῃς τοῦ κυνός. 12. Ἄγε δεῦρο, ἵνα πύθῃ τῆς λυγρᾶς ἀγγελίας. 13. Θεὸν ἐπιιορκῶν μὴ δόκει λεληθέναι. 14. Ἀρχῆς τετυχηκῶς ἴσθι ταύτης ἄξιος. 15. Καλὸν, μηδὲν εἰς φίλους ἀμαρτεῖν. 16. Μακάριος, ὅστις ἔτυχε γενηαίου φίλου. 17. Μάθε φέρειν τὴν συμφοράν. 18. Οὐδεὶς πω ξένον ἐξαπατήσας ἀθανάτους ἔλαθεν. 19. Ἀπ' ἐσθλῶν ἐσθλὰ μαθήσῃ.

1. The king will not perceive the plots against him. 2. If thou drinkest (drinking), talk not much (*pl.*); for thou wilt err. 3. What man has not once erred? 4. The bad (man) is hated by the good. 5. Philip increased (*aor.*) his royal authority more by money than by arms. 6. From a

correct understanding will always spring (*βλαστάνω*) excellent resolutions. 7. I have slept only a short time. 8. I will not touch the dog. 9. Pericles has acquired great fame. 10. The bad will never acquire true fame. 11. We shall take precaution for a becoming life (*γεν.*). 12. The town was taken (*aor.*) by the enemy. 13. The ungrateful (person) has forgotten the favor. 14. The boy has studied literature well. 15. Hast thou heard the sad news?

LIII.

1. Πολλάκις ἐκ κακοῦ ἐσθλὸν ἐγένετο, καὶ κακὸν ἐξ ἀγαθοῦ. 2. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι πρὸς ἀρετὴν γηγόνασιν. 3. Μὴ σπεύδε πλουτεῖν, μὴ ταχὺ πένης γένη. 4. Μενέδημος πρὸς τὸν ἐρωτήσαντα, εἰ γῆμαι ὁ σπουδαῖος, ἔλεξεν· Ἐγὼ γεγάμηκα. 5. Ἡ τοῦ φίλου θυγατὴρ, ἐννύτην ἡμέραν γεγαμμένη, τέθηκεν. 6. Ἀχιλλέως θυμὸς ἐγεγήθει φόνον Ἀχαιῶν ὀρώντος. 7. Ἔδοξε τῷ στρατηγῷ ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους στρατεύσασθαι. 8. Σωκράτης ἔλεξεν· Ὑπὸ πάντων μαρτυρήσεται μοι, ὅτι ἐγὼ ἡδίκησα μὲν οὐδένα πώποτε ἀνθρώπων, οὐδὲ χεῖρω ἐποίησα, βελτίους δὲ ποιεῖν ἐπειρώμην αἰεὶ τοὺς ἐμοὶ συνδιατρίβοντας. 9. Δημοσθένης ἐξύρατο τὴν κεφαλὴν. 10. Οἱ στρατιῶται εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἰσεώσθησαν. 11. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἀπέώσαντο τοὺς πολεμίους.

1. If thou actest so (so acting) thou wilt soon become poor. 2. The soldiers have fallen upon the enemies (*ἐμπίπτω, w. dat.*). 3. The daughter of my friend will marry the son of my brother. 4. The citizens will rejoice, if they hear (hearing) the defeat (*γεν.*) of the enemies. 5. It is determined (*perf. pass. of δοκέω*) that (*acc. w. inf.*) the soldiers march against the enemies. 6. All will bear testimony to thee, that thou hast conferred many favors on the state. 7. The slaves have had their heads shaven. 8. The enemies drove the soldiers into the town.

LIV.

1. Μῆδεια Αἴσωνα ἀνεψήσασα νέον ποιῆσαι λέγεται.
2. Καθιούμέν σε, ὦ στρατηγέ, εἰς τὸν θρόνον τὸν βασιλείων.
3. Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου καθιζήσεται.
4. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐν Σαλαμῖνι θαρράλέως ἐμαχέσαντο.
5. Κύρος ὑπὸ Μανδάνης τῆς μητρὸς ἐρωτηθεῖς, εἰ βούλοιο μένειν παρὰ τῷ πάππῳ, οὐκ ἐμέλλησεν, ἀλλὰ ταχὺ ἔλεξεν, ὅτι μένειν βούλοιο.
6. Τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς τῆς ἀρετῆς μελήσει.
7. Οἱ στρατιῶται οἰηθέντες τοὺς πολεμίους ἀποφυγεῖν ᾔχοντο.
8. Ἡ ψυχὴ ἀναπτομένη οἰχίσεται ἀθάνατος καὶ ἄγηρως.
9. Οἱ κακοῦργοι μεγάλην ζημίαν ὠφείλουν.
10. Ἡ ὄρνις ἀναπεπότῃται.
11. Οἱ πολῖται δεινῶς ἐκεχαρήκεσαν ἐπὶ τῇ νίκῃ.
12. Οἱ θηρευταὶ πᾶσαν τὴν νύκτα ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι διεμεμενέκεσαν.
13. Τῆς λείας μέρος ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν τῷ στρατηγῷ ἐνεμήθη (ἐνεμέθη).
14. Τρίποδες ἦσαν κρεῶν μεστοὶ νενεμημένων.

1. The soldiers courageously kept off (*aor. mid.*) the enemies. 2. Many herdsmen tended (*aor.*) the herds of goats on the mountains. 3. The father will wish to depart to-morrow. 4. A good general takes care that (that not, *ὅπως, μή, w. ind. fut.*) the soldiers may not want provisions. 5. The good will not wish to go about with the bad. 6. I will ask the father whether he has written the letter. 8. If thou art weary (being weary, *perf. part.*), thou wilt sleep comfortably (*ἡδέως*). 9. Those who are held by evil desires are all slaves. 10. Cowardly soldiers will not take part in dangers.

LV.

1. Καὶ βραδὺς εὐβουλος εἶλε ταχὺν ἄνδρα διώκων.
2. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Θεμιστοκλέα στρατηγὸν εἵλοντο ἐν τῷ Περσικῷ πολέμῳ.
3. Ὀδυσσεὺς εἰς Αἶδου μέγα δῶμα

ἦλθεν. 4. Ἦν ἂν μοῖραν ἔλῃς, ταύτην φέρε καὶ μὴ ἀγανύκτει. 5. Λυπούμεθ', ἂν πτάρῃ τις· ἂν εἴπῃ κακῶς, ὀργιζόμεθα· ἂν ἴδῃ τις ἐνύπνιον, σφόδρα φοβούμεθα· ἂν γλαυξ ἀνακρίῃ, δεδοίκαμεν. 6. Μὴ πίστευε τάχιστα, πρὶν ὑτρεκέως πέρας ὄψῃ. 7. Μετρίως φάγε. 8. Οὐδὲ εἰς Ὅμηρον εἶρηκε μακρόν. 9. Ὅστις λόγους, ὥς παρακαταθήκην, λαβὼν ἐξεῖπεν, ἄδικός ἐστιν, ἢ ἄγαν ἀκρατής. 10. Μὴ τοῦτο βλέψῃς, εἰ νεώτερος λέγω, ἀλλ' εἰ φρονούντων τοὺς λόγους ἀνδρῶν ἐρῶ. 11. Πένθει μετρίως τοὺς ἀποθανόντας φίλους· οὐ γὰρ τεθνήκασιν, ἀλλὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν, ἣν πᾶσιν ἐλθεῖν ἔστ' ἀνάγκη, προεληλύθασιν. 12. Ξένους πένητας μὴ παραδράμῃς ἰδών. 13. Ποταμός τις καὶ ρεῦμα βίαιόν ἐστιν ὁ αἰών· ἅμα τε γὰρ ὥφθε καὶ παρενήνεκται καὶ ἄλλο παραφέρεται, τὸ δὲ ἐνεχθήσεται. 14. Ἐνεγκε λύπην καὶ βλάβην ἐρρώμένως. 15. Φίλον δι' ὀργὴν ἐν κακοῖς μὴ περιύδῃς. 16. Μήπω μέγαν εἴπῃς, πρὶν τελευτήσαντ' ἰδῃς.

1. The enemies have taken the town. 2. Themistocles was chosen general by the Athenians. 3. Come, (*aor.*) O friend, and see (*aor.*) the unhappy man. 4. If thou art hungry (being hungry), thou wilt eat with relish (*ἡδέως*). 5. The boy has eaten. 6. The provisions are (i. e. have been) eaten. 7. I have seen the unhappy (man). 8. The enemies were seen (*aor.*). 9. If thou seest thy poor friends (*part. aor.*), thou wilt not run past them. 10. The boy has run very fast. 11. The grief was borne (*aor.*) by the father with firmness. 12. What has been said to thee by thy friend?

LVI.

1. Ἡ πολυφιλία διίστησι καὶ ἀποσπᾷ καὶ ἀποστρέφει. 2. Εἴ τις θυσίαν προσφέρων εὖνουν νομίζει τὸν θεὸν καθίσταται, φρένας κούφας ἔχει. 3. Οὐδὲ τὸν ἀέρα οἱ ἄνθρωποι

ποι τοῖς ὄρνισιν εἶων ἐλεύθερον, παγίδας καὶ νεφέλας ἱστάντες. 4. Φυλάττου, μὴ τὸ κέρδος σε τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἀφίστη. 5. Ἐν τῷ Πελοποννησιακῷ πολέμῳ εἰς ἀνὴρ, ὁ Περικλῆς, ἐξώρθου τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἀνίστη καὶ ἀντετάτετο καὶ τῷ λοιμῷ καὶ τῷ πολέμῳ. 6. Μὴ ἀφίστη τοὺς νέους τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν ὁδοῦ. 7. Τῷ καλῶς ποιοῦντι θεὸς πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ τίθησιν. 8. Ὁ Πλούτος πολλάκις μετατίθῃσι τὸν τῶν ἀνθρώπων τρόπον. 9. Πολλάκις οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῖς ἰδίοις κακοῖς ἀλλότρια πρόστιθέασιν. 10. Εἰς τὸ βέλτιον τίθει τὸ μέλλον. 11. Ἀντίγονος Διόνυσον πάντα ἐμμεῖτο, καὶ κιττὸν μὲν περιτιθεῖς τῇ κεφαλῇ ἀντὶ διαδήματος Μακεδονικοῦ, θύρσον δὲ ἀντὶ σκῆπτρου φέρων. 12. Οἱ σοφισταὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν προετίθεσαν. 13. Ἐντιθώμεν τοῖς νέοις τῆς σοφίας ἔρωτα. 14. Ἡ τύχη πάντα ἂν μετατιθεῖη.

1. Sportsmen place snares and nets for the birds. 2. The bad seek to sever the friendship of the good. 3. The trophies of Miltiades woke Themistocles from his sleep. 4. Let us not turn away youths from the way to virtue. 5. Do not sever (*pl.*) the friendship of the good. 6. The citizens were afraid that the enemies would make their allies revolt from them. 7. To those who do well the gods give (= place) many good things. 8. We often add others' ills to our own. 9. We often see riches change (changing) the character of men. 10. The war has changed everything. 11. God gave (placed, *aor.*) to men many good things. 12. The war will change everything. 13. Who would give (place, *opt. aor. w. ἂν*) laws to foolish men?

LVII.

1. Ἄ ἡ φύσις δέδωκε, ταῦτ' ἔχει μόνα ὁ ἄνθρωπος.
2. Ἡ φύσις ταύροις ἔδωκε κέρας, κέντρα μελίτταις. 3.

Ἦν σοι θεὸς ἔδωκε, τούτων χρήζουσι δίδου. 4. Ἐσθλῷ ἀνδρὶ καὶ ἐσθλὰ δίδωσι θεός. 5. Χρήματα δαίμων καὶ παγκάκῳ ἀνδρὶ δίδωσιν, ἀρετῆς δ' ὀλίγοις ἀνδράσι μοῖρ' ἔπεται. 6. Θεός μοι δοίη φίλους πιστούς. 7. Τοῖς πλουσίοις πρέπει τοῖς πτωχοῖς δοῦναι. 8. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν τοῖς πολεμίοις προϋδίδουσαν. 9. Ὁ ἀγαθὸς χαίρει τοῖς πένησι χρημάτων μεταδίδους. 10. Δεῖ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνδρας γενναίως φέρειν, ὃ τι ἂν ὁ θεὸς διδῇ. 11. Ὅρκον φεύγε, κἂν δικαίως ὀμνύης. 12. Μὴ τι θεοὺς ἐπίορκον ἐπόμεν. 13. Ὁ οἶνος μέτριος ληφθεὶς ῥώννυσιν. 14. Οἱ διδάσκαλοι τοὺς μαθητὰς μιμητὰς ἑαυτῶν ἀποδεικνύουσιν. 15. Ἡ πλαστικὴ δείκνυσι τὰ εἶδη τῶν θεῶν, τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἐνίοτε καὶ τῶν θηρῶν. 16. Μὴ ἀθέατα δείξης ἡλίφ. 17. Φρύγες ὄρκους οὐ χρώνται οὐτ' ὀμνύντες, οὐτ' ἄλλους ἑφορκούντες. 18. Οἱ κριταὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα ἀπεδείκνυσαν. 19. Ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸν αὐτοῦ νῦν στρατηγὸν ἀποδεδείχεν.

1. Avoid an oath, even if you swear justly. 2. Do not swear a false oath. 3. Those who swear a false oath are deserving of the greatest punishment. 4. The Phrygians did not swear. 5. The judges declare their resolutions. 6. May you never swear unadvisedly! 7. It is not becoming to swear unadvisedly. 8. The Athenians declared Alcibiades (Ἀλκιβιάδης, ου) general.

LVIII.

1. Τῷ μὲν τὸ σῶμα διατεθειμένῳ κακῶς χρειᾶ ἐστὶν ἰατροῦ, τῷ δὲ τὴν ψυχὴν φίλου. 2. Ἐφόδιον εἰς τὸ γῆρας κατατίθου. 3. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου ἔτει ὑπὸ τοῦ λοιμοῦ ἀθλιώτατα διέτεθσαν. 4. Τοὺς πιστοὺς τίθεσθαι δεῖ ἕκαστον ἑαυτῷ.

5. Οἱ πολῖται φοβούνται, μὴ οἱ πολέμιοι τῇ πόλει ἐπιτι-
θῶνται. 6. Θηβαίων πόλιν Ἀλέξανδρος, ἀπέδοτο τοὺς
ἐλευθέρους πάντας. 7. Ἐκὼν σεαυτὸν τῇ Κλωθοῖ συνεπι-
δίδου, παρέχων συννηῆσαι, οἷς τισί ποτε πράγμασι βούλεται.
8. Ὅμοίως αἰσχρόν, ἀκούσαντα χρήσιμον λόγον μὴ μαν-
θάνειν, καὶ διδόμενόν τι ἀγαθὸν παρὰ τῶν φίλων μὴ λαμ-
βάνειν. 9. Οἱ πολῖται φοβούνται, μὴ ἡ πόλις προδιδῶται.
10. Μήποτε ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων προδιδόη.

1. The citizens attack the enemies. 2. We will take the
good as our friends. 3. The citizens feared that the ene-
mies might attack the town. 4. Put on (*aor.*) the crown.
5. Take care that the enemies do not attack (*subj. aor.*)
you. 6. Cræsus deposited many treasures of gold in his
house. 7. The character of men is often changed by riches.
8. Everything is given by God. 9. The wealth which is
given (*aor.*) by God is lasting. 10. The town was betrayed by
the soldiers to the enemies. 11. We must bear nobly what
is sent (given) by God. 12. The friend will not be betrayed
by the friend.

VOCABULARIES.

I. GREEK AND ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

[The verbs which are mentioned in the "List of Verbs" are here omitted.]

A.

ἀβίωτος, insupportable.	ἀδελφός, δ, brother.	Αἴγυπτος, ἡ, Egypt.
ἀβλάβεια, innocence.	ἄδηλος, uncertain.	αἶθρ, ἡ, the upper air.
ἀγαθόν, advantage.	ἀδικία, ἡ, injustice.	αἶθρια, ἡ, pure air.
ἀγαθός, good.	ἄδικος, unjust.	αἷμα, ατος, τό, blood.
ἄγαλμα, τό, statue.	ἄδολεσχος, ου, δ, prater.	αἶζ, γός, ἡ, goat.
Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος, δ, Agamemnon.	ἄδολεσχία, prating.	αἰρετός, chosen.
ἄγαν, too much.	ἀδυνατέω, to be unable.	αἰσχροός, disgraceful.
ἀγανακτέω, to be displeased.	ἀδύνατος, impossible.	αἰσχροός, disgracefully.
ἄγγελία, ἡ, message.	ἀεί, always.	Ἄϊων, ονος, δ, Aeson.
ἄγγελος, δ, messenger.	δευκής, ἐς, unseemly.	Αἴτνη, ἡ, Aetna.
ἄγε, ago, come now.	ἀετός, δ, eagle.	αἰχμάλωτος, captured.
ἄγέλη, ἡ, herd.	ἀηδής, ἐς, unpleasant.	αἶψα, quickly.
ἄγενής, ἐς, ignoble.	ἀηδίζομαι, to be disgusted with.	αἰών, δ, age.
ἀγρῶς, ων, not growing old.	ἄήρ, έρος, δ, air.	ἄκετομαι, to heal.
ἄγκιστρον, τό, hook.	ἀθάνατος, immortal.	ἀκινάκης, ου, δ, a Persian sword.
ἀγορά, ἡ, market-place.	ἀθέατος, not to be seen.	ἀκμάζω, to be at the prime.
ἀγοραῖος, δ, trafficker.	Ἀθῆναι, ων, αἱ, Athens.	ἀκμή, point.
ἀγρός, δ, a field.	ἀθλητής, ου, δ, wrestler.	ἀκολάστως, ἀδν., with impunity.
ἄγχιους, shrewd.	ἄθλιος, troublesome.	ἄκρα, ἡ, summit.
ἄγών, ωνος, δ, contest.	ἀθλίως, miserably.	ἄκρατής, ἐς, immoderate.
ἁδαίμων, ου, inexperienced.	ἄθλον, τό, prize.	ἄκρατος, unmixed.
ἀδελφή, ἡ, sister.	ἀθυμέω, to be dispirited.	ἄκροατής, ου, δ, auditor.
ἀδελφοκτόνος, δ, murderer of a brother.	Ἄθως, ω, δ, Athos.	ἄκρόπολις, εως, ἡ, citadel.
	Αἰακός, δ, Aeacus.	ἄκρος, highest.
	Ἄιδης, ου, δ, the lower world.	ἄκτις, ἵος, ἡ, beam, ray.
	αἰδώς, ἡ, shame.	

ἄκων, οὔσα, ον, <i>unwilling</i> .	ἄν, with subj. instead of ἴάν, <i>if</i> .	ἄνευ, w. g. <i>without</i> .
ἀλγευνός, <i>painful</i> .	ἀναβαίνω, <i>to go up</i> .	ἀνευρίσκω, <i>to find</i> .
ἄλγος, οὖς, τό, <i>pain</i> .	ἀνάβασις, <i>a going up</i> .	ἀνέψω, <i>to boil up</i> .
ἄλεκτρων, όνος, ό, <i>a cock</i> .	ἀναγιγνώσκω, <i>to read</i> .	ἀνηκουστέω, w. d. <i>to be disobedient</i> .
Ἀλέξανδρος, ό, <i>Alexander</i> .	ἀναγκαίος, <i>necessary</i> .	ἄνθρωπος, ό, <i>man</i> .
ἀλήθεια, ή, <i>truth</i> .	ἀνάγκη, <i>necessity</i> .	ἄνθεμον, τό, <i>a flower</i> .
ἀληθής, ές, <i>true</i> .	ἀναζεύγνυμι, <i>to yoke again</i> .	ἄνθος, τό, <i>a flower</i> .
ἀληθινός, <i>true</i> .	ἀνυκαίω, <i>to burn</i> .	ἀνθρώπινος, <i>human</i> .
ἀληθώς, <i>truly</i> .	ἀνακράζω, <i>to cry out</i> .	ἀνθρώπιον, τό, <i>man</i> .
ἄλις, <i>enough</i> .	ἀνακύπτω, <i>to peep up</i> .	ἄνθρωπος, ό, <i>man</i> .
ἀλήκη, ή, <i>strength</i> .	Ἀναξαγόρας, οὐ. ό, <i>Anaxagoras</i> .	ἄνισος, <i>unequal</i> .
Ἀλκιβιάδης, οὖς, ό, <i>Alcibiades</i> .	ἀναπαύω, <i>to cause to rest</i> .	ἀνίστημι, <i>to set up</i> .
ἄλκιμος, <i>strong</i> .	ἀναπειθω, <i>to persuade</i> .	ἀνοίγνυμι, <i>ἀνοίγω, to open</i> .
ἀλλά, <i>but</i> .	ἀναπέτομαι, <i>to fly up or away</i> .	ἀνόμιος, <i>unlike</i> .
ἀλλήλων, <i>of one another</i> .	ἀναπλέω, <i>to sail upon the high sea ; to sail back</i> .	ἄνομος, <i>lawless</i> .
ἄλλονθεν, <i>from another place</i> .	ἀναρπάζω, <i>to seize</i> .	ἄνοος, οὖν, <i>imprudent</i> .
ἄλλος, η, ο, <i>another, alius</i> .	ἀναρχία, <i>anarchy</i> .	ἀνορθώω, <i>to raise up</i> .
ἀλλότριος, <i>another's</i> .	ἀναστρέφω, <i>to turn round</i> .	ἀνορύττω, <i>to dig up again</i> .
ἀλλοτρίως, <i>adv. foreign</i> .	ἀνατίθηναι, <i>to put up</i> .	ἀνταλλάττω, <i>to exchange</i> .
ἄλσος, οὖς, τό, <i>grove</i> .	ἀνατρέπω, <i>to turn up</i> .	ἀντάξιος, w. g. <i>of equal worth</i> .
ἄλυπος, <i>without trouble</i> .	ἀναχωρέω, <i>to go back</i> .	Ἀντίγονος, ό, <i>Antigonus</i> .
ἄλωσις, εὖς, ή, <i>capture</i> .	ἀνδραποδιστής, οὐ, ό, <i>slave-dealer</i> .	ἀντιδικέω, <i>to defend at law</i> .
ἄμα, <i>at the same time</i> .	ἀνδράποδον, τό, <i>slave</i> .	ἀντιλέγω, <i>to contradict</i> .
ἁμάρτημα, τό, <i>error</i> .	ἀνδρεία, ή, <i>bravery</i> .	Ἀντισθένης, οὖς, ό, <i>Antisthenes</i> .
ἁμαρτία, ή, <i>offence</i> .	ἀνδρείος, <i>brave</i> .	ἀντιτάττω, <i>to set opposite</i> .
ἁμανρόω, <i>to darken</i> .	ἀνδρείως, <i>adv. bravely</i> .	ἀνύω, <i>complete</i> .
ἁμβροσία, ή, <i>food of the gods</i> .	Ἀνδρόγεωσ, ω, ό, <i>Androgeus</i> .	ἄνω, <i>above</i> .
ἁμέλεια, ή, <i>carelessness</i> .	ἀνελευθερία, <i>disgraceful avarice</i> .	ἀνώγειν, τό, <i>hall</i> .
ἁμνημονέω, <i>to be forgetful of</i> .	ἀνέλπιστος, <i>unexpected</i> .	ἄνωφελής, ές, <i>useless</i> .
ἁμοιβή, <i>exchange</i> .	ἄνεμος, ό, <i>wind</i> .	ἀξιώλογος, <i>worth mentioning</i> .
ἁμοιως, <i>without a share in</i> .	ἀνερωτάω, <i>to ask</i> .	ἄξιος, w. g. <i>worthy of</i> .
ἄμπελος, ή, <i>vine</i> .		ἀξιώω, <i>to think worthy</i> .
ἄμφω, <i>both</i> .		δοιδή, <i>song</i> .
		ἀπαγορεύω, <i>to call</i> .

ἀπάγω, to lead away.	ἀπώλλυμι, to ruin.	ἀρχήν, from the beginning.
ἀπαιδευτος, uneducated.	ἀπύλσις, delicerance.	
ἀπαλλάττω, to set free from.	Ἀπώλλων, ωνος, ό, Apollo.	ἀρχιτέκτων, ονος, ό, architect.
ἀπαντάω, w. d. to meet.	ἀπορέω, to be in want.	ἀσέβεια, ή, impiety.
ἀπαξ, once.	ἀπορος, difficult; ἐν ἀποροῖς εἶναι, to be in a strait.	ἀσεβέω, w. a. to sin against.
ἅπας, altogether.	ἀπορρέω, to flow from.	ἀσέλγεια, ή, excess.
ἄπειμι, inf. ἀπεῖναι, to be absent.	ἀπορρή, a flowing off.	ἀσθένεια, ή, weakness.
ἄπειμι, inf. ἀπύναι, to go away.	ἀποσβέννυμι, to quench.	ἀσθενής, ές, weak.
ἄπειρος, w. g. unacquainted with.	ἀποσπάω, to draw away.	ἀσπίς, ίδος, ή, shield.
ἀπελαύνω, to drive away.	ἀποστέλλω, to send.	ἄστεγος, houseless.
ἀπέρχομαι, to go away.	ἀποστερέω, to deprive of.	ἀστραπή, ή, lightning.
ἀπεχθάνομαι, to be hated.	ἀποστρέφω, to turn away.	ἀστράπτω, to lighten.
ἀπέχομαι, w. g. to abstain from; from	ἀποτίθημι, to put away.	ἄστυ, τό, city.
ἀπέχω, to keep off; to be distant from.	ἀποτίνω, to compensate.	ἄσυνεσία, ή, stupidity.
ἀπήνη, ή, wagon.	ἀποτρέπω, to turn away.	ἄσυνετος, stupid.
ἀπιστέω, to disbelieve.	ἀποφαίνομαι, to show.	ἀσφαλής, ές, firm.
ἄπιστος, unfaithful.	ἀποφεύγω, w. a. to flee away.	ἄσώματος, bodiless.
ἀπλός, simple.	ἀποχρῶμαι, to have enough.	ἀτάκτως, adv. without order.
ἀποβιβάνω, to go away.	ἄπτομαι, to touch.	ἄτῃ, infatuation.
ἀποβλέπω, to look upon.	ἀπωθέω, to push away.	ἀτιμάζω, to despise.
ἀπογινώσκω, to reject.	ἄρα; interrogative.	ἀτιμία, ή, dishonor.
ἀποδείκνυμι, to show.	ἄρα, igitur, therefore.	ἀτρεκέως, adv. exactly.
ἀποδέχομαι, to receive.	ἀργαλέος, troublesome.	Ἀττική, ή, Attica.
ἀποδημέω, to be from home.	ἀργύρεος, made of silver.	ἀτυχέω, to be unhappy.
ἀποδιδράσκω, to run away from.	ἄργύριον, τό, silver.	ἀτύχημα, τό, misfortune.
ἀποδίδωμι, to give back.	ἄργυρος, ό, silver.	ἀτυχής, ές, unfortunate.
ἀποκαλέω, to call back, name.	ἀρετή, ή, virtue.	ἀτυχία, ή, misfortune.
ἀποκηρύττω, to cause to be proclaimed.	ἀριθμός, ό, number.	αὖτις, again.
ἀποκρίνομαι, to answer.	Ἀριστείδης, ου, ό, Aristides.	αὐλός, ό, flute.
ἀποκρύπτω, to conceal.	ἄρκτος, ό, ή, a bear.	αὐξήσις, increase.
ἀποκτείνω, to kill.	ἄρμα, ατος, τό, chariot.	αὖτος, dry.
ἀπολαύω, w. g. to enjoy.	ἄροτρον, τό, a plough.	αὐριον, το-ποττω.
	ἄρπαξ rapacious.	αὐτόμολος, ό, deserter.
	ἄρτος, ό, bread.	αὐτονομία, ή, freedom.
	ἀρχή, a beginning; τήν	αὐτόνομος, free.
		αὐτός, self.
		ἀφανής, ές, unknown.
		ἄφθονία, absence of
		envy.

ἄφθονος, *unenvious.*
ἀφήμι, *to let go.*
Ἄφροδιτη, ἡ, *Venus.*
ἄφρων, *foolish.*

ἀφύης, ἐς, *without natu-
ral talent.*
Ἀχαιοῦς, ὁ, *an Achaian.*
ἀχαριστία, ἡ, *ingrati-
tude.*

ἀχάριστος, *ungrateful.*
ἄχθος, οὖς, τό, *burden.*
Ἀχιλλεύς, ἔως, ὁ, *Achil-
les.*
ἄχρηστος, *useless.*

B.

Βαβυλωνία, ἡ, *Babylon-
nia.*
βάθος, οὖς, τό, *depth.*
βαθύς, εἰα, ὕ, *deep.*
βάρβαρος, *barbarian.*
βαρύς, εἰα, ὕ, *heavy.*
βασίλεια, ἡ, *queen.*
βασιλεία, ἡ, *royal au-
thority.*
βασίλεια, τά, *palace.*
βασίλειος, *royal.*
βασιλεύς, ἔως, ὁ, *king.*
βάτραχος, ὁ, *frog.*
βέβαιος, *firm.*

βῆμα, ατος, τό, *step.*
βία, ἡ, *violence.*
βίαιος, *violent.*
βιβλίον, τό, *book.*
βίος, ὁ, *life.*
βίोटος, *livelihood.*
βλαβερός, *injurious.*
βλάβη, ἡ, *injury.*
βοήθεια, ἡ, *help.*
βοηθέω, w. d. *to help.*
βοήθημα, ατος, τό, *help.*
βοηθός, ὁ, *helper.*
βορρᾶς, ᾧ, ὁ, *Boreas.*

βότρυς, ὄς, ὁ, *cluster
of grapes.*
βοῦλευμα, *advice.*
βουλή, ἡ, *advice.*
βοῦς, ὁ, ἡ, *ox.*
βραδύς, εἰα, ὕ, *slow.*
βραχύς, εἰα, ὕ, *short.*
βροντή, ἡ, *thunder.*
βροτός, *mortal.*
βρῶμα, ατος, τό, *food.*
βρώσις, ἔως, ἡ, *eating.*
βυσσόθεν, *from the
depth.*
βωμός, ὁ, *altar.*

Γ.

γάλα, τό, *milk.*
γαμετή, ἡ, *wife.*
γάμος, ὁ, *marriage.*
Γανυμήδης, εος, ὁ, *Ga-
nymede.*
γάρ, *for (stands after
the first word of the
sentence).*
γαστήρ, ἡ, *belly.*
γέ, *at least.*
γείτων, ονος, ὁ, *neighbor.*
γέλως, ωτος, ὁ, *laughter.*
γένεσις, ἔως, ὁ, *origin.*

γενναῖος, *of noble birth.*
γενναῖως, *nobly.*
γέρας, τό, *reward.*
γέρων, οντος, ὁ, *old man.*
γεωμέτρης, ου, ὁ, *geome-
ter.*
γῆ, ἡ, *the earth.*
γῆρας, τό, *old age.*
γίγας, ατος, ὁ, *giant.*
γλαύξ, κός, ἡ, *owl.*
γλυκύς, εἰα, ὕ, *sweet.*
γλῶττα, ἡ, *tongue.*
γνώμη, ἡ, *opinion.*

γονεύς, ὁ, *parent.*
γόνυ, ατος, τό, *knee.*
Γοργώ, οὖς, ἡ, *Gorgo.*
γράμμα, τό, *letter.*
γραῦς, η, *old woman.*
Γρύλλος, ὁ, *Gryllus.*
γυία, ἡ, *field.*
γυμνός, *naked.*
γυναικεῖος, *belonging to
women.*
γυναικιον, τό, *little wo-
man.*
γυνή, ἡ, *woman.*

Δ.

Δαίδαλος, <i>δ</i> , <i>Dædalus</i> .	διαβολή, <i>ή</i> , <i>calumny</i> .	δική, <i>ή</i> , <i>justice</i> .
δαίμονιον, τό, <i>deity</i> .	διαγίγνομαι, <i>to live</i> .	Διογένης, <i>ους</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>Diogenes</i> .
δαίμων, <i>ονος</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>divinity</i> .	διάγω, <i>to carry through, live</i> .	Διόδωρος, <i>δ</i> , <i>Diodorus</i> .
δάκνω, <i>to bite</i> .	διάδημα, τό, <i>diadem</i> .	Διόνυσος, <i>δ</i> , <i>Bacchus</i> .
δάκρυον, τό, <i>a tear</i> .	διαίρω, <i>to divide</i> .	διότι, <i>because</i> .
δακτύλιος, <i>δ</i> , <i>ring</i> .	δίαστα, <i>ή</i> , <i>mode of life</i> .	dis, <i>bis</i> , <i>twice</i> .
δάκτυλος, <i>δ</i> , <i>finger</i> .	διακονία, <i>to serve</i> .	δίχα, <i>w g. apart from</i> .
δέ, <i>but</i> (stands after the first word of the sentence).	διαλύω, <i>to dissolve</i> .	διχόμυθος, <i>double-speaking</i> .
δήσις, <i>εως</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>entreaty</i> .	διαμείβομαι, <i>to exchange</i> .	διχοστασία, <i>ή</i> , <i>quarrel</i> .
δεῖ, <i>it is necessary</i> .	διαμένω, <i>to remain</i> .	δίψος, <i>ους</i> , τό, <i>thirst</i> .
δειλη, <i>ή</i> , <i>evening</i> .	διανέμω, <i>to distribute</i> .	διώκω, <i>to pursue</i> .
δειλός, <i>timid</i> .	διαπράττω, <i>to effect</i> .	δμώς, <i>ως</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>slave</i> .
δεινός, <i>fearful</i> .	διασπείρω, <i>to scatter</i> .	δόξα, <i>ή</i> , <i>report</i> .
δεινώς, <i>terribly</i> .	διατάττω, <i>to order</i> .	δόρυ, τό, <i>spear</i> .
δεκάς, <i>decade</i> .	διατελείω, <i>to complete</i> .	δορυφορέω, <i>w. a. to attend as a life-guard</i> .
δελφίς, <i>ινος</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>dolphin</i> .	διατίθημι, <i>to put in order</i> .	δουλεία, <i>ή</i> , <i>servitude</i> .
δένδρον, τό, <i>tree</i> .	διατροφή, <i>ή</i> , <i>nourishment</i> .	δούλος, <i>δ</i> , <i>slave</i> .
δέον, τό, <i>duty</i> .	διαφέρω, <i>to differ from</i> .	Δράκων, <i>οντος</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>Draco</i> .
δέσποινα, <i>ή</i> , <i>mistress of the house</i> .	διαφθείρω, <i>to destroy</i> .	δράω, <i>to do, act</i> .
δεσπότης, <i>ον</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>master</i> .	διαφορά, <i>ή</i> , <i>difference</i> .	δρεπανηφόρος, <i>scythe-bearing</i> .
δεῖρο, <i>hither</i> .	διάφορος, <i>different</i> .	δρόμος, <i>δ</i> , <i>running</i> .
δηθεν, <i>namely, scilicet</i> .	διδακτός, <i>taught</i> .	δύναμις, <i>ή</i> , <i>power</i> .
δηλος, <i>evident</i> .	διδάσκαλος, <i>δ</i> , <i>teacher</i> .	δυνατός, <i>possible, powerful</i> .
δηλώω, <i>to make evident</i> .	διελέγχω, <i>to censure, to make ashamed, convince</i> .	δύσκολος, <i>hard to please</i> .
Δημητήρ, <i>τρος</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>Demeter or Ceres</i> .	διθύραμβος, <i>δ</i> , <i>song</i> .	δύστηνος, <i>unfortunate</i> .
δημοκρατία, <i>ή</i> , <i>democracy</i> .	διώστημι, <i>to separate</i> .	δυστυχέω, <i>to be unfortunate</i> .
δήμος, <i>δ</i> , <i>people</i> .	δικάζω, <i>to judge</i> .	
Δημοσθένης, <i>ους</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>Demosthenes</i> .	δικαίος, <i>just</i> .	δυσχεραίνω, <i>to be displeased with</i> .
δήτα, <i>certainly</i> .	δικαιοσύνη, <i>ή</i> , <i>justice</i> .	δῶμα, <i>ατος</i> , τό, <i>house</i> .
	δικαίως, <i>justly</i> .	δῶρον, τό, <i>gift</i> .
	δικαστής, <i>ου</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>judge</i> .	

E.

ἐάν, w. subj. <i>if</i> .	ἐκκαίω, <i>to burn out</i> .	ἐμβάλλω, <i>to throw in</i> ;
ἔαρ, ἔαρος, τό, <i>spring</i> .	ἐκκαλύπτω, <i>to disclose</i> .	intrans. <i>to fall in or</i>
ἐαρινός, <i>belonging to</i>	ἐκκλησία, ἡ, <i>assembly</i> .	<i>upon</i> .
<i>spring</i> .	ἐκκλησιάζω, <i>to hold an</i>	ἐμβροχίζω, <i>to ensnare</i> .
ἐγγίζω, w. d. <i>to come</i>	<i>assembly</i> .	ἐμμένω, <i>to remain with</i> .
<i>near</i> .	ἐκλείψις (ἡ) ἡλίου, <i>eclipse</i>	ἐμπεδος, <i>firm</i> .
ἐγγύθεν, <i>from near,</i>	<i>of the sun</i> .	ἐμπειρος, w. g. <i>experi-</i>
<i>near</i> .	ἐκπέμπω, <i>to send out</i> .	<i>enced in</i> .
ἐγγύς, <i>near</i> .	ἐκπέτομαι, <i>to fly away</i> .	ἐμπίπρημι, <i>to set on fire</i> .
ἐγκλημα, τό, <i>accusation</i> .	ἐκπίνω, <i>to drink up</i> .	ἐμπίπτω, <i>to fall into</i> .
ἐγκράτεια, <i>self-control</i> .	ἐκπλέω, <i>to sail out</i> .	ἐμφυτεύω, <i>to implant</i> .
ἐγκρατής, ἐς, <i>continent</i> .	ἐκπλήττω, <i>to amaze</i> ;	ἐμφυτος, <i>implanted</i> .
ἐγκώμιον, τό, <i>eulogy</i> .	m. aor. <i>to be amazed</i> .	ἐμφύω, <i>to implant</i> .
ἔγγελος, vos, ἡ, <i>eel</i> .	ἐκπωμα, ατος, τό, <i>drink-</i>	ἐναντιόομαι, <i>to oppose</i> .
ἐγχωρεῖ, <i>it is possible,</i>	<i>ing-cup</i> .	ἐνάντιος, <i>opposite</i> .
<i>allowable</i> .	ἐκτός, w. g. <i>without</i> .	ἐνάω, <i>to kindle</i> (pass.
ἐγχώριος, <i>native</i> .	Ἔκτωρ, opos, ὁ, <i>Hector</i> .	<i>with σ</i>).
ἔθνος, ους, τό, <i>nation</i> .	ἐκφαίνω, <i>to make known</i> .	ἐνδεα, ἡ, <i>want</i> .
ἔθος, ους, τό, <i>custom</i> .	ἐκφέρω, <i>to bring forth</i> .	ἐνδείκνυμι, <i>to show</i> .
εἰ, <i>if</i> ; in a question,	ἐκφεύγω, w. a. <i>to flee</i>	ἐνδύω, <i>to put on</i> .
<i>whether</i> .	<i>from, escape</i> .	ἐνεγείρω, <i>to awaken</i> .
εἶδος, ους, τό, <i>form</i> .	ἐκόν, οὔσα, ὄν, <i>willing</i> .	ἐνέχω, <i>to have, hold</i> .
εἶθε, w. opt. <i>O that !</i>	ἐλαφος, ἡ, <i>stag</i> .	ἐνθα, <i>there</i> .
εἰκῇ, <i>inconsiderately</i> .	Ἑλένη, ἡ, <i>Helen</i> .	ἐνθάδε, <i>hither</i> .
εἰκός ἐστι(ν), <i>it is right</i> .	ἐλευθερία, ἡ, <i>freedom</i> .	ἐνθυμέομαι, dep. pass.
εἰκότως, adv. <i>naturally</i> .	ἐλεύθερος, <i>free</i> .	<i>to consider</i> .
εἰκών, ὄνος, ἡ, <i>statue</i> .	ἐλευθερόω, <i>to make free</i> .	ἐνιαυτός, ὁ, <i>year</i> .
εἶλον, see αἰρέω.	ἐλέφας, ὁ, <i>elephant</i> .	ἐνιοι, <i>some</i> .
εἰσεμι, <i>to go into</i> .	ἔλκος, τό, <i>a sore</i> .	ἐνίοτε, <i>sometimes</i> .
εἰσθεώ, <i>to push in</i> .	Ἑλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, <i>Hellas,</i>	ἐνίστημι, <i>to put into</i> .
εἶτα, <i>then</i> .	<i>Greece</i> .	ἐννατος, <i>ninth</i> .
εἶτε — εἶτε, <i>whether —</i>	Ἑλλην, ηνος, ὁ, <i>a Greek</i> .	ἐννυμι, see ἀμφιέννυμι.
<i>or</i> .	Ἑλληνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, <i>Gre-</i>	ἐνταῦθα, <i>here</i> .
ἐκάς, w. g. <i>far</i> .	<i>cian</i> .	ἐντέλλω, ομαι, <i>to com-</i>
ἐκαστός, η, ον, <i>each</i> .	Ἑλλησποντος, ὁ, <i>the</i>	<i>mission</i> .
ἐκβαίνω, <i>to go out</i> .	<i>Hellespont</i> .	ἐντεῦθεν, <i>hence</i> .
ἐκβάλλω, <i>to throw out</i> .	ἐλμυς, ινθος, ἡ, <i>worm</i> .	ἐντίθημι, <i>to put in</i> .
ἐκγονος, ὁ, ἡ, <i>descendant</i> .	ἐλπίς, <i>to hope</i> .	ἐντίμος, <i>honored</i> .
ἐκδύω τινα τι, <i>to strip off</i> .	ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, <i>hope</i> .	ἐντός, w. g. <i>within</i> .
ἐκεῖνος, η, ον, <i>that, he</i> .	ἐλώδης, ὠδες, <i>marshy</i> .	ἐνύπνιον, τό, <i>dream</i> .

ἐθαλίφω, to wipe off.	ἐπιθυμέω, to desire.	ἔρις, ἰδος, ἡ, contention.
ἐξυμάρτανω, to err greatly.	ἐπιθυμία, ἡ, desire.	Ἑρμῆς, ου, ὁ, Hermes, Mercury.
ἐξαπατάω, to deceive completely.	ἐπικουφίζω, to alleviate.	ἐρπύζω, ἔρπω, to creep.
ἐξίεμι. ἐξίεναι, to go out.	ἐπιμέλεια, ἡ, care.	ἑρπυμίνος, εἰρηγ.
ἐξελάνω, to drive out ; to lead out.	ἐπιμέλομαι, οὔμαι, to care for.	ἔρμμα, ατος, τό, defence.
ἐξέστι, it is lawful.	ἐπινοέω, to think of.	ἔρχομαι, to go, come.
ἐξετάζω, to examine.	ἐπινοέω, to swear falsely.	ἔρως, εως, ὁ, love.
ἐξευρίσκω, to find out.	ἐπιόρκος, ὁ, perjured.	ἐρωτάω, to ask.
ἐξίημι, to send out.	ἐπιπίπτω, to fall upon.	ἑσθίω, to eat.
ἐξοκίλλω, to mislead.	ἐπισκοπέω, to look upon.	ἑσθλός, noble.
ἐξορθύω, to make straight.	ἐπίσταμαι, to know.	ἑσπέρα, ἡ, evening.
ἐξορκέω, to cause to swear.	ἐπιστήμι, to command.	ἕστε, until.
ἔοικα, to be like.	ἐπιστήμη, ἡ, knowledge.	ἑστιάω, to entertain.
ἐορτάζω, to celebrate a feast.	ἐπιστήμων, w. g. acquainted with.	ἔσχατος, last.
ἐπαγγέλλω, to announce, mid. to promise.	ἐπιστολή, ἡ, epistle.	ἑταῖρος, ὁ, companion.
ἐπάγω, to bring on.	ἐπιτάττω, to intrust to.	ἕτερος, the other, alter.
ἔπαινος. ὁ, praise.	ἐπιτελέω, to accomplish.	ἕτι, besides.
ἐπαταιόμαι, to accuse.	ἐπιτήδειος, fit.	ἑτοίμος, ready.
Ἐραμινώνδας, ου, ὁ Epaminondas.	ἐπιτηδεύω, to manage.	ἑτοιμός, adv. readily.
ἐπάνω, to lead back.	ἐπιτίθημι, to put upon.	ἔτος, ους, τό, year.
ἐπαναφέρω, to bring back.	ἐπιτρέπω, to intrust to ; to permit.	εὖ, well, εὖ πράττω, to do well to.
ἐπαρκέω, w. d. to help.	ἐπιτροπεύω, w. a. to be guardian.	Εὐβοία, ἡ, Euboea.
ἐπεῖ, when, since.	ἐπιφέρω, to bring upon.	εὐβουλος, consulting well.
εἰδάν, w. subj. when.	ἐπιχώριος, of or belonging to the country.	εὐγενής, of high birth.
ἐπειδή, since, because.	ἐπίμνημι, to swear by.	εὐδαμονίω, to be fortunate.
ἔπειτα, then.	ἔπος, ους, τό, word.	εὐδαιμονίζω, to account happy.
ἐπέρχομαι, to come to.	ἐποτρύνω, to urge on.	εὐδαίμων, ονος, fortunate.
ἐπιβουλεύω, to plot against.	ἔραμαι, to love.	εὐδιδος, serene.
ἐπιβουλή, ἡ, plot.	ἐραστής, ὁ, lover.	εὐδοκίμειω, to be celebrated.
ἐπιδείκνυμι, to show boastfully.	Ἐρατώ, ους, ἡ, Erato.	εὐδω, see καθεύδω.
ἐπιδιώκω, to pursue.	ἐράω, to love.	εὐεξία, ἡ, good condition.
	ἐργάζομαι, to work.	εὐεργεσία, ἡ, beneficence.
	ἔργον, τό, work.	εὐεστώ, ἡ, prosperity.
	ἔρδω, to do.	εὐθύνω, to make straight.
	ἐρείδω, to prop.	
	ἐρίζω, to contend with.	

εὐθύς, adv. immediately.	Εὐριπίδης, ους, ό, Euripides.	Εὐφράτης, ου, ό, Euphrates.
εὐκλεία, ή, fame.	εὐρίσκω, to find.	εὐφροσύνη, ή, mirth.
εὐκόλως, adv. quickly.	εὐρος, ους, τό, breadth.	εὐχαρις, attractive.
εὐκοσμία, ή, good order.	εὐρύς, εἶα, ύ, broad.	εὐχάριστος, winning.
εὐμενής, ές, well-disposed.	εὐσεβέω, w. a. to reverence.	εὐχή, ή, request.
εὐμορφία, ή, beauty of form.	εὐσεβής, ές, pious.	ἔφηβος, ό, a youth.
εὐνομία, ή, good administration.	εὐτακτος, well-ordered.	ἐφίημι, to send up to.
εὖνοος, well-disposed.	εὐτυχέω, to be fortunate.	ἐφῶδιον, τό, travelling-money.
εὕπορος, w. g. abounding in.	εὐτυχής, ές, fortunate.	ἔχθρος, hostile.
	εὕτυχία, ή, good fortune.	ἐχυρός, firm.
	εὐφραίνω, to rejoice.	ἔως, as long as.
		ἔως, ω, ή, morning.

Z.

Ζεύς, ό, Zeus or Jupiter.	ζημιόω, to punish.	ζωή, ή, life.
ζημία, ή, injury.	ζητέω, to seek.	ζῶον, τό, animal.

H.

"H, or ; η — η, aut — aut.	ήδονή, ή, pleasure.	ήνίοχος, ό, guide.
ή, where.	ήδύς, εἶα, ύ, sweet.	ήπιος, mild.
ήβάσκω, ήβάω, to come to manhood.	ήθος, ους, τό, custom.	"Ηρα, ή, Hera or Juno.
ήβη, ή, youth.	ήκιστα, least of all.	Ἡρακλῆς, έους, ό, Hercules.
ήγεμονεύω, to point out the way.	ήλικία, ή, age.	
ήγεμών, όνος, ό, leader.	ήλικος, as great as.	ήρως, wος, ό, hero.
ήγέομαι, to lead.	ήλιος, ό, sun.	ήσυχάζω, to be quiet,
ήδέως, adv. pleasantly.	ήμέρα, ή, day.	still.
ήδη, already.	ήμεροδρόμος, ό, courier.	ήσυχία, ή, stillness.
	ήρίθεος, ό, demigod.	ήσυχος, quiet.
	ήν, w. subj. if.	ήττα, ή, defeat.
	ήνίκα, when.	

Θ.

θάλαττα, ή, sea.	θάνατος, ό, death.	θείον, τό, deity.
θαλία, ή, feast.	θαρράλεις, adv. boldly.	θείος, godlike.
θάλλω, to bloom.	θαυμαστός, wonderful.	θέλω, to charm.
θάλλος, ους, τό, heat.	θεατής, ου, ό, spectator.	θεμελίον, τό, foundation.

Θεμιστοκλῆς. ἴους, δ, Τηβαίαι, Thebes.	θρίξ, τριχός, ἡ, hair.
Themistocles.	θρόνος, δ, throne.
θεός, δ, God.	θρόσκω, to leap.
θεράπαινα, ἡ, female servant.	θυγάτηρ ποσ. ἡ, daughter.
θεραπεία, ἡ, care.	θυμός, δ, mind.
θεραπεύω, to honor.	θύρα, ἡ, door.
θεράπων, οντος, δ, servant.	θύσος, δ, a thyrsus.
θέρος, ους, τό, summer.	θύσια, ἡ, sacrifice.
	θύω, to sacrifice.
	θύς, θωός, δ, ἡ, jackall.
θήρ, ός, δ, wild beast.	
θηρευτής, ου, δ, hunter.	
θηρίον, τό, wild beast.	
θησαυρός, δ, treasure.	
Θησεύς, έως, δ, Theseus.	
θλάω, to bruise.	
θνητός mortal.	
θύρυβος, δ, tumult.	

I.

ιάσμαι, dep. mid. to heal.	ιδύνω, to set right.	ἰον, τό, violet.
ιατρός, δ, physician.	ικανός, sufficient, able.	ἵππεύς, έως, δ, horseman.
Ἰβηρία, ἡ, Spain.	Ἰκαρος, δ, Icarus.	ἱππεύω, to ride.
ἰδέα, ἡ, appearance.	ἱκετεύω, to supplicate.	ἵππος, δ, horse.
ἴδιος, ουν, peculiar.	ἱκέτης, ου, δ, suppliant.	ἴσος, equal.
ιδιώτης, ου, δ, private man; layman.	ἴλεως, ων, merciful.	ἱστός, δ, loom.
ιδρύω, to build.	Ἰλιάς, δος, ἡ, the Iliad.	ισχυρός, strong.
ιδρώς, ώτος, δ, sweat.	ἱμάτιον, τό, garment.	ἴσως, perhaps.
ιερεύς, έως, δ, priest.	ἵνα, that; in order that.	ἵχνος, ους, τό, track.
ιερόν, τό, victim.	Ἰνδική, ἡ, India.	ἰχθύς, ύος, δ, fish.
ιερός, w. g. sacred to.	Ἰνδοί, οἱ, inhabitants of India.	

K.

καθαίρω, to purify.	κακώω, to treat ill, hurt.	καρδιά, ἡ, heart.
καθίστημι, to establish.	κακῶς, adv. badly.	καρπός, δ, fruit.
καί, and, even; καί — καί, both — and (et — et).	κάλαμος, δ, reed.	κάρτα, very.
καινός, new.	Καλλίας, ου, δ, Callias.	καρτερέω, to be patient.
καίριος, opportune.	κάλλος, ους, τό, beauty.	καρτερός, strong.
καιρός, the right time.	καλοκἀγαθία, ἡ, rectitude.	Κάστωρ, ορος, δ, Castor.
κακία, ἡ, vice.	καλός, beautiful.	κατάβασις, ἡ, retreat.
κακόνοος, ill-disposed.	καλῶς, adv. well.	καταγελάω, w. g. to laugh at.
κακός, bad, wicked.	κάμηλος, δ, ἡ, camel.	καταδραβάνω, to fall asleep.
κακότης, ἡ, wickedness.	κᾶν, even if.	καταδύω, to go down.
κακοῦργος, δ, evil-doer.	κάνεον, τό, basket.	κατακαίω, to burn down.
	κάπρος, δ, wild boar.	

κατακλαίω, <i>to bewail.</i>	κῆπος, <i>δ, garden.</i>	κράνος, <i>ους, τό, helmet.</i>
κατακλείω, <i>to shut.</i>	κῆρ, κῆρος, <i>τό, heart</i>	κρατήρ, ἦρος, <i>δ, mixing-</i>
κατακρύπτω, <i>to hide.</i>	κηρός, <i>ό, wax.</i>	<i>δowl.</i>
καταλαμβάνω, <i>shine upon.</i>	κήρυξ, ὕκος, <i>δ, herald.</i>	κράτος, <i>ους, τό, strength.</i>
καταλείπω, <i>to leave be-</i>	κιθάρα ἢ, <i>lyre.</i>	κραυγή, ἢ, <i>shout.</i>
<i>hind.</i>	Κιλικία, ἢ, <i>Cilicia.</i>	κρέας, <i>τό, flesh.</i>
καταλύω, <i>to loosen.</i>	κινδύνος, <i>δ danger</i>	Κρισαίος, <i>belonging to</i>
κατανέμω, <i>to distribute.</i>	κῖς, κίος, <i>δ, corn-worm.</i>	<i>Crisa.</i>
καταπαύω, <i>to put a stop</i>	κίστη, ἢ, <i>chest</i>	κριτής, οὐ, <i>δ, judge.</i>
<i>to.</i>	κιττός, <i>δ, ivy.</i>	Κριτίας, ου, <i>δ, Critias.</i>
καταπετρόω, <i>to stone to</i>	κλεις, ἢ, <i>key.</i>	Κροίσκος, <i>δ, Cræsus.</i>
<i>death.</i>	Κλειώ, οὐς, ἢ, <i>Clio.</i>	κροκόδειλος, <i>δ, crocodile.</i>
καταπλήττω, <i>to astonish.</i>	κλέος, <i>ους, τό, fame.</i>	κρόμμον, <i>τό, onion.</i>
κατασκευάζω, <i>to prepare.</i>	κλέπτῃς, ου, <i>δ, thief.</i>	Κρότων, ωνος, <i>δ, Croto-</i>
κατατίθημι, <i>to lay down.</i>	κλοπή, ἢ, <i>theft.</i>	<i>na.</i>
καταφλέγω, <i>to burn</i>	κλόπιμος, <i>thievish.</i>	κρύπτος, <i>concealed.</i>
<i>down.</i>	Κλωθώ, οὐς, ἢ, <i>Clotho.</i>	κρύπτω, <i>to conceal.</i>
καταφρονέω, <i>to despise.</i>	κλώψ, ωπός, <i>δ, thief.</i>	κτεῖς, ενός, <i>δ, comb.</i>
καταφυγή, ἢ, <i>refuge</i>	κοινός, <i>common ; τό κοι-</i>	κτῆμα, ατος, <i>τό, posses-</i>
κατεργάζομαι, <i>to accom-</i>	<i>νόν, commonwealth.</i>	<i>sion.</i>
<i>plish.</i>	κοινωνία, ἢ, <i>communion.</i>	κτῆσις, ἢ, <i>possession.</i>
κατέχω, <i>to restrain.</i>	κοίρανος, <i>δ, ruler.</i>	κυβερνήτης, <i>δ, pilot.</i>
κατήγορος, <i>δ, accuser.</i>	κολακεία, ἢ <i>flattery.</i>	κύβος, <i>δ, α die, cube.</i>
κάτοπτρον, <i>τό, mirror.</i>	κολακεύω, <i>w. a. to flat-</i>	Κυδνος, <i>δ, Cydnus.</i>
κάτω, <i>below.</i>	<i>ter.</i>	κύπελλον, <i>τό, goblet.</i>
καῖμα, ατος, <i>τό, heal.</i>	κόλαξ, ακος, <i>δ, flatterer.</i>	κύριος, <i>w. g. having pow-</i>
κάω, <i>see καίω.</i>	κολαστής, οὐ, <i>δ, punisher.</i>	<i>er over.</i>
Κελτιβήρες, <i>Celtiberi-</i>	κόλπος, <i>δ, bosom.</i>	Κύκλωψ, ωπος, <i>δ, Cy-</i>
<i>ans.</i>	κομίζω, <i>to bring.</i>	<i>clops.</i>
κέντρον, <i>τό, sting.</i>	κόραξ ακος, <i>δ, crow.</i>	Κῦρος, <i>δ, Cyrus.</i>
κέραμος, <i>δ, clay.</i>	Κορίνθιος, <i>δ, Corinthian.</i>	κύων, κυνός, <i>δ, ἢ, dog.</i>
κέρδος, <i>ους, τό, gain.</i>	κόρυς, υθος, ἢ, <i>helmet.</i>	κώμη, ἢ, <i>village.</i>
κευθμών, ὠνος, <i>δ, lair.</i>	κόσμος, <i>δ, ornament.</i>	κωτίλος, <i>λοφωακίους.</i>
κεφαλή, ἢ, <i>head.</i>	κοῦφος, <i>light.</i>	κωφός, <i>dumb.</i>

Δ.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, <i>δ, Lace-</i>	λαλέω, <i>to talk.</i>	λέαινα, ἢ, <i>lioness.</i>
<i>dæmonian.</i>	λάλος, <i>talkative.</i>	λεία, ἢ, <i>booty.</i>
λαγώς, ὦ, <i>δ, hare.</i>	λαμπρός, <i>brilliant.</i>	λειμών, ὠνος, <i>δ, mead-</i>
λαίλαψ, απος, ἢ, <i>storm.</i>	λάρυγξ, υγγος, <i>δ, throat.</i>	<i>ow.</i>

Λεωνίδας, ου, ό, <i>Leonidas</i> .	λίμνη, ή <i>marsh</i> .	λύπη, ή, <i>disgrace</i> .
λεπτός, <i>thin</i> .	λιμός, ό, <i>hunger</i> .	λύπη, ή, <i>sorrow</i> .
λέων, οντος, ό, <i>lion</i> .	λόγιος, <i>eloquent</i> .	λυπηρός, <i>sad</i> .
λέως, ό, <i>people</i> .	λόγος, ό, <i>word</i> .	λύρα, ή, <i>lyre</i> .
λήρος, ό, <i>loquacity</i> .	λοιμός, ό, <i>pestilence</i> .	λυρικός, <i>lyric</i> .
ληστής, ου, ό, <i>robber</i> .	λοιπός, <i>remaining</i> .	Λύσανδρος, ό, <i>Lysander</i> .
Λιβύη, ή, <i>Libya</i> .	λόφος, ό, <i>crest</i> .	Λυσίας, ου, ό, <i>Lysias</i> .
λίθος, ό, <i>stone</i> .	λυγρός, <i>bad</i> .	λύχνος, ό, <i>lamp</i> .
λήμνη, ένος, ό, <i>harbor</i> .	Λυδία, ή, <i>Lydia</i> .	λύω, <i>to loose</i> .
	Λυκούργος, ό, <i>Lycurgus</i> .	

M.

μαθητής, ου, ό, <i>a pupil</i> .	μάχομαι, <i>to fight</i> .	μεσότης, <i>mediocrity</i> .
Μαίανδρος, ό, <i>Mæander</i> .	μέγας, άλη, <i>a, great</i> .	μεστός, w. g. <i>full</i> .
μάκαρ, αρος, <i>happy</i> .	μέγεθος, ους, τό, <i>greatness</i> .	μεταβάλλω, <i>to change</i> .
μακαρίζω, <i>to esteem happy</i> .	μέθη, ή, <i>drunkenness</i> .	μεταβολή, ή, <i>change</i> .
μακάριος, <i>happy</i> .	μεθήμων ονος, <i>negligent</i> .	μεταδίδωμι, <i>to give a share of</i> .
Μακεδονία, ή, <i>Macedonia</i> .	μεθήμι, <i>to let go</i> .	μεταλλάττω, <i>to change</i> .
Μακεδονικός, <i>Macedonian</i> .	μεθύω, <i>to be drunk</i> .	μεταξύ, w. g. <i>between</i> .
Μακεδών, όνος, ό, <i>a Macedonian</i> .	Μεθώνη, ή, <i>Meithone</i> .	μεταπέμπομαι, <i>to send for</i> .
μακράν, <i>far</i> .	μεράκιον, τό, <i>young boy</i> .	μετατίθημι, <i>to change</i> .
μακρός, <i>long</i> .	μέλας, αυα, αν, <i>black</i> .	μεταφέρω, <i>to remove, change</i> .
μαλακίζω, <i>to render effeminate</i> .	μέλι, ιτος, τό, <i>honey</i> .	μεταχειρίζομαι, <i>to take in hand</i> .
μαλακός, <i>soft</i> .	μέλιττα, ή, <i>a bee</i> .	μετέπειτα, <i>afterwards</i> .
μαλθακός, <i>soft</i> .	μέλος, ους, τό, <i>song</i> .	μετέχω, <i>to take part in</i> .
μάλιστα, <i>especially</i> .	μέμψις, εως, ή, <i>reproach</i> .	μέτριος, <i>moderate</i> .
μᾶλλον, <i>rather</i> .	μέν — δέ, <i>truly — but</i> .	μετρίως, <i>adv. moderately</i> .
Μανδάνη, ή, <i>Mandane</i> .	Μενέλεως, εω, ό, <i>Mene-laus</i> .	μέτρον, τό, <i>measure</i> .
Μαντινεία, ή, <i>Mantineæ</i> .	μενεναίνω, w. d. <i>to bear ill-will towards</i> .	μέχρι, <i>until</i> .
μάντις, εως, ό, <i>prophet</i> .	μένω, <i>to remain</i> ; w. a. <i>to await</i> , 2 pf. μέμω- να, <i>to desire</i> .	μή, <i>not</i> , after expressions of fear.
μαρτυρία, ή, <i>testimony</i> .	μερίζω, <i>to divide</i> .	μηδαμou, <i>nowhere</i> ; μη- δαμου εΐναι, <i>to be of no value</i> .
μάρτυς, τυπος, ό, <i>witness</i> .	μέριμνα, ή, <i>care</i> .	Μήδεια, ή, <i>Medea</i> .
μαστιγώνω, <i>to scourge</i> .	μέρος, ους, τό, <i>part</i> .	μηδείς, εμία, έν, <i>no one</i> .
μαστιζω, <i>to whip</i> .	μεσημβρία, ή, <i>midday</i> .	
μάστιξ, έγος, ή, <i>scourge</i> .	μέσος, <i>middle</i> .	
μάχη, ή, <i>battle</i> .		

μηδέποτε, <i>never</i> .	Μιλτιάδης, ου, δ, <i>Miltiades</i> .	μόρσιμος, <i>fated</i>
Μήδος, ό, <i>a Mede</i> .	Μίλων, ωνος, δ, <i>Milo</i> .	Μούσα, ή, <i>a Muse</i> .
μήκος, ους, τό, <i>length</i> .	μιμητής, ου, δ, <i>imitator</i> .	μουσική, ή, <i>music</i> .
μήν, νός, δ, <i>month</i> .	Μίνως (Gen. Μίνως and Μίνω), δ, <i>Minos</i> .	μοχθηρός, <i>miserable</i> , <i>base</i> .
μήνις, ιος or ιδος, ή, <i>anger</i> .	μισθός, δ, <i>reward</i> .	μόχθος, δ, <i>toil, distress</i> .
μηνίω, w. d. <i>to be angry with</i> .	μισθώω, <i>to let out</i> .	μοχλός, δ, <i>bolt</i> .
μήποτε, <i>never</i> .	μνᾶ, ᾶς, ή, <i>mina</i> .	μῦθος, ό, <i>word</i> .
μήπω, <i>not yet</i> .	μνήμη, ή, <i>memory</i> .	μυία, ή, <i>fly</i> .
μήτε — μήτε, <i>neither — nor</i> .	μνηστήρ, ηρος, δ, <i>suitor</i> .	μυρίος, <i>innumerable</i> .
μήτηρ, τρος, ή, <i>mother</i> .	μόλις, <i>with difficulty</i> .	μύρμηξ, κος, ό, <i>ant</i> .
Μιθριδάτης, ου, ό, <i>Mithridates</i> .	μοναρχία, ή, <i>monarchy</i> .	μύρον, τό, <i>perfumery</i> .
μικρός, <i>small</i> .	μόνον, <i>only</i> .	μῦς, ὕος, ή, <i>mouse</i> .
	μόνος, <i>alone</i> .	μύχματος, <i>inmost</i> .
	μοῖρα, ή, <i>fate</i> .	μύω, <i>to close</i> .
		μωρός, <i>foolish, a fool</i> .

N.

ναί, <i>truly</i> .	μα, pf. <i>νενέμηκα</i> , aor. pass. <i>ἐνεμήθην</i> and <i>ἐνεμέθην</i>).	νίφει, <i>it snows</i> .
Νάξιος, ό, <i>Naxian</i> .	νέος, <i>young</i> .	νοέω, <i>to think</i> .
ναυαγία, ή, <i>shipwreck</i> .	νεότης, ητος, ή, <i>youth</i> .	νόημα, ατος, τό, <i>thought</i>
ναυαγός, ό, <i>shipwrecked</i> .	Νέστωρ, οπος, ό, <i>Nestor</i> .	νομάς, ἄδος, ό, ή, <i>nomad</i> .
ναυμαχία, ή, <i>sea-fight</i> .	νεφέλη, ή, <i>cloud</i> .	νομεύς, ἑως, δ, <i>shepherd</i> .
ναυτής, ου, ό, <i>sailor</i> .	νέφος, ους, τό, <i>cloud</i> .	νομή, ή, <i>pasture</i> .
ναυτικός, <i>nautical</i> ; τὸ ναυτικόν, <i>a fleet</i> .	νέω, <i>to swim</i> .	νομίζω, <i>to think</i> .
νεανίας, ου, δ, <i>a youth</i> .	νεώς, ὦ, δ, <i>temple</i> .	νόμμος, <i>customary</i> .
Νεῖλος, ό, <i>Nile</i> .	νῆ, <i>yes, truly</i> .	νόμος, ό, <i>law</i> .
νεκρός, <i>dead</i> .	νήμα, ατος, τό, <i>yarn</i> .	νόος, ό, <i>mind</i> .
νέκταρ, απος, τό, <i>nectar</i> .	νηνεμία, ή, <i>a calm</i> .	νοσέω, <i>to be sick</i> .
νέκυς, vos, ό, <i>corpse</i> .	νησος, ή, <i>island</i> .	νόσος, ή, <i>disease</i> .
Νεμέα, ή, <i>Nemea</i> .	νικάω, <i>to conquer</i> .	νότος, ό, <i>south wind</i> .
νέμω, <i>to divide</i> (fut. νεμῶ and νεμήσω, aor. <i>ἐνει-</i>	νική, ή, <i>victory</i> .	Νύμφη, ή, <i>a Nymph</i> .
		νῦν, <i>now</i> .
		νύξ, νυκτός, ή, <i>night</i> .

Ξ.

ξενία, ή, <i>hospitality</i> .	Ξενοφών, ὠντος, ό, <i>Xenophon</i> .	ξηραίνω, <i>to dry</i> .
ξένος, ό, <i>guest</i> .	ξέω, <i>to scrape</i> (formation of tense).	ξίφος, ους, τό, <i>sword</i> .
Ξενοφάνης, ους, ό, <i>Xenophanes</i> .		ξύλον, τό, <i>wood</i> .
		ξύρω, ξύρομαι, <i>to shave</i> .

O.

ὀδάζω, to bile.	ὀμλία, ἡ, intercourse	ὀρθός, straight.
ὀδε, this.	ωὶλῃ.	ὀρθόω, to make straight.
ὀδός, ἡ, way.	ὀμογάστριος, ὁ, brother.	ὀρθριος, early.
ὀδοῦς, ὄντος, ὁ, tooth.	ὀμόγλωττος, speaking the	ὀρκιον, τό, oath.
ὀδύρομαι, to mourn.	same language.	ὀρκος, ὁ, oath.
Ὀδυσσεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Ulys-	ὀμοιότης, τητος, like-	ὀρμάω, to rush.
ses.	ness.	ὀρμή, ἡ, impulse.
ὀζω, to smell of.	ὀμοίως, in like manner.	ὀρνιθοθήρας, α, ὁ, bird-
ὅθεν, whence.	ὀμολογέω, to agree with,	catcher.
ὀλ, whither.	admit.	ὄρνις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, bird.
οἰακίζω, to steer.	ὄνειρος, ὁ, dream.	ὄρος, οὐς, τό, mountain.
οἶδα, I know.	ὀνησις, ἔως, ἡ, advan-	ὄρτυξ, γος, ὁ, quail.
οἶγνυμι, οἶγω, see ἀνοίγ.	tage.	ὄρχηθμός, ὁ, dance.
οἰκείος, belonging to,	ὄνομα, ατος, τό, name.	ὄσιος, holy.
own, intimate.	ὀνομάζω, to name.	ὀσμή, ἡ, smell.
οἰκέτης, ου, ὁ, servant.	ὄντως, really.	ὄσος, as great as.
οἰκίω, to dwell.	ὀξύς, εἷα, ὕ, sharp,	ὄσπερ, ἤπερ. ὅπερ, who-
οἰκησις, ἔως, ἡ, dwelling.	sour.	ever.
οἰκία, ἡ, house.	ὀπάζω, to bestow.	ὄστίων. οὖν, τό, bone.
οἶκος, ὁ, house.	ὄπη, whither, where.	ὄστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, whoever.
οἰκουρέω, to guard a	ὀπίσω, back.	ὄταν, w. subj. when.
house.	ὀπλίτης, ου, ὁ, heavy-	ὄτε, when.
οἰμώζω, to lament.	armed man.	ὄτι, that, because.
οἰκτρός, pitiable.	ὄπλον, τό, weapon.	οὐ, not ; οὐ, where.
οἶνος, ὁ, wine.	ὄποι, whither.	οὐδαμῇ, nowhere.
οἶνοχύος, ὁ, cupbearer.	ὀποῖος, qualis, of what	οὐδέ, neither.
οἶος, such as ; w. inf.	sort.	οὐδεὶς, εἷα, ἐν, no one.
instead of ὥστε, so	ὀπόσος, quantus, as	οὐδέποτε, never.
that.	great as.	οὐκ, not.
ὄϊς, ὄϊος, ὁ, ἡ, sheep.	ὀποσοσούν, how great,	οὐκέτι, no longer.
ὄλβιος, happy.	how long, soever.	οὖν, therefore.
ὄλβος, ὁ, riches.	ὀπότεν, w. subj. when.	οὐποτε, never.
ὀλιγαρχία, oligarchy.	ὀπότε, when, since.	Οὐρανίδαί, οἱ, gods, in-
ὀλίγοι, few.	ὀπότερος, which of two.	habitants of Olympus.
ὀλίγος, little.	ὅπου, where.	οὐράνιος, heavenly.
ὄλος, whole.	ὅπως, how.	οὖς, ὠτός, τό, ear.
ὀλοφύρομαι, to pity.	ὄρᾱσις, ἔως, ἡ, sight.	οὐσία, possession.
Ὀμηρος, ὁ, Homer.	ὀρᾶω, to see.	οὔτε — οὔτε, neither —
ὀμνέω, w. d. to asso-	ὀργή, ἡ, anger.	nor.
ciate with.	ὀρεξίς, a striving after.	οὕτω(s), thus.

οὐχ, <i>no</i> .	ὄχλος, ὁ, <i>the common</i>	ὄψις, <i>late</i> .
ὀφθαλμός, ὁ, <i>eye</i> .	people (<i>plebs</i>).	ὄψις, εως, ἡ, <i>sight, vi-</i>
ὄφης, εως, ὁ, <i>snake</i> .	ὄψ, ὀπός, ἡ, <i>voice</i> .	age.
ὀχέω, <i>to bear, endure</i> .	ὀψέ, <i>late</i> .	ὀψοφάγος, <i>daintiness</i> .

II.

παγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, <i>trap</i> .	παρακαταθήκη, ἡ, <i>pledge</i> .	πέλαγος, οὐς, τό, <i>sea</i> .
πάγκακος, <i>thoroughly</i>	παραλαμβάνω, <i>to receive</i> .	Πελοποννησιακός, <i>Pelo-</i>
<i>bad</i> .	παράνομος, <i>contrary to</i>	<i>ponnesian</i> .
πάθος, οὐς, <i>suffering</i> .	<i>law</i> .	Πελοπόννησος, ἡ, <i>Pelo-</i>
παιάν, ἄνος, ὁ, <i>war-song</i> .	παραπλάζω, <i>mislead</i> .	<i>ponnesus</i> .
παιδεία, ἡ, <i>education</i> .	παραπλήσιος, <i>like</i> .	Πέλοψ, ὀπος, ὁ, <i>Pe-</i>
παιδεύω, <i>to educate</i> .	παρασκευάζω, <i>to pre-</i>	<i>lops</i> .
παιδίον, τό, <i>little child</i> .	<i>pare</i> .	πελταστής, ὁ, <i>shields-</i>
παίζω, <i>to play</i> .	παρτείνω, <i>to stretch out</i> .	<i>man</i> .
παῖς, δός, ὁ, ἡ, <i>child</i> .	παρτίθημι, <i>to place be-</i>	πένης, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, <i>poor</i> .
παίω, <i>to strike</i> .	<i>side, provide</i> .	πενητεύω, <i>to be poor</i> .
πάλαι, <i>formerly, long</i>	παρτρέχω, <i>to run by or</i>	πενθίω, <i>to grieve</i> .
<i>ago; οἱ παλαι, the</i>	<i>past</i> .	πενθικῶς ἔχω, <i>w. g. to</i>
<i>ancients</i> .	παρφέρω, <i>to carry by</i>	<i>be sad about some-</i>
παλαίω, <i>to wrestle (pass.</i>	<i>or past</i> .	<i>thing</i> .
<i>w. σ, according to)</i> .	παρέχω, <i>to offer, grant</i> .	πενία, ἡ, <i>poverty</i> .
παλαιός, <i>ancient</i> .	παρίημι, <i>to let pass, neg-</i>	πενυχτός, <i>poor</i> .
πάλιν, <i>again</i> .	<i>lect</i> .	πεπρωμένη, ἡ, <i>fate</i> .
πανταχοῦ, <i>everywhere,</i>	παρίστημι, <i>to place be-</i>	πέπων, ονος, <i>ripe</i> .
<i>in all respects</i> .	<i>side</i> .	περαῖος, <i>beyond</i> .
παντοδαπός, <i>of every</i>	παροξύνω, <i>to encourage</i> .	πέρας, ατος, τό, <i>end</i> .
<i>kind</i> .	παρῆρσία, ἡ, <i>frankness</i> .	περιάγω, <i>to lead round</i> .
πάντως, <i>wholly</i> .	πᾶς, <i>every, all</i> .	περιβάλλω, <i>to throw</i>
πάνυ, <i>altogether, very</i> .	πατήρ, ρός, ὁ, <i>father</i> .	<i>round</i> .
πάππος, ὁ, <i>grandfather</i> .	πάτριος, <i>belonging to the</i>	<i>country</i> .
παραγγέλλω, <i>to order</i> .	country.	περιδρομος, <i>running</i>
παραδίδωμι, <i>give over to,</i>	πατρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, <i>native</i>	<i>round</i> .
<i>commit</i> .	country.	Περικλῆς, εἰους, ὁ, <i>Peri-</i>
παραδόξως, <i>adv. unex-</i>	Πάτροκλος, ὁ, <i>Patroclus</i> .	<i>cles</i> .
<i>pectedly</i> .	πάτρω, ωος, ὁ, <i>uncle</i> .	περιοράω, <i>to overlook,</i>
παραθήκη, ἡ, <i>something</i>	πέδη, ἡ, <i>fetter</i> .	<i>permit</i> .
<i>intrusted</i> .	πεδίον, τό, <i>a plain</i> .	περίπλοος, οὐς, ὁ, <i>voyage</i>
παρακαλέω, <i>to call to, to</i>	πειθώ, οὐς, ἡ, <i>persuasive-</i>	<i>round</i> .
<i>exhort</i> .	<i>ness</i> .	περιβρέω, <i>to flow round</i> .
		περιστέλλω, <i>to clothe</i> .

περιτίθημι, to put or set round.	πλούσιος, rich.	πῶνος, δ, toil.
περιτρέπω, to turn round.	πλουτέω, to be or become rich.	πορεύω, to lead forward.
περιτός, beyond the usual number, more than sufficient.	πλούτος, δ, riches.	πορθείω, to destroy.
περιφέρω, to carry about.	πλύω, to wash.	ποριστικός, w. g. skilled in procuring.
Περσεφόνη, ἡ, Proserpine.	πνέω, to breathe, blow.	πορφύρεος (οὔτε), purple.
Πέρσης, ου, δ, a Persian.	πόθεν; whence?	Ποσειδών, ὄνος, δ, Poseidon, Neptune.
Περσικός, Persian.	ποιητής, ου, δ, poet.	πόσις, εως, ἡ, drinking.
πέτρα, ἡ, rock.	ποικίλος, variegated.	πόσος; how great?
πῆ; whither? where?	ποιμήν, ἐνος, δ, shepherd.	ποταμός, δ, river.
πηγή, ἡ, fountain.	ποιός; of what kind?	ποτέ, once.
πήχυς, εως, δ, cubit.	πολεμέω, w. d. to carry on war.	πότερος, which of two.
πικρός, bitter.	πολέμιος, hostile.	ποτόν, τό, drink.
πίστις, εως, ἡ, belief.	πολεμικός, warlike.	πούς, ποδός, δ, foot.
πιστός, trustworthy.	πόλεμος, δ, war.	πράγμα, ατος, τό, an action.
πιων, ονος, fal.	πολιορκέω, to besiege.	πρακτικός, capable of accomplishing, obtaining.
πλαστική, ἡ, sculpture.	πολιορκία, ἡ, siege.	πράξις, εως, ἡ, an action.
Πλάτεια, ἡ, Platæa.	πόλις, εως, ἡ, city.	πρᾶος, mild.
πλέθρον, τό, measure of 100 feet.	πολιτεία, ἡ, the state, civil polity.	πράττω, to do, act; πράττω, πράττομαι, to demand of one.
πλείστος, most.	πολίτης, ου, δ, citizen.	πρέπει, it is becoming.
πλέκω, to knit, weave.	πολιτικός, relating to the state.	πρέσβεις, οἱ, ambassadors.
πλεονάκεις, oftener.	πολλάκις, often.	πρεσβυτήτης, ου, δ, ambassador.
πλεονέκτης, ου, avaricious.	πολλαπλάσιος, many times more.	πρέσβυς, εια, υ, old.
πλεονεξία, ἡ, avarice.	πολλοί, many.	πρίασθαι, to buy.
πλευρά, ἡ, side.	Πολυδεύκης, ους, δ, Polux.	πρίν, before.
πληγή, ἡ, a blow, wound.	πολυλόγος, loquacious.	πρίω, to saw.
πλήθος, ους, τό, multitude.	πολύπονος, laborious.	προαιρέομαι, to prefer.
πλήν, w. g. except.	πολύς, much.	πρόβατον, τό, sheep.
πλήρης, ες, w. g. full, satisfied with.	πολυτέλεια, ἡ, costliness.	πρόγονος, δ, ancestor.
πλησιός, near.	πολυτελής, ἐς, costly.	προδίδωμι, to betray.
πλίνθος, ἡ, brick.	πολυφιλία, ἡ, multitude of friends.	προδοτής, ου, δ, betrayer.
πλόος = πλοῦς, δ, voyage.	πολυχειρία, ἡ, multitude of hands, of workmen.	προέρχομαι, to go before.
	πονέω, to toil.	προθυμία, ἡ, willingness.
	πονηρός, wicked.	

πρόθυμος, <i>willing.</i>	πρόσειμι, <i>inf. προσέιναι, to go to.</i>	προτρίπω, <i>to turn to.</i>
προθύμως, <i>adv. willingly.</i>	προσελαύνω, <i>to advance towards.</i>	προφητεύω, <i>to prophesy.</i>
προλείπω, <i>to forsake.</i>	προσέρχομαι, <i>to come to.</i>	πρυτανεῖον, τό, <i>court of justice at Athens.</i>
πρόμαχος, ό, <i>fighting in front, champion.</i>	προσέηκει, <i>it is becoming.</i>	πρώτος, <i>early.</i>
προνοέω, <i>to consider beforehand.</i>	προσήκων, <i>becoming.</i>	πτερόν, τό, <i>wing.</i>
πρόνοια, ή, <i>foresight.</i>	πρόσθεν, <i>before.</i>	πτέρυξ, γος, ή, <i>wing.</i>
πρόοιδα, <i>to know beforehand.</i>	προσθετός, <i>artificial.</i>	πτωχός, <i>very poor.</i>
προσαγορεύω, <i>to call, name.</i>	προσκυνέω, <i>w. a. to worship, honor.</i>	Πυθαγόρας, ου, ό, <i>Pythagoras.</i>
προσβάλλω, <i>w. g. to procure for.</i>	πρόσδοδος, ή, <i>approach.</i>	πυκνός, <i>numerous, compact.</i>
προσβλέπω, <i>to look at.</i>	προσπίπτω, <i>to fall upon, occur.</i>	πύλη, ή, <i>gate.</i>
προσδοκάω, <i>to expect.</i>	προσποιέω, <i>to add to.</i>	πύρ, πυρός, τό, <i>fire.</i>
πρόσειμι, <i>inf. προσέιναι, to be present.</i>	προστίθημι, <i>to add.</i>	πύργος, ό, <i>tower.</i>
	προσφέρω, <i>to bring to.</i>	πώ, <i>yet.</i>
	πρότερος, <i>before, sooner.</i>	πώποτε, <i>ever.</i>
	προτίθημι, <i>to put before.</i>	πῶς; <i>how?</i>

P.

ράδιος, <i>easy.</i>	ρίγος, ους, τό, <i>cold.</i>	ροδοδάκτυλος, <i>rosy-fingered.</i>
ράδιως, <i>adv. easily.</i>	ρίπτω, <i>to throw.</i>	ρόδον, τό, <i>rose.</i>
ρέυμα, ατος, τό, <i>stream.</i>	ρίπτω, <i>to throw.</i>	ρούα, ή, <i>pomegranate.</i>
ρήμα, ατος, τό, <i>word.</i>	ρίς, ρινός, ή, <i>nose.</i>	ρόπαλον, τό, <i>a club.</i>
ρήτωρ, ορος, ό, <i>orator.</i>	ρίψ, ρίπος, ή, <i>reed.</i>	

Σ.

Σαλαμίς, ίνος, ή, <i>Salamis.</i>	Σάρος, ό, <i>the Sarus.</i>	σήμα, τό, <i>sign, monument.</i>
σάλπιγξ, ιγγος, ή, <i>trumpet.</i>	σάρξ, σαρκός, ή, <i>flesh.</i>	σημαίνω, <i>to give a sign.</i>
σαλπικτής, ου, ό, <i>trumpeter.</i>	σαφής, ές, <i>clear.</i>	σημείον, τό, <i>sign.</i>
Σάμιος, ό, <i>Samian.</i>	σαφώς, <i>clearly.</i>	σιγάω, <i>to be silent.</i>
Σαρδανάπαλος, ό, <i>Sardanapalus.</i>	σέβας, τό, <i>respect.</i>	σιγή, ή, <i>silence.</i>
Σάρδεις εων, αί, <i>Sardis.</i>	σέβομαι, <i>to honor.</i>	σίδηρος, ό, <i>iron.</i>
	σεισμός, ό, <i>earthquake.</i>	σίνασι, εος, τό, <i>mustard.</i>
	σειώ, <i>to shake.</i>	σίτος, ό, <i>corn.</i>
	σίλας, αος, τό, <i>splendor.</i>	σιωπή, ή, <i>silence.</i>

σιωπηλός, <i>silent.</i>	στρατιώτης, ου, ό, <i>soldier.</i>	συναρμόζω, <i>to fit together.</i>
σκάφος, ους, τό, <i>trench.</i>	στρατοπέδον, τό, <i>encampment, encamped army.</i>	σύνδεσμος, ό, <i>band ; conjunction.</i>
σκήπτρον, τό, <i>sceptre.</i>	στρατός, ό, <i>army.</i>	συνδιατρίβω, <i>to live with.</i>
σκιά, ή, <i>shadow.</i>	στρεβλώω, <i>to torture.</i>	σύνειμι, inf. συνείναι, <i>to be with.</i>
σκληρός, <i>dry.</i>	Συμαρίτης, ου, ό, <i>Sybarite.</i>	σύνειμι, inf. συνείναι, <i>w. d. to come or assemble with.</i>
σκολιός, <i>crooked.</i>	συγγνώμων, ου, w. g. <i>pardonning ; agreeing with.</i>	συνεξομοίω, <i>to make equal.</i>
σκότος, ό and τό, <i>darkness.</i>	συγγράφω, <i>to describe.</i>	συνεπιδίδωμι, <i>to give up.</i>
σοφία, ή, <i>wisdom.</i>	συγκυκάλω, <i>to confound.</i>	συνεργός, ό, <i>helper.</i>
σοφιστής, ου, ό, <i>sophist.</i>	συγχαίρω, <i>to rejoice with.</i>	σύνεσις, εως, ή, <i>understanding.</i>
Σοφοκλής, έους, ό, <i>Sophocles.</i>	συχχέω, <i>to pour together.</i>	συνετός, <i>sensible.</i>
σοφός, <i>wise.</i>	συκή, ή, <i>fig-tree.</i>	συνήθεια, ή, <i>intercourse.</i>
σπάνις, εως, ή, <i>need.</i>	σῦκον, τό, <i>fig.</i>	συνθάπτω, <i>to bury with.</i>
σπανίως, adv. <i>rarely.</i>	σullaμβάνω, <i>to take with, seize.</i>	συνθήκη, ή, <i>treaty.</i>
Σπάρτη, ή, <i>Sparta.</i>	Σύλλας, ου, ό, <i>Sylla.</i>	συνίστημι, <i>to put together.</i>
Σπαρτιάτης, ου, ό, <i>Spartan.</i>	συλλέγω, <i>to collect.</i>	συνίω, <i>to spin with.</i>
Σπαρτιατικός, <i>Spartan.</i>	σύλλογος, ό, <i>assembly.</i>	σύνουδα, <i>to know with ; εμμανή, to be conscious.</i>
σπείω, <i>to drain.</i>	συμβαίνω, <i>to go with.</i>	συντάττω, <i>to arrange.</i>
σπουδαίος, <i>zealous.</i>	συμβουλεύω, <i>to advise.</i>	συντρέχω, <i>to run with one.</i>
σπουδαίως, adv. <i>zealously.</i>	σύμβουλος, ό, <i>adviser.</i>	συντυγχάνω, <i>to meet with, happen.</i>
σπουδή, ή, <i>zeal.</i>	συμμαχία, ή, <i>alliance, aid.</i>	σύριγξ, εγγος, ή, <i>flute.</i>
σταγών, όνος, ή, <i>drop.</i>	σύμμαχος, ό, <i>ally.</i>	Σύρος, ό, <i>a Syrian.</i>
στάδιον, τό, <i>stadium.</i>	σύμπας, <i>all together.</i>	σύρψ, <i>to draw.</i>
σταθμός, ό, <i>a station.</i>	συνπήγνυμι, <i>to join together.</i>	σῦς, σῦός, ό, ή, <i>boar, sow.</i>
στάσις, εως, ή, <i>faction.</i>	σμπίνω, <i>to drink with.</i>	συσκηνέω, <i>to tent with, eat with.</i>
στάχυς, ύος, ό, <i>ear of corn.</i>	συνπίπτω, <i>to fall with.</i>	σφαίρα, ή, <i>ball.</i>
στέγη, ή, <i>roof, house.</i>	σyrκονέω, <i>to work with.</i>	
στέργω, w. a. <i>to love ; w. d. to be contented with.</i>	συνφέρω, <i>to carry with.</i>	
στέφανος, ό, <i>crown.</i>	συμφορά, ή, <i>an event.</i>	
στήλη, ή, <i>pillar.</i>	συναίρωμαι, w. g. <i>to take part in.</i>	
στολή, ή, <i>robe.</i>	συναπάλλυμι, <i>to destroy together.</i>	
στόμα, ατος, τό, <i>mouth.</i>		
στράτευμα, ατος, τό, <i>army.</i>		
στρατηγός, ό, <i>a general.</i>		
στρατιά, ή, <i>army.</i>		

σφόδρα, <i>very</i> .	Σωκράτης, ους, ό, <i>Socrates</i> .	σωτηρία, ή, <i>preservation</i> .
σφοδρός, <i>violent</i> .	σώμα, ατος, τό, <i>the body</i> .	σωφροσύνη, ή, <i>modesty</i> .
σφύρα, ή, <i>hammer</i> .	σωτήρ, ήρος, ό, <i>preserver</i> .	σώφρων, <i>wise</i> .
σχολαίος, <i>lazy</i> .		

T.

τάλαντον, τό, <i>talent</i> (a weight).	τέλος, ους, τό, <i>end</i> .	τοσοῦτος, <i>so great</i> .
τάλαρος ό, <i>little basket</i> .	τέρας, ατος, τό, <i>wonder</i> .	τότε, <i>then</i> .
τάλας, αυνα, αν, <i>wretched</i> .	τέττιξ, ἱγος, ό, <i>grass-hopper</i> .	τραγικός, <i>tragic</i> .
Τάνταλος, ό, <i>Tantalus</i> .	τέχνη, ή, <i>art</i> .	τράγος, ό, <i>goat</i> .
τάξις, εως, ή, <i>order</i> .	τεχνίτης, ου, ό, <i>artist</i> .	τραγωδία, ή, <i>tragedy</i> .
ταπεινός, <i>low, humble</i> .	Τηλέμαχος, ό, <i>Telemachus</i> .	τράπεζα, ή, <i>table</i> .
ταπεινός, <i>to humble</i> .	τηλικούτος, <i>so large</i> .	τρήρης, ήρους, ή, <i>trireme</i> .
ταραχή, ή, <i>confusion</i> .	τηλου, <i>far</i> .	τρίπους, οδος, <i>tripod</i> .
τάττω, <i>to arrange</i> .	τιάρα, ή, <i>turban</i> .	Τροιζήν, ήρος, ή, <i>Træzene</i> .
ταῦρος, ό, <i>bull</i> .	τιθήνη, ή, <i>nurse</i> .	τρόπαιον, τό, <i>trophy</i> .
ταυτολογία, ή, <i>tautology</i> .	τιμή, ή, <i>honor</i> .	τρόπος, ό, <i>way, manner</i> .
τάφος, ή, <i>grave</i> .	τίμιος, <i>honored</i> .	τρυφή, ή, <i>luxury</i> .
τάχα, <i>quickly</i> .	τιμωρία, ή, <i>punishment</i> .	τρυφήτης, ου, ό, <i>luxurious</i> .
ταχέως, <i>quickly</i> .	τοί, <i>indeed</i> .	τύμβος, ό, <i>tomb</i> .
τάχος, ους, τό, <i>quickness</i> .	τοίνυν, <i>hence, therefore</i> .	τυραννίς, ἱδος, ή, <i>tyranny</i> .
ταώς, ταώ, ό, <i>peacock</i> .	τοίος, <i>of such a nature</i> .	τύραννος, ό, <i>tyrant</i> .
τέ — καί, both — and.	τοιοῦτος, <i>such</i> .	τύρβη, ή, <i>crowd, bustle</i> .
Τεγέα, ή, <i>Tegea</i> .	τολμάω, <i>to dare</i> .	τυφλώω, <i>to make blind</i> .
τείχος, ους, τό, <i>wall</i> .	τόξευμα, ατος, τό, <i>arrow</i> .	τύχη, ή, <i>fortune</i> .
τέκνον, τό, <i>child</i> .	τοξική, ή, <i>archery</i> .	
τελευταίος, <i>last</i> .	τόξον, τό, <i>bow</i> .	
τελευτάω, <i>to end, die</i> .	τόπος, ό, <i>place</i> .	
τελευτή, ή, <i>end, death</i> .		

Υ.

ύάκνθος, ό, <i>hyacinth</i> .	ύδωρ, τό, <i>water</i> .	υπεξίστημι, <i>to remove ;</i>
ύβρις, εως, ή, <i>insolence</i> .	υει, <i>it rains</i> .	mid. <i>to go or come</i>
ύβριστής, ου, ό, <i>insolent man</i> .	υιός, ό, <i>son</i> .	<i>out from</i> .
υγαινω, <i>to be in good health</i> .	υπακούειν, w. d. <i>to obey</i> .	υπερβάλλω, <i>to throw beyond, exceed</i> .
	υπάρχω, <i>to be at hand, to be</i> .	υπερβασία, ή, <i>trespass</i> .

ὑπερήφανος, <i>haughty.</i>	ὑπογραφή, ἡ, <i>paint, painting.</i>	ὑποφέρω, <i>to endure.</i>
ὑπεροράω, <i>to look over, to despise.</i>	ὑπόδημα ατος, τό, <i>sandal.</i>	ὑποχωρέω, <i>to go back.</i>
ὑπέρφρων, <i>haughty.</i>	ὑπόθεσις, εως, ἡ, <i>hypothesis.</i>	ὑστεραίος, <i>following.</i>
ὑπηρέτω, w. d. <i>to aid, serve.</i>	ὑπομένω, w. a. <i>to await, endure.</i>	ὑστερος, <i>later, following.</i>
ὑπνος, ὁ, <i>sleep.</i>		ὑψος, οὖς, τό, <i>height.</i>
		ὑψόω, <i>to elevate.</i>

Φ.

φανρός, <i>evident.</i>	φιλοσοφείω, <i>to philosophize.</i>	φροντίς, ἰδος, ἡ, <i>concern.</i>
φάρμακον, τό, <i>remedy.</i>	φίλος, ὁ, <i>a friend, dear.</i>	Φρυγία, ἡ, <i>Phrygia.</i>
φαῦλος, <i>bad, evil.</i>	φιλοχρημοσύνη, ἡ, <i>avarice.</i>	Φρίξ, ὕγος, ὁ, <i>a Phrygian.</i>
φέναξ, ἄκος, ὁ, <i>impostor.</i>	φοβέω, <i>to frighten.</i>	φυλακή, ἡ, <i>guard, watch.</i>
Φέρεκῦδης, οὖς, ὁ, <i>Phercydes.</i>	φόβος, ὁ, <i>fear.</i>	φύλαξ, κος, ὁ, <i>a guard.</i>
φθόνος, ὁ, <i>envy.</i>	φουνίκεος (οὖς), <i>purple.</i>	φυλάττω, <i>to guard; mid. w. a. to guard against something.</i>
φιάλη, ἡ, <i>drinking-cup.</i>	φονεύς, εως, ὁ, <i>murderer.</i>	φύσσημα, ατος, τό, <i>breath.</i>
φιλόανθρωπος, <i>philanthropic.</i>	φονεύω, <i>to murder.</i>	φύσις, εως, ἡ, <i>nature.</i>
φιλία, ἡ, <i>friendship.</i>	φόνος, ὁ, <i>murder.</i>	φυντεύω, <i>to plant.</i>
φίλιος, <i>friendly.</i>	φορβή, ἡ, <i>pasture, food.</i>	φύω, <i>to bring forth.</i>
φιλοκερδής, ἐς, <i>fond of gain.</i>	φορέω, <i>to carry.</i>	φωνέω, <i>to produce a sound, speak.</i>
φιλομαθής, ἐς, <i>fond of learning.</i>	φόρμυγξ, ἱγγος, ἡ, <i>harp.</i>	φωνή, ἡ, <i>voice.</i>
φιλόξενος, <i>hospitable.</i>	φρήν, ἐνός, ἡ, <i>mind.</i>	φώρ, φωρός, ὁ, <i>thief.</i>
	φρονέω, <i>to think.</i>	
	φροντίζω, <i>to care for.</i>	

Χ.

χαίνω, <i>to yawn.</i>	χειμών, ὄνος, ὁ, <i>winter.</i>	χοίρειος, <i>of swine.</i>
χαλεπός, <i>troublesome.</i>	χείρ, ρός, ἡ, <i>hand.</i>	χόλος, ὁ, <i>anger.</i>
χαλινός, <i>bridle.</i>	χειρόομαι, <i>to subdue.</i>	χορεύω, <i>to dance.</i>
χαλκός, ὁ, <i>brass.</i>	χελιδών, ὄνος, ἡ, <i>swallow.</i>	χορός, ὁ, <i>dance.</i>
χάλκεος, <i>brazen.</i>	χέω, <i>to pour.</i>	χρεία, ἡ, <i>need.</i>
χαρίεις, <i>graceful.</i>	χθές, <i>yesterday.</i>	χρή, <i>it is necessary.</i>
χαριέντως, <i>gracefully.</i>	χθών, ὄνος, ἡ, <i>the earth.</i>	χρηζω, w. g. <i>to be in want.</i>
χαρίζομαι, <i>to gratify.</i>	χιτών, ὄνος, ὁ, <i>coat.</i>	χρήμα, ατος, τό, <i>a thing, property.</i>
χάρις, ἱτος, ἡ, <i>favor.</i>	χιών, ὄνος, ἡ, <i>snow.</i>	
χάσσω, <i>to yawn.</i>	χοεύς, χοῶς, ὁ, <i>measure.</i>	

χρήσιμος, <i>useful.</i>	χρυσίον, τό, <i>gold.</i>	χρώννυμι, <i>to color.</i>
χρησιμοσύνη, <i>poverty.</i>	χρυσός, ὁ, <i>gold.</i>	χώρα, ἡ, <i>country, region.</i>
χρηστός, <i>useful.</i>	χρύσεος (οὐς), ἑᾶ (ῆ),	χωρίς, w. g. <i>separately,</i>
χρίω, <i>to anoint.</i>	εὖν (οὖν), <i>golden.</i>	<i>apart from.</i>
χρῶνος, ὁ, <i>time.</i>	χρῶμα, ατος, τό, <i>skin.</i>	χωρισμός, ὁ, <i>separation.</i>

Ψ.

ψεῦδης, <i>és, false.</i>	ψεῦδος, <i>ous, τό, a lie.</i>	ψήφισμα, <i>ατος, τό, de-</i>
ψεύδομαι, <i>perjured ;</i>	ψεύστης, <i>ου, ὁ, liar.</i>	<i>cree.</i>
τὸ ψεύδομαι, <i>perjury.</i>	ψήν, <i>ψηνός, ὁ, wasp.</i>	ψυχή, <i>ῆ, the soul.</i>

 Ω

ψῆδῃ, ἡ, <i>song.</i>	cause; ὡς τάχιστα, <i>as soon as possible;</i>	ἄστε, <i>so that.</i>
ᾠκύν, εἰα, ὕ, <i>quick.</i>	ὡς ἀόριστος, <i>with indefinite num-</i>	ᾠφέλεια, ἡ, <i>advan-</i>
ᾠμος, ᾠ, <i>shoulder.</i>	bers; — <i>that; in or-</i>	tage.
ᾠμιος, <i>for sale; τὰ ᾠνια,</i>	der <i>that.</i>	ᾠφέλιμος, <i>useful.</i>
<i>wares.</i>		ᾠψ, ᾠπός, ἡ, <i>eye, counte-</i>
ᾠς, <i>as, when, how, be-</i>	ᾠσπερ, <i>as, just as.</i>	nance.

II. ENGLISH AND GREEK VOCABULARY.

A.

Abandon , ἐκλείπω, προλείπω, καταλείπω, ἐπιλείπω, ἀφήνιμι.	Absent , ἀπών.
Ability , δύναμις, εως, ἡ.	Absent , to be, ἄπειμι.
Abide by , παραμένω, ἐμμένω.	Abstain from , ἀπέχομαι.
Able , to be, δύναμαι, ἰσχύω, οἶός τέ εἰμι, ἔχω.	Abundance , ἀφθονία, ἡ.
Abolish , λύω.	Accompany , ἔπομαι.
Abounding in , εὐπορος.	Accomplish , ἐξεργάζομαι, τελέω, διατελέω, περαίνω, ἀνύω; to accomplish, as a journey, κατανύω; = to effect, διαπραττόμαι.
About , περί, ἀμφί.	According to , in accordance with, κατὰ.
Abradatas , Ἀβραδάτας, ου, δ.	Account of , on, διὰ, ἐπί, ἔνεκα, ὑπέρ.
Abroad , to travel, ἀποδημέω.	
Absence , in the, ἀπών.	

- Account, on this, διὰ τοῦτο.
 Accuse of, γράφομαι, κατηγορέω, διώκω.
 Accuser, κατηγορος, ὁ.
 Accustom, ἐθίζω.
 Acheron, Ἀχέρων, οὗτος, ὁ.
 Acherusian, Ἀχερουσίος.
 Achieve, ἐξεργάζομαι, διαπράττομαι.
 Achilles, Ἀχιλλεύς, ἑως, ὁ.
 Acquainted with, to be, οἶδα, ἐπίσταμαι.
 Acquire, κτάομαι, προσποιέω, λαγχάνω.
 Acquisition, κτήσις, εως, ἡ.
 Acquit, ἀπολύειν.
 Acropolis, Ἀκρόπολις, εως, ἡ.
 Across, passage, πάροδος, ἡ.
 Act, an, πράξις, εως, ἡ, πρᾶγμα, τό; = work, ἔργον, τό.
 Act, to, πράττω, δράω.
 Action, see Act.
 Add, προσποιέω, προστίθηναι, ἐπιτίθηναι.
 Administer, διοικέω, πολιτεύω; to be an administrator, οἰκέω; to administer the government, διοικέω τὴν πόλιν.
 Administration, good, εὐνομία, ἡ.
 Admire, θαυμάζω, ἀγαμαι.
 Adorn, κοσμέω, ἀγάλλω, ἀσκέω.
 Adorn with (invest), ἀμφιέννυμι τινά τι.
 Adranum, Ἄδρανον, τό.
 Adult, τέλειος.
 Advance, προβαίνειν, ὁρμάω.
 Advantage, ὠφέλεια, ἡ, ὄνησις, εως, ἡ.
 —, an, ἀγαθόν, τό; advantages, τὰ ἀγαθὰ.
 —, for the, of, πρὸς.
 Advantageous, χρήσιμος, χρηστός, ὠφέλιμος.
 Advice, βουλή, ἡ, βουλευμα, τό.
 Advise, βουλεύω, συμβουλεύω τινί.
 Adviser, σύμβουλος, ὁ.
 Æolus, Αἰόλος, ὁ.
 Æschines, Αἰσχίνης, ου, ὁ.
 Ætna, Αἴτνη, ἡ.
 Æson, Αἴσων, ονος, ὁ.
 Æthiopian, an, Αἰθίοψ, ἵσπος, ὁ.
 Affair, πρᾶγμα, τό; = occupation, πράξις, ἡ.
 Affirm, φημί.
 Affliction, πάθος, ους, τό.
 Afford, παρέχω, παρέχομαι.
 Afraid, to be, φοβέομαι.
 After, μετά.
 Afterwards, ἔπειτα, μετέπειτα.
 Again, αὖθις, πάλιν.
 Against, ἀντί, πρὸς, ἐπί.
 Agamemnon, Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος, ὁ.
 Age, ἡλικία, ἡ.
 —, old, γῆρας, αος, τό.
 Agesilaus, Ἀγησιλάος, άου, ὁ.
 Agreeable, ἡδύς, εἰα, ὁ.
 Agriculture, γεωργία, ἡ.
 Aid, to render, βοηθεῖω, w. d.
 Ajax, Αἴας, αὐτος, ὁ.
 Alarm, to, καταπλήττω.
 Alcestis, Ἀλkestis, ιος and ἴδος, ἡ.
 Alcibiades, Ἀλκιβιάδης, ου, ὁ.
 Alexander, Ἀλέξανδρος, ὁ.
 Alike, ὁμοίως.
 All, πᾶς, ἅπας.
 Alleviate, ἐπικουφίζω; to alleviate, as grief, θεραπεύω.
 Alliance, συμμαχία, ἡ.
 Allow, εἰώω.
 Allowable, to be, ἔξεστι.
 Ally, an, σύμμαχος, ὁ.
 Almost, σχεδόν, ὀλίγον δεῖν.
 Alone, μόνος; adv. μόνον.
 Already, ἤδη.
 Also, καί.
 Altar, βωμός, ὁ.

Alternately, ἐν μέρει.
Although, κἄν or καὶ ἐάν, καίπερ.
Always, ἀεί.
Am (to be), εἰμί, γίγνομαι, ὑπάρχω, ἔχω w. adv.
Amazon, Ἀμαζών, ὄνος, ἡ.
Ambassador, πρεσβευτής, οὗ, ὁ.
Ambassadors, πρέσβεις, οἱ.
Amid, ἐν.
Among, ἐν, παρά.
Amputate, ἀποτέμνω.
Anaxagoras, Ἀναξαγόρας, οὗ, ὁ.
Ancestors, προγεγενημένοι, οἱ.
Ancient, παλαιός.
And, καί.
Anger, ὀργή, ἡ, χόλος, ὁ.
Angry, to be, ὀργίζομαι, ἐν ὀργῇ ἔχω.
Angry with, to be, ἄχθομαι.
Animal, ζῷον, τὸ, θηρίον, τό.
Announce, ἀγγέλλω.
Annually, κατ' ἐνιαυτόν.
Anoint, ἀλείφω, χρίω.
Another, ἄλλος.
Ant, μύρμηξ, ηκος, ὁ.
Antisthenes, Ἀντισθένης, οὗς, ὁ.
Any one, τις.
Anything, τι.
Anywhere, ποῦ; in a sentence with a negative, οὐδαμοῦ.
Anxiety, see Care.
Apollo, Ἀπόλλων, ὠνος, ὁ.
Apollodorus, Ἀπολλόδωρος, ὁ.
Appear, φαίνομαι.
Appetite, γαστήρ, ἔρος, ἡ.
Appoint, ἀποδείκνυμι; = appoint something to one, ὀρίζω.
Apprehend, συλλαμβάνω.
Approach, to, πλησιάζω, πρόσειμι.
Approbation, δοκιμασία, ἡ.
Approve of, ἐπαινέω.
Arabia, Ἀραβία, ἡ.
Arabians, Ἀραβες, οἱ.

Araspas, Ἀράσπας, οὗ, ὁ.
Arcadian, Ἀρκάς, ἄδος, ὁ.
Archestratus, Ἀρχέστρατος, ὁ.
Archer, τοξότης, οὗ ὁ.
Archery, τοξικὴ, ἡ.
Ardor, σπουδή, ἡ, θυμός, ὁ.
Argument, λόγος, ὁ.
Ariseus, Ἀριαῖος, ὁ.
Arise (= to be), γίγνομαι.
Aristides, Ἀριστείδης, οὗ, ὁ.
Aristippus, Ἀρίστιππος, ὁ.
Aristogiton, Ἀριστογείτων, οὗος, ὁ.
Aristotle, Ἀριστοτέλης, οὗς, ὁ.
Armament, στόλος, ὁ.
Arms (weapons), ὅπλα, τά.
Army, στρατιά, ἡ, στρατός, ὁ.
Around, περί, ἀμφί.
Arrange, διατάττω, συντάττω.
Arrogant, ὑβριστής, οὗ, ὑπέρφρων.
Arrow, τόξευμα, τό.
Arsamus, Ἀρσαμος, ὁ.
Art, τέχνη, ἡ.
Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, οὗ, ὁ.
Artemis, Ἀρτεμις, ἴδος, ἡ.
Artificer, ἐργάτης, οὗ, ὁ, ἐργάτης, οὗ, ὁ.
Artist, τεχνίτης, οὗ, ὁ.
As, ὥς, ὥσπερ.
As long as, ἕως.
As much, τοσοῦτος.
As soon as, ὥς τάχιστα.
As well as, καὶ — καί.
Ascend the throne, εἰς βασιλείαν καταστῆναι.
Ascertain, πυνθάνομαι.
Ashamed, to be, αἰδέομαι, αἰσχύνομαι.
Asia, Ἀσία, ἡ.
Ask, ἐρωτάω, αἰτέω.
Aspire after, ὀρέγομαι w. g., διώκειν w. a.
Assert, φημί.

Assist , παραστήναι, συμπονώ; = to defend, ἀμύνω.	Attend to , ἐπιμελέομαι, φροντίζω.
Assign to , δίδωμι.	Attica , Ἀττική, ἡ.
Associate with , ὁμιλέω, σύνειμι.	Attractive , εὐχαρις, ἵτος.
Assured , to be (think), νομίζω, ἡγέομαι.	Auditor , ἀκροατής, οὗ, ὁ.
Assyria , Ἀσσυρία, ἡ.	Audible , ἀκουστός.
Assyrian , Ἀσσύριος, ὁ.	Author , αἴτιος, ὁ.
Astonish , καταπλήττω.	Authority , royal, βασιλεία, ἡ.
Astygages , Ἀστυάγης, οὗς, ὁ.	Avail , δύναμαι, ισχύω.
At , παρά.	Avarice , πλεονεξία, ἡ, φιλοχρημοσύνη, ἡ.
Athenian , Ἀθηναῖος, ὁ.	Avaricious , πλεονέκτης, ου.
Athens , Ἀθῆναι, αἱ.	Avert , ἀλέξω, ἀμύνω, ἀποτρέπω.
Athos , Ἄθως, ω, ὁ.	Avoid , φεύγω.
Atlantis , Ἀτλαντίς, ἴδος, ἡ.	Await , προσδοκάω, ὑπομένω w. a.
Attack , an, προσβολή, ἡ.	Awake , to be, ἐγρηγορέναι.
Attack , to, ἐπιτίθεμαι.	Awaken , ἐγείρω, ἀνίστημι; = to afford, παρέχω, ὁπάζω.
Attempt , to, πειράομαι; = do, ποιέω.	Away , to lead, ἀπάγω.

B.

Babylon , Βαβυλῶν, ὦνος, ἡ.	Beast (wild), θηρίον, τό.
Back , ὀπίσω; go back, ἀναχωρέω.	Beat , κρούω.
Bad , κακός, πονηρός, φαῦλος.	Beautiful , καλός; beautiful persons, οἱ καλοί.
Bad , the (abstract), κακόν, τό.	—, the, καλόν, τό.
Ball , σφαῖρα, ἡ.	Beautifully , καλῶς.
Banish , ἐκβάλλω.	Beauty , καλόν, τό, κάλλος, οὗς, τό.
Banter , παίζω.	Because , ὅτι, διότι.
Barbarian , a, βάρβαρος, ὁ.	Because of , διὰ.
Base , ταπεινός, κακός, πονηρός.	Become , γίγνομαι.
Basias , Βασίας, ου, ὁ.	Becomes , it, προσήκει.
Basket , κάνειον, τό.	Becoming , προσήκων.
Bathe one's self , λούομαι.	—, it is, προσήκει.
Battle , μάχη, ἡ.	Befitting , προσήκων.
Be , to, εἰμί, γίγνομαι, ἔχω w. adj. or adv.	Before , πρό.
Be with , σύνειμι.	— (conj.), πρὶν, πρότερον.
Bear (carry), φέρω, φερέω βαστάζω; = endure, τλήμι; = bring forth, produce, φύνω, ἀναφύνω, τίκτω.	Beforehand , to observe, προνοέω.
	Beg off , ἐξαίτέομαι.
	Beget , τίκτω.

Begin, *ἀρχομαι*.
 Beginning, *ἀρχή, ἡ*.
 Behalf of, in, *ὑπέρ*.
 Behind, *ὀπίσω*; to leave behind,
καταλείπω.
 Being, to come into, *γίνομαι*.
 Believe (trust), *πίθωμαι*; = think,
ἡγέομαι, νομίζω, δοκεῖ w. d.
 Believe in gods, *θεοὺς νομίζω*.
 Believed, to be, *πιστεύομαι*.
 Belly, *γαστήρ, ἑρος, ἡ*.
 Beloved, to be. See To love.
 Benefactor, *εὐεργέτης, ου, ὁ*.
 Beneficence, *εὐεργεσία, ἡ*.
 Benefit, to, *ὠφελέω, δύννημι*.
 Benefit, *εὐεργεσία, ἡ, χάρις ιτος, ἡ*;
 to confer a, *εὐεργετέω w. a.*
 Bereave, *στερέω, ἀποστερέω τινά*
τινος, ἀφαιρέομαι.
 Beside, *πρός w. d.*
 Besides, *ἐτι, πλήν*.
 Besiege, *πολιορκέω*.
 Best, to be the, *ἀριστεύω*.
 Bestow, *δίδωμι, δπάζω*.
 Betimes, *εὐθύς*.
 Betray, *προδίδωμι*.
 Betrayer, *προδότης, ου, ὁ*.
 Between, *μεταξύ*.
 Beware of, *φυλάττομαι w. a., εὐ-*
λαβέομαι τι.
 Beyond, prep. *ὑπέρ*.
 Beyond desert, *παρ' ἀξίαν*.
 Bid, *κελεύω w. a. and inf.*
 Bind, *δέω*.
 Bird, *ὄρνις, ἴθος, ὁ, ἡ*.
 Birth, *γένος, ους, τό*.
 Bite, *δάκνω*.
 Black, *μέλας*.
 Blame, to, *ἐλέγχω, ψέγω*.
 Blessing, a, *ἀγαθόν, τό, εὐεργε-*
σία, ἡ.
 Blind, adj. *τυφλός*.
 —, to make, *τυφλόω*.

Blood, *αἷμα, τό*.
 Bloom, *ἀκμή, ἡ*.
 Bloom, to, *θάλλω*.
 Blow, to, *πνέω*.
 Blow, a, *πληγή, ἡ*.
 Blush, to, *ἐρυθραίνωμαι w. aor. and*
fut. pass.
 Boar, *κάπρος, ὁ*.
 Boastful display of, to make,
ἐπιδείκνυμι.
 Body, the, *σῶμα, τό*.
 —, in a (= together), *σύνμας*.
 Boeotia, *Βοιωτία, ἡ*.
 Boil, to, *ἔψω, ζέννυμι*.
 Boldly, *θαρράλως*.
 Boldness (of speech), *παρρησία, ἡ*.
 Bolt, *μοχλός, ὁ*.
 Booty, *λεία, ἡ*.
 Bore through, *τρυνάω*.
 Borders, *μεθόρια, τά*.
 Born, to be, *φύναι, γίνομαι*.
 Both, *ἄμφω*.
 Both — and, *καί — καί, τέ — καί*.
 Boundary, *πέρας, ατος, τό, μεθό-*
ρια, τά.
 Bow, *τόξον, τό*.
 Bowl, mixing, *κρατήρ, ἡρος, ὁ*.
 Boy, *παῖς, ὁ*.
 Bracelet, *ψελλίον, τό*.
 Brasidas, *Βρασιδᾶς, ου, ὁ*.
 Brass, *χαλκός, ὁ*.
 Brave, *ἀνδρείος, γενναῖος*.
 Bravely, *ἀνδρείως, γενναίως*.
 Bravery, *ἀνδρία, ἡ, ἀρετή, ἡ*.
 Bread, *ἄρτος, ὁ*.
 Break, *ρήγνυμι, διαρήγνυμι, κατέ-*
γνυμι.
 — up an encampment, *ἀναζεύ-*
γνυμι, ὁρμάω.
 — in pieces, *διαρρήγνυμι*.
 Breathe, *πνέω, ἐμπνέω*.
 Bridge over, to, *ζεύσσειμι w. a.*
 Bridle, *χαλινός, ὁ*.

Brilliant, λαμπρός.
 Bring, ἄγω, φέρω, κομίζω.
 — forward, as a charge, κατηγορώ.
 — on, ἐπάγω.
 — to, προσφέρω.
 — up (= educate), παιδεύω, τρέφω.
 Brother, ἀδελφός, δ.
 Brute, βόσκημα, τό.
 Build, ἰδρύω, κτίζω.
 Bull, ταυρός, δ.

Burden, ἄχθος, ους, τό.
 Burdensome, βαρύς, χαλεπός, ἀργαλός.
 Burn, καίω, πύμπρημι.
 Burn down, κατακαίω, καταφλέγω, ἐμπύμπρημι.
 Bury, θάπτω.
 Business, ἔργον, τό, πρᾶγμα, τό.
 But, δέ, ἀλλά.
 But also, ἀλλά καί.
 By, ὑπό, διά, παρά, πρὸς.

C.

Cadmus, Κάδμος, δ.
 Calamity, ἀτυχία, ἡ, κακόν, τό.
 Call, to, καλέω, ἀπαγορεύω;
 = name, ὀνομάζω.
 Call to mind, μνημονεύω τι.
 Callixenus, Καλλιξένος, δ.
 Calumny, διαβολή, ἡ.
 Can (be able), δύναμαι.
 Capacity, δύναμις, ἡ; in a private, ἰδίᾳ; in a public, δημοσίᾳ.
 Carduchians, Καρδοῦχοι, οἱ, adj. ιος.
 Care, ἐπιμέλεια, ἡ, φροντίς, ἰδος, ἡ, μέριμνα, ἡ.
 Care, to, care for, take care for, ἐπιμέλομαι, φροντίζω.
 Careful, to be (w. inf.), φροντίζω w. g.
 Carefully, ἐπιμελῶς.
 Carousal, πόσις, εως, ἡ.
 Carry, φέρω, βαστάζω.
 — about, περιφέρω.
 — on war, πολεμέω w. d.
 — off, ἀπάγω.
 Carthage, Καρχηδών, ὄνος, ἡ.
 Cast down, to, ρίπτω.
 Castle, ἀκρά, ἡ.

Catana, Κατάνη, ἡ.
 Catch, θηρεύω, ἀγρεύω.
 Caucasus, Καύκασος, δ.
 Cause (= affairs), πρᾶγμα, τό.
 Cauterize, καίω, ἀποκαίω.
 Cease, παύομαι, διαλείπω.
 Cecrops, Κέκροψ, ὄνος, δ.
 Celsæ, Κελαιναί, αἱ.
 Celebrate (= praise), ἐπαινέω.
 — in song, ᾄδω, ὑμνέω.
 Celestial, οὐράνιος.
 Cell, οἰκίδιον, τό.
 Censure, ψέγω, μέφομαι τι, ἐγκαλέω.
 Centre, μέσος, μεσότης, πτος, ἡ.
 Certainly not, or never, οὐ μή.
 Chærecrates, Χαιρεκράτης, ους, δ.
 Chaldeans, Χαλδαῖοι, οἱ.
 Chalcidian, Χαλκιδεύς, εως, δ.
 Chance, τύχη, ἡ.
 Change, to, μεταλλάττω, μεταβάλλω.
 Character, τρόπος, δ, ἥθος, ους, τό.
 Character of Deity, τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ.
 Charge, to take in, λαμβάνω.
 Charge, to (= attack), ἐπιτίθεμαι w. d.

Chariot, ἄρμα, τό.
 Charioteer, ἡνίοχος, ό.
 Charm, τερπόν, τό.
 Charmides, Χαρμίδης, ου, ό.
 Cheerfully, ἡδέως.
 Chian, Χίος, ό.
 Child, παῖς, ό ή, τέκνον, τό.
 Choice (adj.), πολυτελής, ές.
 Choose, αἰρέομαι; = will, βουλεύομαι, ἐθέλω.
 Cilicia, Κιλικία, ή.
 Circumference, περίμετρος, ή.
 Citizen, πολίτης, ό.
 City, πόλις, ή.
 Clear, to (= free from wild beasts), ἐξημερώω; = purify, καθαίρω.
 Clearchus, Κλέαρχος, ό.
 Cleave to, ἔχομαι w. g.
 Cleonymus, Κλεώνυμος, ό.
 Cleopompus, Κλεόπομπος, ό.
 Clitus, Κλείτος, ό.
 Close (adj.), ἐγγύς.
 — to, κλείω.
 Clothes, ἐσθής, ἦτος, ή.
 Cluster (of grapes), βότρυς, ό.
 Cold, ψύκος, τό, ρίγος, τό.
 — (adj.), ψυχρός.
 Collect, συλλέγω, συνίστημι.
 Colony, ἀποικία, ή.
 Combatant, ἀθλητής, ό.
 Combat, μάχη, ή; to engage in single combat, μονομαχέω w. d.
 Come, ἔρχομαι, ἀφικνέομαι = I have come, am present, ἦκω.
 — in or into, εἰσέρχομαι, εἰσείμι.
 Come into existence, γίγνομαι.
 — together, συνέρχομαι.
 — to a knowledge of, γινώσκω.
 Command (= office), ἀρχή, ή.
 Command, to, κελεύω, ἐπιτάττω, προστάττω; of generals, παραγγέλλω.
 Command, to be at one's, πάρεμι.

Commander, ἐπιτακτήρ, ἦρος, ό; = a general, στρατηγός, ό; to be a commander, ἀρχω.
 Commend, ἐπαινέω.
 Common, κοινός.
 Common origin, συγγενής, ές.
 Companion, ἐταῖρος, ό.
 Compare, ὁμοίω τινί τι, εἰκάζω τινί τι.
 Comparison with, in, παρά w. a.
 Compassion upon, to have, κατελέω τινά.
 Competent, ἱκανός.
 Complete, to, διατελέω.
 Compulsion, ἀνάγκη, ή.
 Comrade, ἐταῖρος, ό.
 Conceal, ἀπο-, κατακρύπτω, κεύθω.
 Concealed, κρυπτός.
 Concerns, it, μέλει.
 Concerned, to be, φροντίζω w. g.
 Condemn, κρίνω; to death, θανάτου.
 Confer blessings, εὖ ποιεῶ τινά, εὐεργετέω τινά; great blessings, μεγάλα εὐεργετέω τινά.
 Confide in, ἐπιτρέπω, πεποιθένα.
 Confidence, to have, in, θαρρύνω.
 Confine (= shut up), κατακλείω, καθεύρω.
 Conformably to, μετά w. g.
 Confused noises, θόρυβοι, οί.
 Congratulate, συνήδομαι w. d.
 Conquer, νικάω.
 Conscious, συνειδώς; to be conscious, σύνοιδα.
 Consider, σκεπώ, νοέω; be considered, νομίζομαι.
 Considerate (= moderate), μέτριος.
 —, to be, σωφρονέω.
 Consideration, λογισμός, ό.
 Constitutionally, νομίμως.
 Construction (building), οἰκοδόμησις, εως, ή.

Consult an oracle, <i>μαντεύομαι</i> .	Country, native, <i>πατρίς, ἴδος, ἡ</i> .
Consume, <i>ἀναλίσκω</i> .	Courage, <i>ἀρετή, ἡ. θυμός, ὁ</i> .
Contemplate, <i>θεωρέω, σκοπέω</i> .	Courageously, <i>θαῤῥαλέως</i> .
Contend (fight), <i>μάχομαι</i> ; as in music, with destiny, &c., <i>ἐρίζω</i> w. d.	Courier, <i>ἄγγελος, ὁ, ἡμεροδρόμος, ὁ</i> .
Contentedly, very, <i>αὐταρκέστατα</i> .	Course, <i>δρόμος, ὁ</i> ; = journey, <i>ὁδός, ἡ</i> .
Contention, <i>ἔρις, ἴδος, ἡ</i> .	Court, <i>θύραι, αἱ</i> .
Contest, <i>μάχη, ἡ. ἀγών, ὦνος, ὁ</i> .	— of justice, <i>δικαστήριον, τό</i> .
Continue, <i>διατελέω, διάγω</i> .	Cow <i>βοῦς, ἡ</i> .
Continually, <i>ἀεί, συνεχῶς</i> ; also by <i>διατελέω</i> with the Part.	Creature, <i>ζῶον, τό</i> .
Contrary to, <i>παρά</i> .	Credit, to, <i>πέιθομαι</i> .
Contrive, <i>μηχανάομαι</i> .	Crete, <i>Κρήτη, ἡ</i> .
Control, <i>κυριεύω</i> w. g, <i>κρατέω</i> w. g.	Crime (= insolence), <i>ὑβρις, εως, ἡ</i> .
Conversation, <i>διάλογος, ὁ</i> ; = instruction, <i>ὁμιλία, ἡ</i> .	Critias, <i>Κριτίας, ου, ὁ</i> .
Converse with, <i>διαλέγομαι τινι</i> .	Croak, <i>κρώζω</i> .
Convict, to, <i>ἐλέγχω, ἐξελέγχω</i> .	Crocodile, <i>κροκόδειλος, ὁ</i> .
Convince, <i>πείθω</i> w. a.	Craesus, <i>Κροίσος, ὁ</i> .
Co-operation, with the, of, <i>συνεργουντός τινος</i> .	Crotonian, <i>Κροτωνιάτης, ου, ὁ</i> .
Corn, <i>σίτος, ὁ</i> .	Crown, a, <i>στέφανος, ὁ</i> .
—, ear of, <i>στάχυς, ὕος, ὁ</i> .	Crush, <i>θραίνω</i> .
Corpse, <i>νέκυσ, ὕος, ὁ, νεκρός, ὁ</i> .	Cry, a, <i>κραυγή, ἡ</i> .
Correct (adj.), <i>ὀρθός</i> .	Cry out, <i>κρίζω, ἀνακράζω</i> ; to cry out to, <i>βοάω τινί</i> .
Correctly <i>ὀρθῶς</i> .	Cubit, <i>πῆχυς, εως, ὁ</i> .
Corrode, <i>ἐσθίω</i> .	Culture (= education), <i>παιδεία, ἡ, παιδευσις, ἡ</i> .
Corrupt, to, <i>διαφθείρω</i> .	Cultivation. See Culture.
Cotyōra, <i>Κοτύωρα, τά</i> .	Cup, <i>κύπελλον, τό</i> .
Counsel, <i>βουλή, ἡ</i> .	Custom, <i>ἔθος, ους, τό, ἥθος, ους, τό</i> ; it is an established custom, <i>νομίζεται</i> .
Country <i>χώρα, γῆ, ἡ</i> ; one's country, <i>πατρίς, ἴδος, ἡ</i> .	Cyaxares, <i>Κυαξάρης, ους (acc. ην), ὁ</i> .
—, of the, belonging to the, <i>πάτριος</i> .	Cyclops, <i>Κύκλωψ, ωπος, ὁ</i> .
	Cyrus, <i>Κύρος, ὁ</i> .

D.

Dainty food, <i>ὄψον, τό</i> .	Danger, to incur, or be in danger of, <i>κινδυνεύω</i> .
Dance, to, <i>χορεύω, ὀρχέομαι</i> .	Dare, <i>τολμάω</i> .
Danger, <i>κίνδυνος, ὁ</i> .	

- Darius**, Δαρείος, ὁ.
Dark (= black), μέλας.
Darkness, νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ.
Daughter, θυγάτηρ, τρός, ἡ.
Day, ἡμέρα, ἡ.
Daybreak, at, ἅμα ἡμέρᾳ.
Dead, ἀποτεθνηκώς, νεκρός; to be dead, τεθνηκέναι.
Deal, a great deal of, πολὺς.
Dear, φίλος.
Death, θάνατος, ὁ.
 —, to put to, ἀποκτείνω.
Deceive, ἐξαπατάω.
Decide, κρίνω, διακ., διαγιγνώσκω.
 — upon, βουλεύομαι.
Declare, ἀποφαίνομαι, ἀποδείκνυμι.
Decree, a, ψήφισμα τό.
Deed, πρᾶγμα, τό, ἔργον, τό.
Deem, νομίζω; to be deemed worthy, ἀξιούμαι.
Deep, βαθύς.
Defeat, ἡττα, ἡ.
Defence (by speech), ἀπολογία, ἡ.
Defend, φυλάττω; to defend one's self by speaking, ἀπολογέομαι; by force, or fortress, ἀμύνομαι.
Defendant, ἀπολογούμενος.
Deformed (= disgraceful), αἰσχυρός.
Degenerate, to, μεταβολὴν ἐπὶ τὸ κακὸν λαμβάνω.
Deity, θεῖον, τό, δαιμόνιον, τό, θεός, ὁ.
Delay, to, μέλλω.
Deliberate, to, βουλεύομαι.
Delight, to, εὐφραίνω, τέρπω.
Delight in, ἐρέπομαι, ἀγάλλομαι.
Deliver, σώζω ἀπαλλάττω; = to free from, ἐλευθερόω.
 —, up, παραδίδωμι.
Delivered, to be (= to be saved), σώζομαι.
Deliverance (= safety), σωτηρία, ἡ; = freedom from, ἀπολύσις, ἡ.
- Delos**, Δῆλος, ἡ.
Demand, to (= ask), αἰτέω.
Demean one's self to one, προσφέρομαι τινι; kindly to, φιλοφρόνως ἔχω w. d.
Demeter (Ceres), Δημήτηρ, τρος, ἡ.
Demosthenes, Δημοσθένης, ους, ὁ.
Deny, ἀρνέομαι.
Depart, ἀπείμι, ἀπαλλάττομαι, ἀπέρχομαι.
Departed (= dead), ἀποτεθνηκώς.
Dependent, to be (= be ruled), ἄρχομαι, κρατέομαι.
Deplore, κλαίω.
Deposit, τίθημι; in something, ἔν τινι.
Deposited, a thing, παρακαταθήκη, ἡ.
Deprive, στερέω, ἀφαιρέομαι.
Derive (= enjoy, e. g. advantages), ἀπολαύω; derive gain, κερδαίνω.
Descendant, ἔκγονος, ὁ, ἡ.
Descend from, ἔκγονος, ὁ, ἡ.
Describe, συγγράφω.
Desert, beyond one's, παρ' ἀξίαν.
Desert, to, καταλείπω, ἀποφεύγω.
Deserter, φυγάς, ἄδος, ὁ.
Deserve, ἄξιος εἰμί.
Deserving, ἄξιος.
 —, to think, ἀξιόω.
Desire, a, ἐπιθυμία, ἡ, ὄρεξις, εως, ἡ.
Desire, to, ἐπιθυμέω; = wish, βούλομαι; = pray, εὐχομαι.
Desirable, αἰρετός.
Desirous, to be (= wish), ἐθέλω.
Despair, to, ἀπογινώσκω, ἀθυμέω; of one's self, ἀπογινώσκω ἑμαυτόν.
Despise, ἀτιμάζω, καταφρονέω.
Despised, to be, καταφρονέομαι.
Destiny, μοῖρα, ἡ.

- Destroy, φθείρω, διαφθείρω, κατα-
 λύνω, ἀλλυνω; = overthrow,
 ἀνατρέπω.
 De. ermine (= resolve), γινώσκω.
 Determined, it is, δοκεῖ.
 Devote one's self to (= turn),
 τρέπομαι.
 Diana, Ἀρτεμίς, ἴδος, ἡ.
 Die, to, θνήσκω, ἀποθ, τελευτάω.
 — for ὑπεραποθνήσκω.
 Differ from, διαφέρω w. g.
 Different, διάφορος; to run in dif-
 ferent directions, διαδιδράσκω.
 from, to be, διαφέρω.
 Difficult, βαρύς, εἶα, ὅ, δύσκολος.
 Dignity (gravity), βάρος, οὐς, τό.
 Dig through, διορύττω, διασκάπτω.
 Diligence, σπουδή, ἡ.
 Diligent, σπουδαῖος.
 Diligently, σπουδαίως.
 Diodorus, Διόδωρος, ὁ.
 Diogenes, Διογένης, οὐς, ὁ.
 Diphridas, Διφρίδας, -α, ὁ.
 Direct, to, ἰθύνω; = towards
 something, κατευθύνω; one's
 self, τρέπομαι; = to manage,
 οἰκέω.
 Disappear, ἀφανίζομαι w. aor. pass.
 Disclose, ἐκκαλύπτω.
 Discourse, λόγος, ὁ.
 Discourse, to, διαλέγομαι.
 Discover (= show), φαίνω.
 Discreet, φρόνιμος, συνετός.
 Disease, νόσος, ἡ.
 Disgrace, λύπη, ἡ.
 Disgraceful, αἰσχροῦς.
 Disgracefully, αἰσχροῶς.
 Dishonest, πονηρός.
 Dishonor ἀτιμία, ἡ.
 Dishonorable, αἰσχρός, ἀεικής, ἐς.
 Disorder, παραχῇ, ἡ; to throw
 into disorder, ταραττώ.
 Dispel, λύω.
- Dispirited, to be, ἀδυνάω.
 Display, ἀποφαίνομαι, ἀποδείκνυμι.
 Displease, ἀπαρέσχω τινί.
 Displeased with, to be, ἀχθομαι.
 Dispose (= arrange), τεχνάομαι.
 Disposed, kindly εὖνους.
 Disposition (= feeling), γνώμη, ἡ,
 φρένες, αἱ.
 Dissension, διχοστασία, ἡ.
 Dissipate (= scatter), σκεδάζω.
 Dissolute, ἀκράτης, ἐς.
 Dissolve, καταλύω, διαλύω.
 Distance, at a, from, πρόσθεν.
 Distant, to be, from, ἀπέχω.
 Distinguish one's self, be dis-
 tinguished for, διαφέρω.
 Distinguished for, ἐπίσημος.
 Disturb, ταραττώ, συγχέω.
 Disturbance, ταραχή, ἡ.
 Divide, μερίζω, νέμω κατανέμω.
 Divine, θεῖος.
 Divination, μαντική, ἡ.
 Do, πράττω, ποιέω, δράω.
 Do good to, εὖποιέω τινά, εὐεργε-
 τέω τινά; do wrong, ἀδικέω, κα-
 κῶς ποιέω.
 Dog, κύων, κυνός, ὁ, ἡ.
 Domestic, ὁ οἶκος.
 Dominion, ἀρχή, ἡ, ἡγεμονία, ἡ.
 Door, θύρα, ἡ, πύλη, ἡ.
 Double-speaking, διχομῦθος.
 Doubtful, to be (= fearful), φο-
 βέομαι.
 Draco, Δράκων, οντος, ὁ.
 Draw, σύρω.
 Draw up (of an army), τάττω;
 (laws) συγγράφω.
 Dress, στολή, ἡ, ἱμάτιον, τό.
 Dress in, ἀμφιέννυμι.
 Dried up, ἐσκληκώς, υἷα, ὅς.
 Drink, to, πίνω.
 — out or up, ἐκπίνω.
 Drive, ελαίνω.

Drive away, ἀπελαύνω, ἀπωθίω.

— in, εἰσελαίνω, εἰσθβίω.

— out, ἐξελαύνω.

Drunkenness, μέθη. ἡ.

During, κατά, ἐν.

Duty, θεόν, τό.

Duty or part of any one, it is, εἰμί w. g.

Dwell, οἰκέω, ναίω; = to be, εἰμί; = be in, πρόσκειμι; = lie, κείμει.

Dwelling, οἰκία, ἡ, οἶκος, ὁ, οἶκημα, τό.

E.

Each, ἕκαστος.

Each other, ἀλλήλων.

Eager to learn, φιλομαθής, ἐς.

for honor, φιλότιμος.

Eagle, αἰετός, ὁ.

Ear, οὖς, ὠτός, τό.

Earn, to (= work out), ἐξεργάζομαι.

Earth, the, γῆ, ἡ, χθών, χθονός, ἡ.

Earthen, κεράμευος.

Earthquake, σεισμός, ὁ.

Ease, ἡσυχία, ἡ.

Easily, ῥαδίως.

East, ἑως, ω, ἡ.

Easy, ῥάδιος.

Eat, ἐσθίω.

Echo, ἡχώ, οὗς, ἡ.

Edge, ἔσχατος.

Educate, παιδεύω, διδάσκω.

Education, παιδεία, ἡ, διδασκαλία, ἡ.

Educated, πεπαιδευμένος.

Effect, to (= accomplish), ἐξεργάζομαι.

Effeminate, to render, μαλακίζω.

Efforts (= by themselves), καθ' ἑαυτοὺς.

Egypt, Αἴγυπτος, ἡ.

Egyptian, Αἰγύπτιος, ὁ.

Either — or, ἢ — ἢ.

Elder. See Old.

Elegance (= gracefulness), χάρις, ιτος, ἡ.

Elevate, ἐνθύνω.

Eloquent, λόγιος.

Else, everything, ἄλλος, λοιπός.

Embassy, πρεσβεία, ἡ.

Embrace, ἀσπάζομαι.

Employ, χράσσομαι w. d.

Employed in, to be zealously, σπουδάζω.

Empty itself (of a river), ἐμβαλ-
λῶ, ἐξίημι.

Emulation, φιλοτιμία, ἡ.

Encampment, στρατόπεδον, τό.

—, to break up an, ἀναξεύνημι.

Encounter, to, ἵκωσθηναι w. d.

Encourage, παρακαλέω, παραμυ-
θέομαι.

End, τέλος, ους, τέ; end, e. g. of
war, κατάλῃσις, εως, ἡ.

End of life, τελευτὴ τοῦ βίου.

Endeavor to, πειράσσομαι dep. pass.

Endure, φέρω, ὑποφέρω, ὑπομένω.

Enduring, very καρτερικός.

Enemy, πολέμιος, ὁ, ἐχθρός, ὁ.

Energy, δύναμις, εως, ἡ.

Enfeeble, τείρω, κατήγνυμι.

Engage with (of an army), συμ-
μύγνυμι.

— in a naval battle, ναυμαχέω;

in single combat, μονομαχέω.

Enjoin upon, ἐντέλλω.

Enjoy (taste), ἀπολαύω w. g.
γεύομαι w. g. allow one to en-
joy (participate in) something,

μεταδίδωμι τινὶ τινα.

Enlarge, *πλουτίζω*.
Enlist, *συγγράφω*; intrans. *στρατεύομαι*.
Enrich, *πλουτίζω*.
Enslave, *δουλόω*.
Enslaved, to be, *δουλεύω*.
Enter *εισβάλλω* = to take a course or way, *τρέπομαι ὁδόν*.
Entreat, *ικετεύω*.
Entreaty *δέησις*, *εως*, *ή*; to gain release by, *ἐξαιτέομαι*.
Entrust to, *ἐπιτρέπω*.
Enumerate, *καταριθμέω*.
Envy, *φθόνος*, *ὁ*.
 —, to, *φθονέω*; **envy one something**, or on account of something, *φθονέω τινί τινας*.
Epaminondas, *Ἐπαμινώνδας*, *ου*, *ὁ*.
Ephesus, *Ἐφεσος*, *ή*.
Epic poetry, *ποιήσεις τῶν ἔπων*, or *τὰ ἔπη*.
Equal, *ἴσος*.
 —, to make, *ἐξισώω*.
Equivalent, to be, *ἀντάξιος εἰμι*.
Ere, *πρίν*.
Erect, to, *ὀρθόω*, *ἐξορθόω*; as a statue, *ἀνατίθηναι*, *ἀνίστημι*.
Eretian, *Ἐρετριεύς*, *έως*, *ὁ*.
Err, *ἀμαρτάνω*.
Escape, to, *ἀποφεύγω* w. a.
Especially, *μάλιστα*.
Establish, *καθίστημι*.
Established custom, it is, *νομίζεται*.
Esteem, to, *τιμάω*, *θεραπεύω*; = value much, *ποιέομαι περὶ πολλοῦ*; = consider, think, *νομίζω*.
 — happy, *μακαρίζω*, *ζηλώω*.
Esteemed, *τίμος*.
Estimable, *ἄξιος*.
Euphrates, *Εὐφράτης*, *ου*, *ὁ*.
Europe, *Εὐρώπη*, *ή*.

Euryalus, *Εὐρύαλος*, *ὁ*.
Eurysthenes, *Εὐρύσθενης*, *ους*, *ὁ*.
Eurystheus, *Εὐρύσθεύς*, *έως*, *ὁ*.
Euxinus Pontus, *Εὐξείνως Πόντος*.
Even, *καί*.
 — if, *καί ἔάν*.
 — now, *καί νῦν*.
 — though, *καί ἔάν*.
Evening, *δειλη*, *ή*.
Event, *συμφορά*, *ή*.
Ever (= always), *δεί*.
Every, *πᾶς*; = quicunque, *ἕκαστος*.
Everything, *πάν*.
Everywhere, *πανταχοῦ*.
Evident, *δηλος*, *φανερὸς*.
Evidence, *τεκμήριον*, *τό*.
Evil, *κακός*, *πονηρὸς*, *φαῦλος*.
Evil, an, *κακόν*, *τό*, *κακία*, *ή*.
Evil-doer, *κακουργος*, *ὁ*.
Exact from, to, *ἀπαίτέω τί τινα*, *πράττω τί τινα*.
Exalt, *ὑψόω*.
Examine, *ἐξετάζω*, *ἐλέγχω*.
Examination, *ἐλεγχος*, *τό*; = de-liberation, *κρίσις*, *εως*, *ή*.
Excellence, *καλοκαγαθία*, *ή*, *ἀρετή*, *ή*.
Excellent, *ἀγαθός*.
Except, *πλήν*.
Excess (= luxury), *τρυφή*, *ή*; **ex-cess in anything**, *ἀσέλγεια*, *ή*.
Exchange, to, *μεταλλάττω*; = to exchange one thing for another, *ἀντικαταλλάττομαί τι τινας*.
Excite, *ἐγείρω*.
Exclude, *ἀπελαίνω*.
Execute (= accomplish), *ἐπιτελέω*, *διανύω*.
Exercise, to, *γυμνάζω*, *ἀσκέω*; = to make trial of, *πειράομαι*.
Exercise, *ἀσκησις*, *εως*, *ή*.
Exhort, *προτρέπω*, *παρακαλέω*.
Existence, to come into, *γίγνομαι*.

Expect (= hope), ἐλπίζω; = look for, ὑποπτεύω, προσδοκάω.	Express , to, φράζω, ἐκφαίνω, ἀποφαίνω.
Expedition, to make an , στρατεύω.	Extent , ἀριθμός, ὁ, πλήθος, οὐς, τό.
Experience , ἐμπειρία, ἡ.	Exterior , σχήματα, τά.
Exploit , πρᾶγμα, τό.	Extol , εἰς ὕψος ἐξαιρέω.
Exposed to . See Stratagems .	Extraordinarily , δεινώς.
	Eye , ὀφθαλμός, ὁ.

F.

Face , πρόσωπον, τό, ὄψις, εὖς, ἡ.	Fear , φόβος, ὁ.
Fail , ἐκλείπω, προλ., καταλ., ἐπιλ.	—, to, φοβέομαι, δέδοικα.
Fair (= beautiful), καλός.	Fearful , δεινός; to be, φοβέομαι.
Faithful , πιστός.	Feet , πόδες, οἱ.
Fall , to, πίπτω.	Fellow-combatant , σύμμαχος, ὁ.
— away, ἀπο-, περιῥρέω.	Fetter , α, πέδη, ἡ.
— back (= retreat), ἀποχωρέω.	Few , ὀλίγοι, αἱ. α.
— upon, ἐμπίπτω.	Field , ἀγρός, ὁ, γνία, ἡ.
— into (of a river), εἰςβάλλω, ἐμβάλλω.	Fight , to, μάχομαι.
Falsely , to swear, ἐπιορκέω.	Fill , πίμπλημι, ἐμπίπλημι.
Fame , εὐκλεία, ἡ, κλέος, εὖς, τό; = report, δόξα, ἡ.	Filled with , μεστός, πληρής, ἐς.
Famine , λιμός, ὁ.	Find , εὕρισκω.
Famous , εὐκλής, ἐς, φανερός.	Fine (= beautiful), καλός.
Far (of distance), μακράν, τηλοῦ; with comp. πολύ.	Fine , α, χρήματα, τά, ζημία, ἡ; to punish by α, ζημιόω.
Far, so far from , ἀντί.	Fir , πεύκη, ἡ.
Fare , to, πράττω w. adv., e. g. εὖ, to fare well.	Fire , πῦρ, πυρός, τό.
Fast , to hold, ἔχομαι w. g.	—, to set on, ἐμπίπλημι.
Fasten , κλείω.	Firm , βέβαιος; stand firm, ὑπομένω.
Fat , πίων, ονος.	Firmness , καρτερία.
Fate , μοῖρα, ἡ; = fortune, τύχη, ἡ.	First , πρῶτος; adv. πρῶτον, πρῶτα, τά.
Fated , it is, εἵμαρται w. d.	First , at, ἐν ἀρχῇ.
Father , πατήρ, τρός, ὁ.	Fish , α, ἰχθύς, ὅς, ὁ.
Fault , ἁμαρτία, ἡ.	Fit (proper), ἐπιτήδειος, ἱκανός.
Favor , χάρις, ἵτος, ἡ.	Fit , in α, of madness, μαινόμενος, δαιμονῶν.
—, α, εὐεργεσία, ἡ.	Fitted (= of such a nature), τοιοῦτος.
— on, to confer α, do to, εὖ ποίω w. α, εὐεργετέω w. α.	Fix (= determine), ὀρίζω; = to make firm, πηγνύμι.
—, to receive α, εὖ πάσχω.	

Flagon, χοῦς, δ.
 Flatter, κολακεύω.
 Flatterer, κόλαξ, ἄκος, δ.
 Flattery, κολακεία, ἡ.
 Flay, δέρω.
 Flee, φεύγω
 — away, ἀποφεύγω w. a.
 Flesh, κρέας, ἔως, τό, σάρξ, ρκός, ἡ.
 Fling, ρίπτω.
 Flock (= herd), ἀγέλη, ἡ.
 Flourish, to, βάλλω.
 Flow, to, ρέω.
 — by, παραρρέω.
 Flower, α, ἄθος, ους, τό, ἄνθεμον, τό.
 Flute, αὐλός, δ, σὺριγξ, ἑγγος, ἡ.
 Fly away, ἀναίτομαι, ἐκπίτομαι.
 Follow, ἔπομαι w. d., ἀκολουθεῖω w. d.
 Folly (madness), μανία, ἡ.
 Fond of learning, φιλομαθής, ἐς.
 Fond of war, φιλοπόλεμος.
 Food, βρῶμα. τό, βορά, ἡ.
 Fool, μῶρος, δ.
 Foolish, μῶρος.
 Foot of, at the, ὑπό.
 For, πρό, ὑπέρ, ἐπί; (conj.) γάρ.
 Forbid, ἀπαγορεύω.
 Force, military, δύναμις, εως, ἡ.
 — (violence), βιά, ἡ.
 —, to employ, βιάζομαι.
 Forefathers, προγεγεννημένοι, οἱ.
 Forehead, μέτωπον, τό.
 Foreign, ἀλλότριος.
 Foreign to (= besides), πλὴν w. g., χωρίς w. g., ἔξω w. g.
 Foreigner, ξένος, δ.
 Foresee, προοράω.

Forever, δι; to be forever (= abide in), εἰμί, διατρίβω.
 Forget, λανθάνομαι ἐπιλ. w. g.
 Former (= old), παλαιός.
 Forthwith, τὴν ταχίστην, ὡς τάχιστα.
 Fortify, ταχίζω.
 Fortune, τύχη, ἡ.
 —, good, εὐτυχία, ἡ.
 Fortunate, εὐδαίμων, ονος, εὐτυχής, ἐς.
 —, to be, εὐτυχέω, εὐδαιμονίω.
 Forward, to bring, as a charge, κατηγορεῖω.
 Found, to, κτίζω, ἰδρύω.
 Foundation, κρηπίς, ἰδος, ἡ; metaphor. θεμέλιον, τό.
 Fountain, πηγὴ, ἡ.
 Frankness, παρρησία, ἡ.
 Free, ελεύθερος.
 —, to, λύω, ἐλευθερόω.
 — from, ἀπολύω.
 Freedom, ἐλευθερία, ἡ; of the state, αὐτονομία, ἡ.
 — of speech, παρρησία, ἡ.
 Freemen, ἐλεύθεροι, οἱ.
 Friend, φίλος, δ, ἐραστής, οὗ, δ.
 Friendship, φιλία, ἡ.
 Frivolity, ῥαδιουργία, ἡ.
 Frog, βάτραχος, δ.
 From, ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά.
 Fruit, καρπός, δ.
 Fruits, first, ἀπαρχαί, αἱ.
 Fugitive, φυγὰς, ἄδος, δ.
 Fulfil, τελίω.
 Full, μεστός, πλήρης, ἐς.
 Full power, ἐξουσία, ἡ.
 Furnish, ἐπαρτίω.
 Future, the, τὸ μέλλον.

G.

- Gain, κέρδος, ους, τό, κτήσις, εως, ἡ.
 Gain, to (= acquire), κτάομαι;
 = get gain, κερδαίνω; to gain
 release, ἐξαιτέομαι.
 Gallant and noble, καλὸς καὶ ἀγα-
 θός; γενναῖος.
 Gape, κέχνη.
 Garden, κήπος, ὁ.
 Garland, στέφανος, ὁ.
 Garment, ἱμάτιον, τό, στολή, ἡ.
 Gate, πύλη, ἡ, θύρα, ἡ.
 General (common), κοινός.
 General, a, στρατηγός, ὁ.
 Generation of men, γενεά, ἡ.
 Generously, ἀφθότως.
 Get out of the way of, εἴκω ὁδοῦ.
 Giant, γίγας, αὐτός, ὁ.
 Gift, δῶρον, τό.
 Give, δίδωμι, τίθημι.
 — a sign or signal, σημαίνω.
 — one a share of anything,
 μεταδίδωμι τινὶ τινος.
 — a response, χάω.
 — back, ἀποδίδωμι.
 — way, ἐνδίδωμι.
 Gladly, very (= by all means),
 πάντως.
 Go, βαίνω. πορεύομαι πρόσειμι.
 — about, περιβαίνω, ἔρβω.
 — back, ἀναχωρέω.
 — away, ἵππειμι, ἀπέρχομαι, ἀπο-
 βαίνω αἴχομαι.
 — down (as the sun), καταδύο-
 •μαι.
 — forward, προιέναι.
 — into, εἰσείμι; as a contest,
 &c., ἐνδύω.
 —, over (as to another party),
 ἀπέρχομαι, ἀποβαίνω.
 — through, διέρχομαι.
 — round, περιείμι.
- Goal, τέρμα, αὐτός, τό.
 Goat, αἴξ, γός, ὁ, ἡ.
 Goblet, κύπελλον, τό.
 God, a god, θεός, ὁ.
 Goddess, θεά, ἡ.
 Gold, χρυσός, ὁ, χρυσίον, τό.
 Golden, χρύσεος, οὖς.
 Gone, to be, οἴχομαι.
 Good, ἀγαθός, καλός; οἱ ἀγαθοί, the
 good; τὸ ἀγαθόν, the good (ab-
 stract).
 Good-will, εὖνοια, ἡ.
 Govern, κρατέω w. g., ἄρχω w. g.
 Government, πολιτεία, ἡ; = a
 governed province, ἀρχή, ἡ.
 Governor's residence, ἀρχεῖον, τό.
 Graceful, χαρίεις, ἐπίχαρις, ἴτος.
 Gracefully, χαριέντως, ἐπιχαρίτως.
 Graces, χάριτες, αἱ.
 Gracious, ἱλεως.
 Grain, σίτος, ὁ.
 Grant, to, δίδωμι, παρέχω.
 Gratify, χαρίζομαι.
 Gratitude, εὐχαριστία, ἡ, χάρις,
 ἴτος, ἡ.
 Gravity, βάρος, ους, τό.
 Great, μέγας.
 Greatly, μεγάλως, δεινῶς.
 Great deal, πολὺς.
 Greatness, μέγεθος, ους, τό.
 Grecian, Ἑλληνικός.
 Greece, Ἑλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ.
 Greek, a, Ἕλληγ, ἦρος, ὁ.
 Grief, λύπη, ἡ.
 Grievous, χαλεπός.
 Grind, λειάνω.
 Ground, the, χθών, οὐός, ἡ.
 Gross, μέγας.
 Growing old, not, ἀγήρευς, εν.
 Grow up, εὐξάνομαι w. pass. εἶς.
 Guard, the, φυλακή, ἡ.

Guard, to, φυλάττω, διαφυλάττω.
 against, to be on one's
 guard, φυλάττομαι.
 Guardian, φύλαξ, κοῦ, δ.
 Guide, α, ἡγεμών, ὄνος, δ, ἡγίοχος, δ.

Guide, to, ἰδύναω, κατευθύνω, ἡγέομαι.
 Guilty (= wrong-doer), ἀδικῶν.
 Gyges, Γύγης, ου. δ.
 Gymnasium, παλαιστρα, ἡ.

H.

Hades, Ἅιδης, ου. δ.
 Hair, θρίξ, τριχός, ἡ.
 Halcyon, ἀλκυών, ὄνος, ἡ.
 Hand, χεῖρ, χειρός, ἡ.
 Happens, it, συμβαίνει, τυγχάνει,
 συμπίπτει.
 Happiness, εὐδαιμονία, ἡ.
 Happy, εὐδαιμων.
 —, to be, εὐδαιμονέω, εὐτυχέω.
 —, to esteem, μακαρίζω.
 Harbor, λιμὴν, ἔνος, δ.
 Hard difficult) χαλεπός.
 Hardship, πόνος, ὁ.
 Hare, λαγός, ὦ, δ.
 Harmodius, Ἀρμόδιος. δ.
 Harmony, ὁμόνοια, ἡ.
 Harp, φόρμιξ, ἑγγος, ἡ.
 Harp-playing, κιθαριδία, ἡ.
 Haste, σπουδή, ἡ.
 Hasten, σπεύδω.
 Hastily, to flee, οἶχομαι φεύγω.
 Hate, to, μισέω, ἐχθαίρω.
 Hated, to be, ἀπεχθάνομαι.
 Hateful, μισητός.
 Haughtiness, ὕβρις, εως ἡ.
 Haughty, ὑπέρφρων, ὑπερήφανος.
 Have, ἔχω, κικτημαι.
 Head, κεφαλή, ἡ.
 Heal, ἰάομαι, ἀκέομαι.
 Health, ὑγίεια, ἡ.
 Hear, ἀκούω, ἀκροάομαι w. g.
 Heart, καρδία, ἡ, κῆρ, κῆρος, τό;
 = feeling or disposition, ψύ-
 χῆ, ἡ.

Heat, θάλλος, ους, τά.
 Heaven, οὐρανός, δ.
 Hector, Ἑκτωρ, ορος, δ.
 Heed, to take, εὐλαβέομαι τι.
 Height, ὕψος, ους, τό; = sum-
 mit, ἄκρα, ἡ.
 Helen, Ἑλένη, ἡ.
 Hellas, Ἑλλάς, ἄθος, ἡ.
 Helle, Ἑλλη, ἡ.
 Hellenes, Ἕλληνες, οἱ.
 Hellespont, Ἑλλησποντος, δ.
 Help of, with the, σὺν.
 Hera (Juno), Ἥρα, ἡ.
 Herald, κήρυξ, ὕκος, δ.
 Hercules, Ἡρακλῆς, ἔους, δ.
 Herd, ἀγέλη, ἡ.
 Herdsman, νομείς, ἔως, δ, ποιμήν,
 ἔνος, δ.
 Hermes (Mercury), Ἑρμῆς, ου, δ.
 Hero, ἥρως, εως, δ.
 Hide, κρύπτω, ἀποκρύπτω.
 High-souled, μεγαλόψυχος.
 Highly, very καὶ πάνυ.
 Highly, to esteem more, περὶ
 μείζονος ποιεῖσθαι, to reverence
 or prize highly, περὶ πολλοῦ
 ποιεῖσθαι. ●
 Hill, γήλοφος, δ.
 Hinder, εἰργω.
 Hired laborer, θῆς, θητός, δ.
 Hipparchus, Ἱππαρχος, δ.
 His own (business, possessions),
 τὰ ἑαυτοῦ.
 Historian, ιστοριογράφος, δ.

Hold (have), ἔχω ; hold fast, ἔχομαι w. g. ; take hold of (= touch, engage in, effect), ἄπτομαι w. g.	Hope, to, ἐλπίζω, ἔλπομαι.
Hold before, προβάλλω.	Horn, κέρας, τό.
Hold out (= sustain the attack), ὑποστήναι.	Horse, ἵππος, ὁ.
Holy, ἱερός.	Host, ξένος, ὁ.
Home, οἶκος, ὁ.	Hostile, πολέμιος, ἐχθρός.
Homer, Ὅμηρος, ὁ.	House, οἶκος, ὁ, οἰκία, ἡ.
Honor, to, τιμᾶω.	Household, οἶκος, ὁ.
Honor, τιμή, ἡ.	How ? πῶς ; in an indirect question, ὅπως ; how much ? ὅσος ;
Honor-loving, φιλότιμος.	Human, ἀνθρώπινος ; human race, τὸ γένος ἀνθρώπων.
Honorable, εὐδοξος, καλός, φανερός.	Humane, φιλόανθρωπος.
Honored, τίμιος.	Hunger, λιμός, ὁ.
Hoof, ὄπλη, ἡ.	—, to, be hungry, πεινᾶω.
Hook, ἄγκιστρον, τό.	Hunt, to, θηρεύω.
Hope, ἐλπίς, ἴδος, ἡ.	Hunter (hunter), θηρευτής, οὗ, ὁ.
	Hurtful, βλαβερός.
	Husband, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ.

I.

If, εἰ, ἐάν, ἤν, ἄν.	In, ἐν.
Ignorant, ἀμαθής, ἐς.	In order to, by fut. part. or a final conjunction, as ἵνα, ὥς.
Illness, νόσος, ἡ.	Inactivity, ἀπραγμοσύνη, ἡ, ἀργία, ἡ ῥαστώνη, ἡ.
Ills, κακά, τὰ.	Incite, προτρέπω.
Illustrious, λαμπρός.	Increase, to, αὐξάνομαι.
Imitate, μιμέομαι ; = emulate, ζηλώω w. a.	Incur danger, κινδυνεύω.
Immediately, εὐθύς, παραχρῆμα.	Indeed, μέν ; indeed — but, μέν — δέ.
Immoderate, ἀκράτης, ἐς.	Indictment, γραφή, ἡ.
Immortal, ἀθάνατος.	Indolent, to be, ὀκνέω.
Impel, προτρέπω.	Industrious, σπουδαῖος.
Impiety, ἀσέβεια, ἡ.	Inferiors, ταπεινότεροι, οἱ.
Implant, ἐμφυτεύω.	Inglorious, ἄδοξος.
Implanted, ἐμφυτός.	Inhabit, οἰκέω.
Impose upon (enjoin), προστάττω, ἐντέλλω w. d.	Inimical, ἐχθρός.
Impossible, ἀδύνατος.	Injure, κακῶς ποιέω, βλάπτω w. a., ἀδικέω w. a.
Impostor, φέναξ, ἄκος, ὁ.	Injurious, βλαβερός.
Imprudent, ἄνοος.	
Impure, ἀκάθαρτος.	

Injury, βλάβη, ἡ. ζημία, ἡ.
 Injustice, ἀδικία, ἡ.
 Innate, ἐμφύτος.
 Innocent, οὐκ ἀδικῶν.
 Innumerable, ἀναρίθμητος.
 Insane, to be, μαινομαι, δαμονῶ.
 Inscribe, γράφω.
 Instead of, ἀντί, ὑπέρ.
 Instil, ἐντίθημι.
 Instruct, παιδεύω, διδάσκω.
 Instruction, παιδεία, ἡ, διδασκα-
 λία, ἡ. ὁμλία, ἡ.
 Insufficient, to be, ἐνδεὲς ἔχω.
 Intellect, γνώμη, ἡ.
 Intelligence, σύνεσις, εως, ἡ.
 Intelligent, συνετός. φρόνιμος
 Intemperate, ἀκράτης, ἐς.
 Intend to, μέλλω; also by fut.
 part.
 Inter, βάπτω.

Intercourse with, ὁμλία w. d. ἡ.
 κοινωνία, ἡ.
 —, to have, with, ὁμλέω w. d.
 Intestines, τὰ ἐντός.
 Intimate (of friends), οἰκεῖος.
 Into, εἰς.
 Intoxication, μέθη, ἡ.
 Intrust (commit), ἐπιτρέπω.
 Invent, εὐρίσκω.
 Invention, εὑρεσις, εως, ἡ.
 Inventor, εὐρέτης, ου, ὁ.
 Invest a city, περιεσθίζομαι πόλιν.
 Invest with (= clothe), ἀμφιέν-
 νυμι τινα τι
 Invincible, ἀμαχος.
 Ionia, Ἰωνία, ἡ.
 Irrational, ἄφρων, ἄνοος.
 Island, νῆσος, ἡ.
 Issue, τέλος. τό, κατάλῃσις, εως, ἡ.
 Ivory, ἐλέφας, αὐτος, ὁ.

J.

Javelin, ἄκων, οὗτος, ὁ, ἀκόντιον, τό.
 Jest, to, παίζω, σκώπτω.
 Journey, δρόμος, ὁ, ὁδός, ἡ.
 Joy, χαρά, ἡ.
 Judge, α, κριτής, οὐ, ὁ, δικαστής,
 οὐ, ὁ.
 —, to, κρίνω, διακρίνω.

Judgment, to render, δικάζω; in
 the, of, πρὸς w. g.
 Jupiter, Ζεὺς, ὁ.
 Just, δίκαιος.
 Justice, δικαιοσύνη, ἡ, δίκη, ἡ;
 court of, δικαστήριον, τό.
 Justly, δικάϊως.

K.

Keep, ἔχω; keep off, ἀλεξομαι,
 ἀμύνομαι.
 — one's self from, ἀπέχομαι w. g.
 — watch, τηρέω.
 Key, κλείς, κλειδός, ἡ.
 Kid, ἔρμος, ὁ.

Kill, ἀποκτείνω; = murder, φο-
 νεύω.
 Kind, εὖνους, ονν.
 Kindly, to demean one's self,
 φιλοφρόνως ἔχω.
 Kindly disposed, εὖνους, ονν.

Kindness, <i>εὐεργεσία, ἡ</i> ; = favor, <i>χάρις, ἵπος, ἡ.</i>	Know truly, <i>ἐπίσταμαι.</i>
Kindred, <i>οἰκείος, ὁ.</i>	Knowledge of, to come to a, <i>γινώσκω.</i>
King, <i>βασιλεὺς, ἔως, ὁ, ἀναξ, αἰτος, ὁ.</i>	Known, well known, <i>φανερὸς,</i> <i>δῆλος.</i>
Kingly nature, <i>βασιλικὸν ἦθος.</i>	—, to make, <i>δηλώω.</i>
Know, <i>γινώσκω, ἐπίσταμαι, οἶδα.</i>	

L.

Labor, <i>πόνος, ὁ.</i>	Leaf, <i>φύλλον, τό.</i>
—, lover of, <i>φιλόπνοος.</i>	Lean, <i>ἐσκληκώς.</i>
—, to (= work), <i>ἐργάζομαι</i> ;	Learn, <i>μανθάνω</i> ; = ascertain, <i>εὐρίσκω, πυνθάνομαι.</i>
with toil, <i>πονέω</i> with the ac-	Learning, fond of, <i>φιλομαθῆς, ἐς.</i>
companying idea of being weary, <i>κάμνω.</i>	Leave, <i>ἐκλείπω, καταλείπω.</i> behind, <i>καταλείπω.</i>
Laborer, hired, <i>θήs, θητός, ὁ.</i>	Leave off, <i>παύομαι.</i>
Laborious, <i>πολύπνοος.</i>	— unrewarded, <i>ἐάω εἶναι ἀχά-</i> <i>ριστον.</i>
Lacedæmonian, <i>Λακεδαιμόνιος, ὁ.</i>	Leisure, <i>σχολῇ, ἡ.</i>
Lack, <i>σπανίζω, δέω.</i>	—, to be at, to have, <i>σχολάζω.</i>
Lake, <i>λίμνη, ἡ.</i>	Length, <i>μήκος, οὗς, τό</i> ; = num- ber measure, <i>ἀριθμός, ὁ.</i>
Land (region), <i>χώρα, ἡ</i> ; by or upon land, <i>κατὰ γῆν</i> ; native, <i>πατρίς, ἴδος, ἡ.</i>	Lenity <i>πραότης, ἡτος, ἡ.</i>
Large sum, <i>πολύς.</i>	Leonidas, <i>Λεωνίδας, οὗ, ὁ.</i>
Larissa, <i>Λάρισσα, ἡ.</i>	Lesbos, <i>Λέσβος, ἡ.</i>
Lasting, <i>ἔμπεδος.</i>	Lesson, <i>μάθημα, αἶτος, τό.</i>
Late, <i>ὀψιος, adv. ὀψέ</i> ; later, <i>ὕστε-</i> <i>ρον.</i>	Lest, after a word denoting fear, <i>μή</i> ; = that not, by <i>ἵνα, ὅπως</i> or <i>ὥς μή.</i>
Latter, <i>οὗτος.</i>	Let (permit), <i>ἐάω.</i>
Law, <i>νόμος, ὁ</i> ; by law, <i>κατὰ νό-</i> <i>μον</i> or <i>νομίμως</i> ; observant of, <i>νόμμος</i>	Letter, an alphabetical, <i>γράμμα,</i> <i>αἶτος, τό.</i>
Lawgiver, <i>νομοθέτης, οὗ, ὁ.</i>	Letters, <i>γράμματα, τά.</i>
Lawlessness, <i>ἀνομία, ἡ.</i>	Liar, <i>ψεύστης, οὗ, ὁ.</i>
Lay (place) <i>τίθημι</i> ; lay by or up, <i>κατατίθημι.</i>	Liberate, <i>ἐλευθερώω.</i>
— waste, <i>διαφθείρω, τέμνω.</i>	Licentiously, <i>ἀκολάστως.</i>
Lazy, to be, <i>βλακεῖω.</i>	Lie, a, <i>ψεύδος, οὗς, τό.</i>
Lead, to, <i>ἄγω, ἡγέομαι.</i>	—, to, <i>ψεύδομαι</i>
— away, <i>ἀπάγω.</i>	— (be situated), <i>κέιμαι.</i>
— round, <i>περιάγω.</i>	— in wait for, <i>ἐνεδρεύω.</i>
Leader, <i>ἡγεμών, ὄνος, ὁ.</i>	Life, <i>βίος, ὁ, ζωῇ, ἡ.</i>

Light, φῶς, φωτός, τό ; = a light or lamp, λύκνος, ό.	Loquacious, πολυλόγος, κατῶλος.
Lightning, ἀστραπή ή.	Lord, κύριος, ό, δεσπότης, ου, ό.
Like, ὅμοιος, ἴσος, παραπλήσιος ; = such as, οἷος.	Lose, to, ἀπόλλυμι, ἀποβάλλω.
Likeness, ὁμοιότης, ητος, ή.	Loss, to be at a, ἀπορίω.
Lineage, γένος, ους, τό.	Loves, ἔρωτες, οί.
Listen to, ἀκροάομαι w. g.; = to obey, πείθομαι, ὑπακούω.	Love, ἔρως, ους, ό.
Literature, γράμματα, τά.	— of pleasure, φιληδονία, ή.
Little, ὀλίγος; adv. μικρόν; less, μειον.	—, to, φιλέω, στέργω; = ar- dently, ἐράω.
Live, βιώνω, ζάω, βιοτείνω.	Lover, ἐραστής, οὔ, ό.
— with, συγγίγνομαι w. d., συν- διατρίβω w. d.	— of labor, φιλόπορος.
Long, μακρός; = much, πολύς.	— of wisdom, φιλόσοφος.
Look after (guard), φυλάττω.	Lybia, Λιβύη, ή.
Look at, βλέπω, προςβ. ἀντιβ.	Lycian, Λύκιος.
	Lycurgus, Λυκούργος, ό.
	Lydian, Λύδιος.
	Lyre, λύρα, ή, κιθάρα, ή.
	Lysias, Λυσίας, ου, ό.

M.

Macedonia, Μακεδονία, ή.	Man-seller, ἀνδραποδιστής, οὔ, ό.
Macedonian, α, Μακεδών, όνος, ό.	Manage, διοικέω, πολιτεύω; = ar- range, διατίθημι.
Mad, to be, μαίνομαι.	Manifest, φανερός, δηλός, σαφής, ές.
Madness, in a fit of, μαινόμενος, δαιμονών.	—, to (show), δηλώω.
Magistrate, δικαστής, οὔ, ό.	Manner, τρόπος, ό; = custom, ἥθος, τό, ἔθος, τό.
Magistrates, ἀρχαί, αι.	—, in like, ὁμοίως.
Magnificent, μεγαλοπρεπής, ές.	Mantle, ἱμάτιον, τό.
Magnificently, πολυτελῶς.	Many, πολύς.
Maiden, κόρη, ή.	March, α, σταθμός, ό.
Maintain (affirm), φημί.	—, to, στρατεύομαι, πορεύομαι.
Majestic, μέγας.	—, to begin a (march off), ἐκ- στρατεύομαι.
Make, ποιέω; cause to make or be made, make for one's self, ποιέομαι; make one some- thing, ἀποδείκνυμι; = place, τίθην; = take place, γίγνομαι.	Mark (evidence), τεκμήριον, τό.
Make an expedition, στρατεύω.	Marry, γαμέω.
Make use of, χρῶμαί τινι.	Mass, red-hot, διάπυρος.
Man, ἄνθρωπος, ό, ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ό.	Master, κύριος, ό, δεσπότης, ου, ό.
—, old, γέρον, οντος, ό.	Matter (work), ἔργον, τό.
	Maturity, ἀκμή, ή.
	Meadow, λειμών, ώνος, ό.

Mean (base), *κακός, αἰσχροί*.
Means, by no, *οὐδαμῶς, ἥκιστα*.
Mede, a, *Μῆδος, ὁ*.
Medea, *Μήδεια, ἡ*.
Media, *Μηδία, ἡ*.
Median, *Μηδικός*.
Medical, *ιατρικός*.
Meet, to, *ἀπαντάω*; = fall in with, *ἐντυγχάνω, συντυγχάνω* w. d., *προσπίπτω* w. d.
Meeting, a, *συνουσία, ἡ*.
Megarian, *Μεγαρεύς, ἑως, ὁ*.
Melitus, *Μέλητος, ὁ*.
Melt, *τήκω*.
Memorial, *ἐπιμνημα, τό, μνήμα, τό*.
Memory, *μνήμη, ἡ*.
Memphis, *Μέμφις, ἡ* and *ἶδος, ἡ*.
Menelaüs, *Μενέλεως, ἑως, ὁ*.
Menon, *Μένων, ὠνος, ὁ*.
Mention, *λόγος, ὁ, μῦθος, ὁ*.
Mentioning, worth, *ἀξιόλογος*.
Mercenaries, *ξένοι, οἱ*.
Merciful, *ἱλεως*.
Mere, *μόνος* adv. *μόνον*.
Message, *ἀγγελία, ἡ*.
Messenger, *ἄγγελος, ὁ, ἡ*; = ambassador, *πρεσβευτής, οὗ, ὁ*; plur. *πρεσβεῖς*.
Messenian, *Μεσσήμιος, ὁ*.
Middle, middle of, *μέσος*.
Midnight, *μέσαι νύκτες*.
Might, *δύναμις, ἑως, ἡ*.
Mild, *πραός, εἰα, ον, ἥπιος*.
Military years, *στρατεύσιμα ἔτη*.
Milk, *γάλα, ακτός, τό*.
Milo, *Μίλων, ὠνος, ὁ*.
Mina, *μνᾶ, ἡ*.
Mind, *νοῦς, ὁ, φρένες, αἱ*.
 —, to call to, *μνημονεύω τι*.
Mindful of, to be, *μέμνημαι*.
Mingle with, *μίσγω, κεράννυμι*.
Minos, *Μίνως* (Gen. *Μίνως* and *Μίνω*), *ὁ*.

Minotaur, *Μινώταυρος, ὁ*.
Mirror, *κάτοπτρον, τό*.
Misfortune, a, *ἀτυχία, ἡ, κακόν, τό, συμφορά, ἡ, τύχαι, αἱ*.
Mislead, *παράγω, παραπλάζω, ἐξαμαρτάνω*.
Mix, *μίγνυμι, μισγέω, κεράννυμι*.
Mob, *ἄσμος, ὁ*.
Moderate, *μέτριος*; = abstinent, *ἐγκρατής, ἑς*.
Moderation, *μέτρον, τό, μεσότης, ἡ*.
Modern, *νέος*, comp. deg. of.
Modesty, *αἰδώς, οὗς, ἡ, σωφροσύνη, ἡ*.
Money, *χρήματα, τά*.
 —, travelling, *ἐφόδιον, τό*.
Month, *μήν, μηνός, ὁ*.
Monument, *μνήμα, τό*.
Moon, *σελήνη, ἡ*.
Morals, *ἠθῆ, τά*.
More, *πλείον, πλέον*; plus, *μᾶλλον*; *magis* (comp. much).
Mortal, *θνητός*.
Most, *πλείστος*.
Most of all (especially), *μάλιστα*.
Mother, *μήτηρ, τρός, ἡ*.
Motion, *κίνησις, ἑως, ἡ*.
 —, to be in, *κινέομαι* w. pass. aor.
Mount, to, *ἀναβαίνω ἐπὶ* w. a.
Mountain or mount, *ὄρος, οὗς, τό*.
Mourn, *οἰκίζομαι, λυπέομαι*.
 — for, *κλαίω, πενθέω*.
Mournful, *λυγρός, λυπηρός*; plaintive, *γοώδης, ἑς*.
Mouse, *μῦς, ὄς, ὁ*.
Mouth, *στόμα, ατος, τό*.
Move, to, *κινέομαι*; = affect, *κατακλᾶω τινά*; moved to pity, *τοῦ, ἐλεαίρω, οἰκτείρω*.
Much, *πολύς*.

Multitude, *πλῆθος*, *ous*, τό, οἱ πολλοί.
 Murder, *το*, *φονεύω*.
 Muses, *Μοῦσαι*, αἱ.
 Muse-leader, *μουσηγέτης*, *ου*, ὁ.

Music, *μουσική*, ἡ.
 Must, *δεῖ*, *χρή*.
 Mysus, *Μυσός*, ὁ.
 Mytilenean, *Μυτιληναῖος*, ὁ.

N.

Naked, *γυμνός*.
 Name, *ὄνομα*, τό.
 —, *το*, *ὀνομάζω*, *καλέω*, *ἀπο*, *προσαγορεύω*.
 Nation, *ἔθνος*, *ous*, τό.
 Native land or country, *πατρίς*, ἴδος, ἡ.
 Nature, *φύσις*, *εως*, ἡ; *kingly*, *βασιλικὸν ἦθος*.
 Naval, to engage in a battle, *ναυμαχέω*.
 Naxian, *Νάξιος*, ὁ.
 Near, *παρά*; *adj.* *πλησίος*; *adv.* *ἐγγύς*.
 Necessary, *ἀναγκαῖος*.
 —, to be, *δεῖ*, *χρή* w. acc. and inf.
 Necessity, *ἀνάγκη*, ἡ.
 Neck, *δέρη*, ἡ.
 Necklace, *στρεπτός*, ὁ.
 Need, *το*, *δέομαι* w. g.; *χρηζέω* w. g.
 Neediness, *σπάνις*, *εως*, ἡ.
 Neglect, *το*, *ἀμελέω* w. g.; = to esteem lightly, *ὀλγωρέω*; = overlook, *περιοράω*; = pass by, *πάρεμι*.
 Neighbor, *γείτων*, *ονος*, ὁ, ἡ.
 Neither, *οὐδέ*; *neither — nor*, *οὔτε — οὔτε*, *μήτε — μήτε*.
 Neptune (Poseidon), *Ποσειδών*, ὅρος, ὁ.
 Nestor, *Νέστωρ*, *αρος*, ὁ.

Net, *α*, *πέφλη*, ἡ.
 Never, *οὔποτε*, *οὐδέποτε*, *μήποτε*, *μηδέποτε*.
 Nevertheless, *ὅμως*.
 News, *ἀγγελία*, ἡ.
 Nicocles, *Νικοκλῆς*, *έους*, ὁ.
 Night, *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, ἡ.
 Nile, *Νεῖλος*, ὁ.
 Nisus, *Νίσος*, ὁ.
 No, no one, none, *οὐδεῖς*, *μηδεῖς*; by no means, *οὐδαμῶς*, *ἤμιστα*; no longer, *οὐκέτι* (*μηκέτι*).
 Noble, *έσθλος*, *γενναῖος*, *εὐγενής*, *ές*; = honor-loving, *φιλότιμος*.
 Nobleness of mind, *γενναϊότης*, *ητος*, ἡ.
 Nobly, *γενναίως*.
 Noises, confused, *θύρυβοι*, οἱ.
 North, *ἀρκτος*, ἡ, *βορρᾶς*, *ᾶ*, ὁ.
 North-wind, *βορρᾶς*, *ᾶ*, ὁ.
 Nose, *ρίς*, *ῤνός*, ἡ.
 Not, *οὐ* (*οὐκ*, *οὐχ*); w. the imp. *μή*; not only, *οὐ μόνον*; not less, *οὐδὲν ἥττον*; not even, *οὐδέ* (*μηδέ*).
 Nothing, *οὐδέν* (*μηδέν*).
 Nourish, *τρέφω*.
 Numa, *Νουμάς*, *ᾶ*, ὁ.
 Number, *ἀριθμός*, ὁ.
 Nurture, *το*, *τρέφω*; = educate, *παιδεύω*.

O.

O that, εἴθε w. opt.
 Oath, ὄρκος, ὁ.
 —, false, ἐπίορκον, τό.
 Obedient, κατήκοος w. d.
 Obey, πείθομαι w. d., ὑπακούω w. d.
 Object to (bring as a charge against), ἐγκαλέω τί τινι.
 Obligated, to be (necessary), δεῖ w. acc. and inf., ἀναγκαῖος εἰμί.
 Oblivion, λήθη, ἡ.
 Obscure, ἀφάνης, ἐς.
 Observant of law, νόμιμος.
 Observe (perceive), αἰσθάνομαι w. g. or a.
 Observe beforehand, προνοέω.
 Obtain, λαμβάνω, τυγχάνω w. g.
 Occasion (cause), αἰτία.
 —, to (bring), ἄγω.
 Odious, αἰσχροῦς.
 —, to be, ἀπεχθάνομαι.
 Oeno, Οἰνός, ἡ.
 Offend, ἁμαρτάνω.
 Offer (afford), παρέχω; as a gift to a divinity, ἀνατίθην; = offer sacrifice, θύω.
 Offering, to bring an, θυσίαν ποιεῖσθαι.
 Office (in the state), ἀρχή, ἡ.
 Often, πολλάκις.
 Often as, as, ὅταν, ὅπότεν.
 Oil, ἔλαιον, τό.
 Old, πρέσβυς, εἰα, υ, γεραιός; never growing old, ἀγήρω.
 — age, γήρας, τό.
 — man, γέρον, οντος, ὁ.
 Olympus, Ὀλύμπτος, ὁ.
 Omit, παραλείπω.

Once, ἀπαξ; = before, πρότερον; = at a certain time, ποτέ.
 One, any one, some one, τις; when contrasted with the other by εἰς μὲν or ἕτερος.
 One another, of, ἀλλήλων.
 Only, μόνον.
 Open, to be, ἀνέφγα.
 Opinion, an, γνώμη, ἡ.
 Opinion, to be of, νομίζω, ἡγέομαι.
 —, from the, νομίσαντες.
 Opposite, ἐνάντιος, ἕτερος.
 Oppressive, χαλεπός.
 Oracle, χρησμός, ὁ.
 —, to consult an, μαντεύομαι.
 Order, κόσμος, ὁ; = a line, τάξις, εως, ἡ.
 Order that, in, ἵνα, ὥς.
 —, good, εὐκοσμία.
 —, to (= to arrange), τάττω, διατάττω = command, κελεύω w. acc. and inf., ἐντέλλω.
 Origin, common, συγγενής, ἐς.
 Ornament, κόσμος, ὁ.
 Orthia, Ὀρθία, ἡ.
 Osiris, Ὀσίρις, ἴδος, ὁ.
 Ossa, Ὀσσα, ἡ.
 Other, the (= alter), ἕτερος; = alius, ἄλλος.
 Otherwise (= another), ἄλλος.
 Ought, δεῖ, χρή, ὀφείλε.
 Out of, ἐκ.
 Over, ὑπέρ.
 Overhanging (over), ὑπέρ.
 Overturn, ἀνατρέπω, περιτρέπω.
 Owe, ὀφείλω.
 Own, ἴδιος; his own, τὰ ἐαυτοῦ.
 Ox, βοῦς, βοός, ὁ.

P.

- Pain *ἄλγος οὖς, τό* : = grief, λύπη, ἡ ; = severe, ὀδυνη, ἡ.
 Painting, *ζωγραφία, ἡ*.
 Palace, royal, *βασίλεια, τὰ*.
 Pale, *ὠχρός*.
 Parasang, *παρασάγγης, ου, ὁ*.
 Pardon, *το, συγγιγνώσκω*.
 Parent, *γονεῖς, ἑως, ὁ*.
 Paris, *Πάρις, ἴδος, ὁ*.
 Park, *παράδεισος, ὁ*.
 Part, a, *μέρος, οὖς, τό*.
 —, *το, μερίζω* ; take part in, *μετέχω* w. g.
 Participate in, *μετέχω*.
 Parties, both, *ἀμφοῖν λόγος*.
 Pass (= go), *πορεύομαι*.
 — by, *παραβαίνω*.
 —, *το (of life), διάγω* ; time in public, *ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι*.
 Passage across, *πάροδος, ἡ*.
 Passion, *πάθος, οὖς, τό* ; = evil desire, *ἐπιθυμία, ἡ*.
 Past (what is past), *παρεληλυθώς, ἡ, ὅς*.
 Path, *ὁδός, ἡ*.
 Pay, *μισθός, ὁ*.
 —, *το, ἀποτίνω, ἀποδίδωμι*.
 Peace, *εἰρήνη*.
 —, *το make, εἰρήνην ποιόμαι*.
 Peacock, *ταῶς, ὡ, ὁ*.
 Peep up or out, *ἀνακίπτω*.
 Peleus, *Πηλεΐς, ἑως, ὁ*.
 Pelops, *Πέλοψ, ὅπος, ὁ*.
 Peloponnesian, *Πελοποννησιακός*.
 Peloponnesus, *Πελοπόννησος, ἡ*.
 Peltastæ, *πελτασταί, οἱ*.
 Penetrate into, *εἰσπίπτω εἰς τι*.
 People, *ἄνθρωπος, ὁ* nation, *ἔθνος, τό* ; = multitude, *πληθός, τὰ*.
 Perceive, *αἰσθάνομαι, γινώσκω*.
 Perform, *ἐργάζομαι, διαπράττομαι, ἀνίω* ; = display, *ἀποδείκνυμι* ; = take place, *γίγνομαι*.
 Perfume, *μῦρον, τό*.
 Perhaps, *ἴσως*.
 Pericles, *Περικλῆς, ἑους, ὁ*.
 Peril, *κίνδυνος, ὁ*.
 Period (time), *χρόνος, ὁ*.
 Perish, *ἀπόλλυμαι*.
 Permit, *ἐάω, δίδωμι* ; it is permitted, *ἔξεστι*.
 Persian, *Πέρσης, ου, ὁ*.
 Person (appearance), *εἶδος, οὖς, τό* ; = body, *σῶμα, τό*.
 Persuade, *πείθω* w. a.
 Persuasiveness, *πειθώ, οὖς, ἡ*.
 Perverted, *σκολιός*.
 Phæacians, *Φαιάκες, οἱ*.
 Phanes, *Φάνης, ητος, ὁ*.
 Philip, *Φίλιππος, ὁ*.
 Philosopher, *φιλόσοφος, ὁ*.
 Philosophize, *φιλοσοφῶ*.
 Philosophy, *φιλοσοφία, ἡ*.
 Phœnicians, *Φοίνικες, οἱ* ; adj. *Φοινίκιος*.
 Phorcys, *Φόρκυς, υος, ὁ*.
 Phryxus, *Φρίξος, ὁ*.
 Phrygians, *Φρύγες, οἱ*.
 Physician, *ιατρός, ὁ*.
 Pieces, *το tear in, διαρρήγνυμι*.
 Piety, *εὐσεβία, ἡ*.
 Pillar, *στήλη, ἡ*.
 Pine, *ἐλάτη, ἡ*.
 Pious, *εὐσεβής, ἑς*.
 Pity, *ἐλεαίρω, οἰκτείρω* ; to have, *ὄν, κατελεῶ τινα*.
 Place, *τόπος, ὁ* ; in, *οἱ, ἐντί*.
 —, *το, τίθημι*.

- Plague, το, *τείρω*.
 Plaintiff, κατηγορος, *ὁ*.
 Plane-tree, πλάτανος, *ἡ*.
 Plant, to, ἐμφυτεύω.
 Platæans, Πλαταιείς, *ἑων, οἱ*.
 Platsea, Πλάταια, *ἡ*.
 Plato, Πλάτων, *ωνος, ὁ*.
 Play, to, παίζω; play at, παίζω.
 Plea, λόγος, *ὁ*.
 Pleasant, ἡδύς, *εία, ὅ*.
 Pleasantly, ἡδέως.
 Please, ἀρέσκω *w. d.*
 Pleasure, ἡδονή, *ἡ*.
 Plot, α, ἐπιβουλή, *ἡ*.
 — against, to, ἐπιβουλεύω *w. d.*
 Plunge, ῥίπτω.
 Pluto, Πλούτων, *ωνος, ὁ*.
 Poet, ποιητής, *οὔ, ὁ*.
 Poetry, epic, ποίησις ἐπῶν, τὰ ἐπη.
 Political, πολιτικός.
 Pollute, μαιίνω.
 Polyclētus, Πολύκλειτος, *ὁ*.
 Pontus Euxinus, Πόντος Εὐξει-
 νος, *ὁ*.
 Poor, πένης, ητος, πενιχρός; =
 mean, φαῦλος.
 —, to be, πένομαι, πενητεύω.
 Poorly (badly), κακῶς.
 Poseidon (Neptune), Ποσειδών,
 ὠνος, *ὁ*.
 Possess, ἔχω, κέκτημαι; one's self
 of, κρατέω *w. g.*
 Possession, κτῆμα, τό, κτῆσις, *ἡ*.
 οὐσία, *ἡ*.
 Possible, δυνατός; as quickly as,
 ὥς τάχιστα.
 —, to be, ἔξεστι.
 Poverty, πενία, *ἡ*.
 Power, δύναμις, *εως, ἡ*; = in-
 fluence, ἐξουσία, *ἡ*; to be in
 the, of, γίγνομαι ἐπὶ τινι.
 —, it is in one's (possible),
 ἔξεστι.
- Practice, ἀσκησις, *ἡ*.
 Practise, to, μελετάω, ἀσκέω, γυμ-
 νάζω (the last two usually of
 athletic exercises).
 Praise, ἑπαινος, *ὁ*.
 —, to, ἐπαινέω.
 Prater, ἀδολέσχης, *ου, ὁ*.
 Prating, ἀδολεσχία, *ἡ*.
 Pray, εὐχομαι; = entreat, ἱκε-
 τεύω.
 Prayer, εὐχή, *ἡ*.
 Precaution, πρόνοια, *ἡ*.
 Prefer, αἰρέομαι.
 Preparation, μελέτη, *ἡ*.
 Prepare one's self, παρασκευάζο-
 μαι for something, εἰς τι.
 Present, παρών, ἐνεστώς, *ῥια, ὡς*.
 — (submit, afford) παρέχω.
 —, to be, πάρεμι, ἤκω.
 Preserve, σώζω.
 President, προστατής, *ου, ὁ*.
 Press into, εἰσπίπτω εἰς τι-
 ον, ἔγκειμαι.
 Pretence, πρόφάσις, *εως, ἡ*.
 Pretend, προσποιέομαι, φάσκω.
 Prevail (exist), εἰμί; (of a usage),
 κείμαι.
 Prevent, ἐργω, ἀπέχω.
 Pride, φρονήματα, τὰ; = arro-
 gance, ὕbris, *εως, ἡ*.
 — one's self, to, γαυρόομαι,
 ἀγάλλομαι ἐπὶ τινι.
 Priest, ἱερεύς, *εως, ὁ*.
 Prison, δεσμοτήριον, τό.
 Prisoner, αἰχμάλωτος, *ὁ*.
 Private capacity, ἰδία.
 Prize, ἄθλον, τό.
 — highly, to, ποίεομαι περὶ πολ-
 λοῦ.
 Proceed, βαίνω, προβαίνω.
 Proclamation, to make, ἐκφαίνω.
 Procure (= find for), εὐρίσκω.
 Prodigy, τέρας, ατος, τό.

Profess, <i>ἐπαγγέλλομαι</i> .	Provident, to be, <i>προνοέομαι</i> w.g.
Proffer, <i>παρίχω, ἐπαρκέω</i> .	Provided that, <i>εἰ, εἰάν</i> .
Proficiency, to make, in, <i>πρό- κόπτω, ἐπιδίδωμι πρὸς or ἐπὶ τι</i> .	Provisions, <i>ἐπιτηδεῖα, τά</i> .
Profit, to, <i>ὠφελεῖω</i> ; what does it profit? <i>τι συμφέρει</i> .	Prudence, <i>σωφροσύνη, ἡ</i> .
Progress, to, make. See Pro- ficiency.	Prudent, <i>φρόνιμος</i> ; = moderate, <i>μέτριος</i> .
Prohibit, <i>ἀπαγορεύω, ἀπειπεῖν</i> .	Public, <i>δημόσιος</i> ; = common, <i>κοῖνος</i> ; in a public capacity, <i>δημοσίᾳ</i> ; to pass time in pub- lic, <i>ἐν τῷ φανέρῳ εἶναι</i> .
Prominent, to be, above, <i>προ- ίχω</i> .	Public square, <i>ἀγορά, ἡ</i> .
Promise, to, <i>ὑπισχέομαι, ἐπαγ- γέλλομαι</i> .	Punish, <i>κολάζω, ἀποτίνομαι</i> ; to punish by a fine, <i>ζημιόω</i> .
Promptitude, <i>ὀξύτης, ητος, ἡ</i> .	Punishment, <i>τιμωρία, ἡ</i> ; as a fine, <i>ζημία, ἡ</i> .
Properly, <i>ἀξιολόγως</i> .	Purchase, <i>ὠνέομαι, πρίαμαι</i> .
Property, <i>χρήματα, τά, οὐσία, ἡ</i> .	Pupil, <i>μαθητής, οὗ, ὁ</i> .
Proserpine, <i>Περσεφόνη, ἡ</i> .	Purple, <i>πορφύρεος, φοινίκεος</i> .
Prosper, to, <i>εὖ φέρομαι</i> .	Purpose, for any, <i>εἰς τι</i> .
Prosperity, <i>εὐτυχία, ἡ</i> .	Pursue, <i>διώκω, ἀκολουθεῖω</i> .
Prosperous, to be, <i>εὐτυχέω, εὐδαι- μονέω</i> .	Put the hand to, <i>ἐπιχειρέω</i> w. d.
Proud of, to be, <i>σεμνύνομαι ἐπὶ τινι, ἀγάλλομαι ἐπὶ τινι</i> .	Put on, <i>ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀμπεύχομαι</i> .
Provide for, <i>προστίθηναι</i> .	Put to death, <i>ἀποκτείνω</i> ; = mur- der, <i>φονεύω</i> .
— for one's self in addition to, <i>προσπορίζομαι</i> .	Pyrrhus, <i>Πύρρος, ὁ</i> .
	Pythia, <i>Πυθία, ἡ</i> .

Q.

Quail, <i>α, ὄρνυξ, ὅλος, ὁ</i> .	Quickly, <i>ταχέως, τάχα, αἶψα</i> .
Queen, <i>βασίλεια, ἡ</i> .	— as possible, <i>ὡς τάχιστα</i> .
Quick, <i>ὠκύς, εἰα, ὕ</i> .	Quiet (adj), <i>ἡσυχος</i> .

R.

Race, <i>γένος, οὗς, τό</i> ; human, <i>ἀν- θρώπων γένος</i> .	Rank, <i>α, τάξις, εως, ἡ</i> .
Rail at, <i>σκόπτω</i> .	Rapacious, <i>ἀρπαξ, αγος</i> .
Rain, <i>ὄμβρος, ὁ</i> .	Rapidly, <i>ταχέως, τάχα</i> .
Ram, <i>κρίως, ὁ</i> .	Rather, <i>μᾶλλον</i> .
	Rational, <i>σώφρων, οὗος</i> .

Ravage, *δηῶ*.
 Raven, *κόραξ, ἄκος, δ*.
 Reach, *ἐφικνέσθαι* w. g.
 Ready, to be (willing), *ἐθέλω*.
 Readiness, *προθυμία, ἡ*.
 Reality, in, *ἀληθώς*.
 Reason, *λόγος, ὁ*; with reason, *δικαίως*.
 Receive, *δέχομαι, λαμβάνω*.
 Recently *ἄρτι, ἐναγχος*.
 Recompense (favor), *χάρις, ἵτος, ἡ*.
 Record together, *συγγράφω*.
 Rectify, *εὐθύνω*.
 Red sea, *Ἐρυθρὰ θάλαττα*.
 Reed, *α, κάλαμος, ὁ, ῥίψ, ῥίπός, ἡ*.
 Reflect, *διανοέσθαι λογιζομαι*.
 Reflection, *λογισμός, ὁ*.
 Refuge, *καταφυγή, ἡ*.
 Regal, *βασίλειος*.
 Regulate (= prepare), *κατασκευάζω*.
 Reign over, *βασιλεύω*.
 Rejoice, *χαίρω* w. d., *ἡδομαι*.
 Release, *ἀπολύω*.
 Rely upon (trust), *πιστεύω*.
 Remain, *μένω, διαμ-*; concealed, *διαλανθάνω*.
 Remember, *μνήσθαι* w. g.
 Remembrance, *μνήμη, ἡ*.
 Remote, most, *ἐσχατος*.
 Render effeminate, *μαλακίζω*; service to (be a slave to), *δουλεύω* w. d.; aid to, *βοηθέω* w. d.
 Renown, *εὐκλεία, ἡ, δόξα, ἡ, κλέος, οὐς, τό*.
 Repay, *ἀποδίδωμι, ἀμείβομαι τινα τι*; something is repaid, *τι ἀπολαμβάνεται*.
 Repel, *ἀπωθέω*.
 Repent, *μεταμελομαι, or impers. μεταμέλει τινί τιτος*.
 Report, *α, λόγος, ὁ*.
 Reproach, to, *ψέγω, ἐλέγχω*.

Reputable, *εὐδοξος*.
 Reputation, *εὐκλεία, ἡ, δόξα, ἡ*.
 —, good, *εὐδοξία, ἡ*.
 Request, to, *αἰτέω, δέομαι* w. g.
 —, *α, δέησις, εως, ἡ, εὐχή, ἡ*.
 Requite a favor, *ἀποδίδωμι χάριν*.
 Rescue, *σώζω*.
 Residence, governor's, *ἀρχεῖον, τό*.
 Resolutely, *προθύμως*.
 Resolution, *α (decree), βουλεύμα, τό, ψήφισμα, τό*.
 Resolve, *γινώσκω, δοκεῖ τι*.
 Respect, *αἰδώς, οὐς, ἡ*; to have, for, *αἰδέομαι τινα*; with respect to, *περί*.
 Respectable, *ἀξιόλογος*.
 Response, to give *α, χράω*; *α, χρησμός, ὁ*.
 Rest, the, *ἄλλος*; = reliquus, *λοιπός*.
 Restore, *ἀποδίδωμι*.
 Restore, hard to, *δυσεπανόρθωτος*.
 Restrain, *εἴργω, ἀπέχω*.
 Retire, *ἀναχωρέω*.
 Retreat, *α, κατάβασις, εως, ἡ*.
 —, to, *ἀναχωρέω*.
 Return, *ἀναχωρέω*.
 Reveal, *ἐκκαλύπτω*; itself, *δηλόομαι*.
 Revenge one's self on or upon, *τιμωρέομαι* w. a., *ἀμύνομαι* w. a.
 Revenue, *πρόσδοτος, ἡ*.
 Reverence, *αἰδώς, οὐς, ἡ*.
 —, to, *αἰδέομαι, σέβομαι*; highly, *περί πολλοῦ ποίεομαι*.
 Revile, *λοιδορέω* w. a.
 Revolt, to cause to, *ἀφίστημι*; mid. to revolt.
 Reward, *ἔθλον, τό, γέρας, ως, τό*.
 Rhampsinitus, *Ῥαμψίνιτος, ὁ*.
 Rich, *πλούσιος, εὖπορος*; to become rich, *πλουτέω*.

Riches, πλούτος, ὁ. χρίματα, τά.
 Ride by, παρελθίνω.
 Right (just), δίκαιος; = dexter, δεξιός.
 Ring, δακτύλιος, ὁ.
 Ripe, πέπων.
 Rise up, ἀνίσταμαι.
 River, ποταμός, ὁ.
 Road, ὁδός, ἡ.
 Rob, ἀρπάζω; = deprive of, ἀφαιρέομαι.
 Robber, ληστής, οὗ, ὁ.
 Robe, στολή, ἡ. ἱμάτιον, τό.
 Rock, πέτρα, ἡ.
 Romans, Ῥωμαῖοι, οἱ.
 Room, ἀνώγειον, ω, τό.
 Root, ῥίζα, ἡ.
 Rope, κάλως, ω, ὁ.

Rose, ῥόδον, τό.
 Rough, σκληρός.
 Royal, βασιλείος; royal dominion, βασιλεία, ἡ: royal palace, βασιλεία, τό.
 Rugged, τραχὺς.
 Ruin, to, ἀπόλλυμι.
 —, to go (), at the same time, συναπόλλυμι.
 Rule, rule over, to, ἄρχω, βασιλεύω.
 Ruler, ἄρχων, οὗτος, ὁ.
 Run, τρέχω; run to, προστρέχω.
 — away, διδράσκω, ἀποδ. w. a.
 — past, παρατρέχω.
 — in different directions, διαδιδράσκω.
 Rush, to, ὀρμάω.

S.

Sacred to, ιερός w. g.
 Sacrifice, θυσία, ἡ; to sacrifice or offer,θύω; to bring, θυσίαν ποίεομαι.
 Sadness, λύπη, ἡ.
 Safe, ἀσφαλής, ἐς.
 Safely, ἀσφαλῶς.
 Safety, σωτηρία, ἡ.
 Sail, πλέω.
 — away, ἀποπλέω.
 Sake of, for the, ἔνεκα, περί.
 Salamis, Σαλαμίς, ὕψος, ἡ.
 Same, the, ὁ αὐτός.
 Samian, Σάμιος, ὁ.
 Sardis, Σάρδεις, εὼν, αἱ.
 Sarpēdon, Σαρπηδών, ὄνομα, ὁ.
 Satisfaction, δίκη, ἡ; to give, δίδωμι.
 Say, λέγω, φημί, εἰπεῖν.
 Scarcely, μικρὸν; scarcely escape, μικρὸν ἐκφεύγω.

Scatter, σκεδάω, σκεδάννυμι, διασπείρω.
 Sceptre, σκήπτρον, τό.
 School. See Thales.
 Science, ἐπιστήμη, ἡ.
 Sciences, γράμματα, τά.
 Scourge, το, μαστιγός.
 Scout, α, σκοπός, ὁ.
 Scythe-bearing, δρεπανηφόρος.
 Scythia, Σκυθία, ἡ.
 Sea, θάλαττα, ἡ, by sea, καὶ ἀθάλατταν.
 Sea-coast, παραθαλαττία, ἡ.
 Sea-bird, θαλαττία ὄρνις.
 Sea-fight, ναυμαχία, ἡ.
 Season, against (unseasonably), παρὰ καιρόν.
 Secret, κρυπτός.
 Secretly, κρύφα.
 Secure, ἀσφαλής, ἐς; = firm, βέβαιος.

- Securely, ἀσφαλῶς.
 Sedentary trade, βαναυσική τεχνη.
 See, βλέπω, ὁρᾶω, δέσκομαι.
 — to it, σκοπέω.
 Seek, seek for, ζητέω.
 Seem, δοκέω, φαίνομαι.
 Seen, not to be, ἀθ' ἄτος.
 Seize, συλλαμβάνω; seize quickly, ἀναρπάζω.
 Self, αὐτός.
 Self-command, ἐγκράτεια, ἡ.
 Self-control, ἐγκράτεια, ἡ.
 Self-taught, αὐτοδίδακτος.
 Selinus, Σελινοῦς, οὖντος, ὁ.
 Sell, πωράω, ἀποδίδομαι.
 Semiramis, Σεμίραμις, ἴδος, ἡ.
 Send, πέμπω, στέλλω, ἀποστέλλω.
 — back, ἀποπέμπω.
 — forth or out, ἐκπέμπω.
 Senseless, ἀσύνετος.
 Sensible, συνετός, to be, σωφρονέω.
 Sentence (judicial), κρίσις, εως, ἡ, δίκη, ἡ.
 Separate, to, διίστημι, κρίνω; (intrans.) δίχα γίγνομαι. διακρίνομαι.
 Seriously, to speak, σπουδάζω.
 Serve (= to be a slave), δουλεύω w. d.; = render service, ὑπηρετέω w. d.; = become, γίγνομαι.
 Service (benefit), θεραπεία, ἡ.
 —, to render to, δουλεύω w. d., χαρίζομαι w. d.
 Servitude, δουλεία, ἡ.
 Set (place), καθίζω.
 Set off (of a journey), πορεύομαι.
 Set upon (place), ἐπιτίθημι.
 Sever, διίστημι.
 Shake, σείω.
 Shame, αἰδώς, οὖς, ἡ.
 Shameful, αἰσχρός, αἰκής, ἐς.
- Shave, ξυρέω.
 Sheep, πρόβατον, τό, οἷς, οἴος, ὁ, ἡ.
 Shelter, στέγω.
 Shepherd, ποιμήν, ἐνος, ὁ, νομεύς, ἐως, ὁ.
 Shield, ἀσπίς, ἴδος, ἡ; small, πέλη, ἡ.
 Shieldsman, πελταστής, οὗ, ὁ.
 Ship, ναῦς, νεώς, ἡ.
 Shoe, ὑπόδημα, τό.
 Short, βραχύς, εἰς, ὁ.
 Shortly, ἐν βραχεῖ.
 Shouldler, ὤμος, ὁ.
 Shouting, a (calling to), παρακλέυσις, εως ἡ.
 Show, to, δείκνυμι, ἀποδείκνυμι, φαίνω, ἀποφαίνω, φανερόν ποίεω, δηλώω offer, παρέχω.
 Shrink from, κατοκνέω w. inf.
 Shur, φεύγω w. a.
 Shut, κλείω, κατακλείω.
 — in or up, κατακλείω, καθείργω.
 Sicily Σικελία, ἡ.
 Sick, ἀσθενής, ἐς.
 Sick, to be, νοσέω, ἀσθενέω.
 Side, by the, of, παρά.
 Sidon, Σιδών, ὄνος, ἡ.
 Sidonian, Σιδώνιος.
 Sight, at sight of, part. of ὁράω.
 Signal, to give a, σημαίνω.
 Silent, to be, σιωπᾶω, σιγᾶω.
 Silver, ἀργύρος, ὁ.
 Simple, ἀπλός.
 Sin, to, ἁμαρτάνω.
 Since (because), ὅτε, ἐπεὶ.
 Sing, to, ᾄδω.
 Single (= any), in a negative sentence, οὐδεὶς.
 Single combat, to engage in, μονομαχέω.
 Sink into or under, καταδύω; sink away (fall), πίπτω.
 Sinope, Σινώπη, ἡ.

- Sister, ἀδελφή, ἡ.
 Sit on, ἐφιζάνω w. a.
 Slave, δούλος, ὁ.
 —, to be a, δουλεύω.
 Slave-labor, δουλείων ἔργον.
 Slavery, δουλεία, ἡ.
 Slay, ἀποκτείνω, φονεύω.
 Sleep, ὕπνος, ὁ.
 —, to, εὕδω, καθεύδω, δαρδάνω.
 Small, μικρός, ὀλίγος.
 Smell, to, ὁσφραίνωμαι.
 of anything, ὀζω.
 Smerdis, Σμέρδης, ἴος, ὁ.
 Snare, παγίς, ἴδος, ἡ; lay snares
 for, ἐνεδρεύω.
 Snow, χιάν, ὄνος, ἡ.
 Snow-storm, νιφετός, ὁ.
 So, οὕτως = this, τοῦτο.
 So far from, ἀντί.
 So that, ὥστε.
 Soar upward, ἀναπέτομαι.
 Sober-minded, σώφρων, ονος.
 Socrates, Σωκράτης, ους, ὁ.
 Soldier, a, στρατιώτης, ου, ὁ.
 Solitude, ἐρημία, ἡ.
 Some, ἕνιοι; some one, τις; some-
 thing, τι.
 Sometimes, ἐνίοτε, ποτέ.
 Son, υἱός, ὁ.
 Song, ψῆδῃ, ἡ, μέλος, ους, τό.
 Soon, τάχα.
 Sooner, πρότερον; = rather, μάλ-
 λον.
 Sophist, σοφιστής, οὔ, ὁ.
 Sophocles, Σοφοκλῆς, έους, ὁ.
 Sorrow, λύπη, ἡ.
 Soul, ψυχή, ἡ.
 Sound, to the, οἰ, ὑπό w. g.
 Sound-mindedness, σωφροσύνη, ἡ.
 Source, πηγῇ, ἡ.
 South, μεσημβρία, ἡ.
 Sovereign, ἀρχων, οντος, ὁ.
 Sovereignty, ἀρχή, ἡ.
- Sow, to, σπείρω.
 Spacious, sufficiently (= suf-
 ficient), ἱκανός.
 Sparing, to be, φειδομαι w. g.
 Sparta, Σπάρτη, ἡ.
 Spartan, a, Σπαρτιάτης, ου, ὁ.
 Speak, λέγω, φθέγγομαι; speak
 seriously, σπουδάζω.
 Spear, δόρυ, τό.
 Spectator, θεατής, οὔ, ὁ.
 Speech, λόγος, ὁ, μῦθος, ὁ; free-
 dom or boldness of, παρρησία, ἡ.
 Speedily, τάχα, ταχέως.
 Sphinx, Σφίγξ, γγος, ἡ.
 Spirit, νοῦς, νοῦ, ὁ, φρήν, ένος, ἡ.
 Splendid, λαμπρός, πολυτελής, ές.
 Sportsman, θηρευτής, οὔ, ὁ.
 Spread, διασπείρω.
 Spring, belonging to the, ἐαρινός.
 Spring from (= be, or originate
 from), εἰμι, γίγνομαι.
 Square, public, ἀγορά, ἡ.
 Stadium, στάδιον, τό.
 Stag, ἑλάφος, ὁ, ἡ.
 Stage, σκηνή, ἡ.
 Stand, to, στήναι, ἐστάναι.
 — firm, ὑπομένω.
 State, a, πολιτεία, ἡ, πόλις, εως, ἡ.
 —, relating to the, πολιτικός.
 Station, to, τίθημι.
 Statuary, ἀνδριαντοποιία, ἡ.
 Statue, ἀνδριάς, άντος, ὁ.
 Steadfast, ἐστηκώς, νία, ὅς.
 Steal, κλέπτω; steal away, ἀρ-
 πάζω.
 Steersman, κυβερνήτης, ου, ὁ.
 Stesichorian, Στησιχόριος.
 Stesichorus, Στησιχορος, ὁ.
 Still (yet), ἔτι.
 Stillness, ἡσυχία, ἡ.
 Stir (move), to, κινέω.
 Stolen, κλοπιμας.
 Stone (made of stone), λίθος.

Stone, to, καταπετρόω.	Suffering, πόνος, δ.
Stranger, ξένος, δ.	Sufficient, ικανός; to be, ικανός ἔχω.
Stratagems, to be exposed to, ἐπιβουλεύομαι.	Sufficiently, ικανώς.
Street, ὁδός, ἡ.	Suitably to (conformably), κατά.
Strength, ρώμη, ἡ, ἀλκή, ἡ.	Sum, large (much), πολὺς.
Stripes, πλῆγαι, αἱ.	Summer, θέρος, οὗς, τό.
Strive (= endeavor), πειράομαι; = seek, ζητέω.	Sumptuousness, πολυτέλεια, ἡ.
— for or after, ὀρέγομαι w. g., διώκω w. a.	Sun, ἥλιος, δ.
Strong, ισχυρός; = firm, βέβαιος, ἀσφαλής, ἐς.	Superiors, οἱ κρείττονες.
Study, to, μανθάνω.	Supping, while, part. of δεῖπνω w. μεταξύ.
Stupid, ἀσύνετος, τετυφωμένος.	Suppose, ἡγέομαι, νομίζω.
Subject to, ὑποχος.	Supremacy, ἡγεμονία, ἡ.
Subject, to, χειρόομαι w. a., δυνάω w. a.; subject to one's self, καταστρεφόμεαι.	Sure, ἀσφαλής, ἐς, ἔμπεδος.
Subjugate, χειρόομαι, δυνάω.	Surely, ἀτρεκέως; by οὐ μή.
Submissive, ταπεινός.	Surpass, νικάω τινα, ὑπερβάλλομαι τινα.
Submit (present, afford), παρέχω.	Surrounding (around), περί.
— to (serve), δουλεύω.	Susian, Σούσιος, δ.
Subsistence, τροφή, ἡ.	Swear, ὀμνύμι.
Subvert, ἀνατρέπω.	— falsely, ἐπιτορκέω.
Success, εὐτυχία, ἡ; = riches, πλοῦτος, δ, ὀλβος, δ.	Sweat, ἰδρῶς, ὅτος, δ.
Succor, to, παραστήναι, συμπονέω w. d.	Sweet, ἡδύς, γλυκύς, εἶα, ὕ.
Such, τοιοῦτος.	Swift, ταχύς, εἶα, ὕ, ὠκύς, ὀξύς.
Such as, ὅλος.	Swiftly, τάχα.
Suffer, πάσχω; = permit, περιόρῳ w. part.	Swim, νέω.
	Sympathize, ἐλεαίρω.
	Sympathy, be moved to, ἐλεαίρω.
	Syracuse, Συράκουσαι, αἱ.
	Syracusan, Συρακούσιος, δ.
	Syrian, Σύριος, δ.

T.

Take (receive), λαμβάνω; = capture, αἶρέω.	Take in charge, λαμβάνω.
— care, ἐπιμέλομαι.	— place (be done), γίγνομαι.
— from, ἀφαιρέομαι τινά τι.	Taken, to be, ἀλίσκομαι.
— heed to, εὐλαβέομαι τι.	Talk, to, λαλέω, κωτάλλω.
— hold of, ἄπτομαι w. g.	Tame out, ἐξημερῶ.
	Taste, to, γεύομαι w. g.

- Teach, διδάσκω τινά τι.
 Teacher, διδάσκαλος, ὁ.
 Tear, α, δάκρυον, τό.
 Tear, to, ῥίγγνυμι.
 in pieces, διαρρίγγνυμι.
 Telamon, Τελαμών, ὦνος, ὁ.
 Tell, λέγω, φράζω.
 Tempe, Τέμπη, ων, τό.
 Temperate, ἐγκρατής, ἐς.
 Temple, νεώς, νεώ, ὁ.
 Temple-robber, ἱεροσῦλος, ὁ.
 Tend (feed), βόσκω.
 Tent, σκηνή, ἡ.
 Terrible, δεινός.
 Terrify καταπλήττω, ἐκπλήττω.
 Testimony μαρτυρία, ἡ.
 Teucer, Τεύκρος, ὁ.
 Thales, Θαλῆς, ὁ (G. Θαλεω, D. ἡ, A. ἦν); Thales and his school, οἱ ἀμφὶ Θαλήν.
 Thamyris, Θάμυρις, ιος and ιδος, ἡ.
 Than, ἢ; also by the relation of the Gen. after a comparative.
 Thank, to, χάριν εἶδέναι.
 That, in order, ὡς, ὅπως.
 Theatre, θέατρον, τό.
 Theban, Θηβαίος, ὁ.
 Thebes, Θῆβαι, αἱ.
 Theft, κλοπή, ἡ.
 Themistocles, Θεμιστοκλῆς, έους, ὁ.
 Theophrastus, Θεόφραστος, ὁ.
 Therefore, οὖν.
 Therewith, μετὰ τούτου.
 Thermodon, Θερμώδων, οντος, ὁ.
 Thermopylae, Θερμοπύλαι, αἱ.
 Thesprotia, Θεσπρωτία, ἡ.
 Thessalian, Θεσσαλός, ὁ.
 Thief, κλέπτης, ου, ὁ, κλώνψ, ωπός, ὁ.
 Thievish, κλόπιμος.
 Thing, χρῆμα, τό, κτῆμα, τό.
 Think, ἡγέομαι, νομίζω, δοκέω.
 — about, φροντίζω w. a.
 Thirst, δίψος, ους, τό.
 Thirst, to, or be thirsty, δ-ψάω.
 Thirsty, αἶσος.
 Thoroughly to understand, δια-γινώσκω.
 Though, καὶ ἄν; also by a part.
 Thought, νόημα, τό.
 Thoughtful, φρόνιμος.
 Thracian, Θρᾷξ, ἄκος, ὁ.
 Throne, θρόνος, ὁ.
 —, to ascend, εἰς βασιλείαν καταστῆναι.
 Through, διὰ.
 Throughout, ἀνά; = wholly, πάντως.
 Throw, ρίπτω.
 — a bridge over, ἀναζεύγνυμι.
 — down, καθίημι.
 — into disorder, ταράττω.
 — out (as words), ρίπτω.
 Thus, οὕτω(s).
 Thwart, ἐναντιόομαι w. d.
 Tigranes, Τιγράνης, ου, ὁ.
 Tile, πλίνθος, ἡ.
 Till, ἕως, μέχρι.
 Time, χρόνος, ὁ; right, καιρός, ὁ;
 lifetime, αἰών, ὦνος, ὁ; at the
 same time, ἅμα; to pass time
 in public, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι.
 Tissaphernes, Τισσαφέρνης, ους, ὁ.
 To-day, τήμερον.
 Together with, ἅμα w. d.
 Toil, to, μοχθέω.
 To-morrow, αὔριον.
 Tongue, γλῶττα, ἡ.
 Too (also), καί; denoting inten-
 sity, ἄγαν, or by the comp. deg.
 Tooth, ὀδούς, ὄντος, ὁ.
 Top, ἄκρος.
 Touch, to, ἅπτομαι w. g., θιγγάνω
 w. g.
 Towards, πρὸς.
 Town, πόλις, εως, ἡ.

Trade, α, τέχνη, ἡ.
 Tradition, λόγος, ὁ.
 Traduce, διαβάλλω.
 Tragedy, τραγῳδία, ἡ.
 Train (exercise), το, ἀσκέω.
 Transition, μεταβολή, ἡ. See
 Degenerate.
 Travel, το, πορεύομαι.
 — abroad, ἀποδημέω.
 Travelling-money, ἐφόδιον, τό.
 Treason, προδοσία, ἡ.
 Treasure, θησαυρός, ὁ.
 Treasures, χρήματα, τά.
 Treaty, συνθήκη, ἡ.
 Tree, δένδρον, τό.
 Triad, τριάς, ἄδος, ἡ.
 Trial, to make, of, πειράομαι
 w. g.
 Tribute, φόροι, οἱ.
 Trivial, φαῦλος.
 Troezen, Τροιζήν, ἡνος, ἡ.
 Trophy, τρόπαιον, τό.
 Trouble, πόνος, ὁ.

Trouble one's self about, φρον-
 τίζω w. g.
 Troubled, to be, λυπέομαι.
 Troublesome, χαλεπός, λυπηρός,
 ἀργαλέος.
 Troy, Τροία, ἡ.
 True, ἀληθής, ἐς, ἀληθινός; = faith-
 ful, πιστός.
 Truly (really), ἀληθῶς; to know
 truly, ἐπίσταμαι.
 Trumpet, σάλπιγξ, ἡγος, ἡ.
 Trumpeter, σαλπικτής, οὗ, ὁ.
 Trust, το, πείθομαι, πιστεύω.
 Truth, ἀλήθεια, ἡ.
 —, to speak the, ἀληθεύω.
 Turn, το, στρέφω (trans.); = de-
 vote one's self to, τρέπομαι.
 — away, τρέπω, ἀφίστημι.
 — to, προτρέπω.
 Tusk, ὀδούς, ὄντος, ὁ.
 Twice, δις.
 Tyrant, τύραννος, ὁ.
 Tyrtæus, Τυρταίος, ὁ.

Υ.

Ulcer, ἕλκος, οὗς, ὁ.
 Ulysses, Ὀδυσσεύς, ἑως, ὁ.
 Unacquainted with, ἀπειρος w. g.
 Unadvisedly, εἰκῇ.
 Unchanged, ἀμετάβλητος.
 Uncle (by the father's side), πά-
 τρως, ωος, ὁ.
 Under, ὑπό.
 Undergo, ὑπομένω τι, ὑποφέρω.
 Underneath, to be, ὑπείμι.
 Understand, ἐπίσταμαι, οἶδα.
 —, thoroughly, διαγιγνώσκω.
 Understanding, νοῦς, ὁ, φρένες, αἱ.
 Undertaking, ἔργον, τό.
 Undone, ἀπρακτός.
 Uneasy, to render, ταράττω.

Uneducated, ἀπαιδευτός.
 Unexpected, παράδοξος, ἀνέπι-
 στος.
 Unfortunate, ἀτυχής, ἐς.
 —, to be, δυστυχέω.
 Ungrateful, ἀχάριστος.
 Unhappy, ἀτυχής, ἐς.
 Unharmed, ἀπήμων, ονος.
 Unintelligent, ἀνοός, ἀσύνετος.
 United, to be, ὁμονεώ.
 Unjust, ἀδίκος.
 Unknown, ἀφάνής, ἐς.
 Unrewarded, ἀχάριστος.
 Unseemly, αἰσχρός, αἰκής, ἐς.
 Until, μέχρι, πρίν.
 Unvarying, διηρκής, ἐς.

Up, ἀνά; lay up, κατατίθημι.
 Upon, ἐπί.
 Upward, to soar, ἀναπέτομαι.
 Usage, νόμος, ὁ.
 Use, to, χράσμαι.
 —, to be of, συμφέρω.

Use, to make, of, χράσμαι τινα.
 Useful, χρήσιμος, ὠφέλιμος.
 —, to be, ὠφελίω.
 Using, χρῆσις, εὖς, ἡ.
 Utter, to, λέγω; = emit, as a
 sound, προίημι.

V.

Valuable, πολυτελής, ες, τίμος.
 Value more, or more highly,
 περὶ μείζονος ποιέομαι.
 Vehement, δεινός.
 Venture, to, τολμάω.
 Verdant, to be, θάλλω.
 Versed in, αγαθός, ἔμπειρος.
 Very, λίαν, σφόδρα; also by the
 comp. or sup. of the adjective.
 Vessel, πλοῖον, τό.
 Vice, κακία, ἡ, κακότης, ἦτος, ἡ.
 Victory, νίκη, ἡ.

Village, κώμη, ἡ.
 Vine, ἀμπελος, ἡ.
 Violate (as a treaty), λύω.
 Violence, βία, ἡ.
 Violent, βίαιος, σφοδρός; = se-
 vere, ισχυρός.
 Violently, σφόδρα, λίαν, ισχυρῶς.
 Virtue, ἀρετή, ἡ.
 Virtuous, αγαθός, σπουδαῖος.
 Visible, ὁρατός.
 Voluntarily, ἐκούσιως.
 Voluptuous, τρυφητής, οὗ.

W.

Wage war with, πολεμέω w. d.
 Wait, περιμένω.
 Walk, to, βαίνω.
 Wander about, περιπλανάομαι.
 Want, to, δέω, δέομαι w. g.
 —, be in, σπανίζω w. g. φρῆζω
 w. g.
 War, πόλεμος, ὁ.
 —, to carry on, πολεμέω.
 Warlike, πολεμικός.
 Warning, σωφρονισμός, ὁ.
 Warrior, στρατιώτης, ου, ὁ.
 War-song, παιάν, ἄνος, ὁ.
 Wash, νίπτω, πλύνω.
 Wasp, ψήν, ψηρός, ὁ.
 Watch, to keep, τηρέω.
 Water, ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό.

Way (road, journey), ὁδός, ἡ;
 = manner, τρόπος, ὁ.
 Wax, κηρός, ὁ.
 Weak, ἀσθενής, ἐς.
 Weaken, to, τείρω, ἀμαυρόω.
 Weal, σωτηρία, ἡ.
 Wealth, πλοῦτος, ὁ, χρήματα, τά.
 Wear (have), ἔχω.
 — out, τείρω.
 Weary, to be, κάμνω.
 Weep, to, κλαίω.
 Welfare, σωτηρία, ἡ.
 Well, καλῶς, εὖ; do well to, εὖ
 πράττω, εὖ ποίω, εὐεργετέω; to
 be well, εὖ ἔχω.
 Well-disposed, εὖνοος.
 Well-known, δηλός, φανερός.

Well-ordered, *εὐτακτος*.
 West, *ἄσπερος*, *δ*.
 What? *τίς*; *τί*;
 Whatever, *ὅστις*, *ὅσπερ*.
 When, *ὅτε*, *ἐπεί*.
 Whence, *ἐξ οὗ*.
 Whenever, *ὅταν*.
 Where, *οὗ*, *ὅπου*; where? *πῇ*;
 Wherever, *οὗ*, *ὅπου* w. opt.
 Whether, *πότερον*.
 While, expressed by the part.
 Whip, *μάστιξ*, *ἵγος*, *ῆ*.
 Whither? *πῇ*
 Who, Which, *ὅς*; interrog., *τίς*;
 Whoever, *ὅστις*, *ὅσπερ*.
 Whole, *πᾶς*, *σύμπας*, *ὅλος*.
 Wicked, *κακός*, *πονηρός*.
 Wife, *γυνή*, *γυναικός*, *ῆ*, *γαμετή*, *ῆ*.
 Wild beast, *θηρίον*, *τό*.
 Willing *ἐκὼν*, *οὐσα*, *ὄν*.
 —, to be, *βούλομαι*, *ἐθέλω*.
 Willingly *ἡδέως*.
 Wind, *ἄνεμος*, *δ*.
 Wine, *οἶνος*, *δ*.
 Wing, *πετρόν*, *τό*, *πτέρυξ*, *γος*, *ῆ*.
 — (of an army), *κέρας*, *τό*.
 Winter, *χειμὼν*, *ὠνος*, *δ*.
 Wisdom, *σοφία*, *ῆ*, *σωφροσύνη*, *ῆ*.
 Wise, *σοφός*.

Wisely, *σοφῶς*; = well, *εὖ*.
 Wish, *το*, *βούλομαι*, *ἐθέλω*.
 With, *σύν*, *μετά* w. g.
 Within, *ἐντός* w. g.
 Without, *ἄνευ* w. g.
 Witness, *μάρτυς*, *ὑρος*, *δ*, *ῆ*.
 Wolf, *λύκος*, *δ*.
 Woman, *γυνή*, *γυναικός*, *ῆ*.
 —, old, *γραιὺς*, *γρᾶός*, *ῆ*.
 Wonder, *το*, *θαυμάζω*.
 Wonderful, *θαυμαστός*.
 Wont, to be, *ἐθίζω*.
 Word, *λόγος*, *δ*, *ἔπος*, *ους*, *τό*, *ῥήμα*, *τό*.
 Work, *ἔργον*, *τό*.
 — for to, *δουλεύω*.
 — out, *ἐξεργάζομαι*.
 — with, *συμπονέω*.
 World, *κόσμος*, *δ*.
 Worship, *το*, *προσκυνέω*, *αἰδέομαι*.
 Worst, *το*, *χειρόμαι*.
 Worthy, *ἄξιος*; to think worthy, *ἀξιόω*.
 Worthless, *ἀναξιος*.
 Wound, *το*, *τιτρώσκω*; = strike, *πλήττω*.
 Write, *γράφω*.
 Wrong-doer, *ἀδικῶν*.
 Wrong, to do, *ἀδικέω*, *κακῶς* *ποιέω*.

X. •

Xenophon, *Ξενοφών*, *ὠντος*, *δ*.

| Xerxes, *Ξέρξης*, *ου*, *δ*.

Y.

Yarn, *νήμα*, *τό*.
 Year, *ἔτος*, *ους*, *τό*, *ἐνιαυτός*, *δ*.
 Yet, *ἔτι*, *πῶ*.
 Yet even now, *ἔτι* *καὶ* *νῦν*.
 Yield, *εἰκώ*.

Young, *νέος*.
 Young man, *νεανίας*, *ου*, *δ*, *νέος*, *δ*.
 Youth, *νεότης*, *ητος*, *ῆ*, *ἡβη*, *ῆ*.
 —, a, *νεανίας*, *ου*, *δ*, *νέος*, *δ*.

Z.

Zealous, σπουδαῖος.

Zealously, σπουδαίως; to be zeal-
ously employed, σπουδάξω.

Zeno, Ζήνων, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ.

Zeus, Ζεύς, ὁ.

Zeuxis, Ζεύξις, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ.

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THE END.





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